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CORRESPONDENCE

REGARDING

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI.

1911.

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TO
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1911.

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1911

Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

No. 1.

Extract from a letter from the Earl of Crewe, His Majesty's Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 11th November 1910.

I shall inflict but a brief letter on you this week, for reasons you will understand. You, no less than myself, will only just be beginning to get foothold in office, and we are neither of us prepared to open up large discussions.

But there are two urgent matters demanding a word—(*a*) The proposed visit of His Majesty to India. We had the question up at the Cabinet, and though I do not think it excited much enthusiasm, nobody was prepared, or I think desired, to raise objections. It may therefore be taken that the scheme will be carried through. The special points involved are—

(1) *The date.*—There seems to be a general consensus that the time originally proposed—January 1913—would involve an unmeaning delay, and that January 1912 should be fixed.

(2) *Finance.*—The Cabinet desired to be particularly guarded against any supposition that part of the Indian expense would be met from Imperial funds. I think it would be agreed to land the Royal party on your hospitable shores at our cost, from the Admiralty vote, &c., but I doubt if anything more than this would be done.

(3) I should be glad of your opinion on the effect of the new plan on the proposed invitation of 14 Ruling Chiefs to the Coronation next year. Should this be abandoned altogether, or should we try to stick to it on the ground that India will be entertaining a number of British representatives and deserves some reciprocity? It may be argued, too, that it is advantageous for people here to see some of the principal Native Princes. On the other hand, their reception and entertainment as national guests is expensive, and you may have your own opinion as to whether the visit is altogether good for them. The King's idea was only to have his A.-D.-C.'s.

(4) When should the announcement be made in India and here? This must depend to some extent on the answer to the previous question. The Gaekwar certainly imagines he is coming, and I dare say others may do the

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same. It would be desirable, therefore, to let them know their fate as soon as may be. We shall probably be telegraphing on the subject before you are able to answer this letter, so that you will be obtaining the opinions of your principal advisers on the subject. His Majesty would like the announcement to be made simultaneously at the New Year, but I express no opinion on this until I know your views.

No. 2.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

* Telegram, 15th November 1910, 4-10 p. m. (Recd. 16th, 6-30 a. m.)

Private. Newspapers here of Thursday morning next, 17th instant, will contain following official announcement of the King's intention to hold the Coronation Durbar in India, which should be published simultaneously in India in the same words :—

Begins. The King hopes to visit India, accompanied by the Queen, to hold the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on January 1st, 1912. *Ends.*

No. 3.

The King hopes to visit India, accompanied by the Queen, to hold the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on January 1st, 1912.

16-11-10.

No. 4.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 16th November 1910, 3-5 p. m. (Recd. 17th, 7 a. m.)

Private. Coronation. The question as to whether the scheme of Indian representation here should be revised has been raised by the King's visit to India. One view would be that, in the altered circumstances, the attendance of Chiefs and representatives may no longer be necessary, or may at any rate be greatly curtailed. This would save trouble and, what is an important point, expense both to Chiefs and public revenues. But the governing considerations must clearly be what is politically expedient, and that depends to some extent on the feelings of the Chiefs themselves. In view of the King's visit, it has been

suggested that they will not be seriously disappointed if they receive no invitations to London. I do not know how far they are aware of the original scheme, or whether they have been approached on the subject of invitations, but Lord Morley gave Baroda to understand the other day that he would bd included in invitations. You must know better than any one what the real feelings of Chiefs are, and I shall be most grateful for your personal opinion on this delicate question. It seems likely that the King may in any case desire the attendance of his Aides-de-Camp, but I could probably get him to reconsider this if you think it would be regarded as an invidious favour if other Chiefs are either not invited at all or only in restricted numbers. A further difficulty that occurs to me is how, in the event of the present scheme of invitations being abandoned, Chiefs should be treated (Holkar for instance) who may be here independently at time of Coronation. Whatever is decided as to Chiefs, presumably must apply to representatives of British India.

No. 5.

Extract from a letter from V. Chirol, Esq., to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 17th November 1910.

The actual announcement last night of the King's proposed visit to India came to me, I confess, as a surprise. I did not think that a final decision would be taken so hastily, and I am very much afraid that it has been taken without sufficient consideration for all that it involves. The more I think about it, the more convinced I am that, unless the visit is accompanied by some signal "boon" that would really appeal to the imaginations of the peoples of India, its effect will be as evanescent as that of Curzon's Durbar, and it will end in a proportionately greater disappointment. However the thing is done now, and one has to make the best of it. But I do hope that you will carefully weigh all the bearings of the question and convey your conclusions with due weight to the proper quarters. It is a very big departure and cannot be lightly undertaken. There are many great and obvious advantages, but there is another side to the question which is probably not at all realised in high places. Another point on which I feel very strongly is that the visit, to be effective, should be absolutely confined to business, *i. e.*, to the Durbar, and should on no account be combined with a pleasure trip which would at once diminish its value in Indian eyes.

No. 6.

Lieut.-Governor, Punjab, to Viceroy.

Telegram, Kohala, 18th November 1910.

Chiefs and people of Punjab, as I have ascertained, would have been most disappointed if no Coronation ceremonies had been held at Delhi. Announcement, that King and Queen will celebrate such in person, will arouse great

enthusiasm and go far to still any unrest remaining and religious dissensions. If ceremony is to be satisfactorily carried out, with due regard to economy, it is most desirable to concert measures at very early date. Time fixed might also, if possible, be matter for reconsideration as cold was inconvenient and even fatal to Madras Chiefs. A little earlier or later would obviate risks. Agra precedent might be followed of making arrangements, through Local Government, with officer of Foreign Department on special duty. We have fullest details of previous arrangements on convenient record, and facilities at Delhi are much improved owing to existence of strong electrical company with tramway and extended waterworks. Most of old roads exist, but require repairs. New processional route to Durbar ground has been made, and more buildings in fort are now available, while Hyat Baksh garden and fountains are being completely restored. Perhaps Your Excellency will kindly draw attention of your successor to these points. It is source of great satisfaction to all that Your Excellency's policy of conciliation, which has been so successful, should be crowned before you relinquish office by this supreme act of Royal approval.

No. 7.

Extract from a letter from the Right Hon'ble Earl of Crewe, His Majesty's Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 18th November 1910.

It is gratifying to see that the news of the King's visit has aroused such enthusiasm with you. Here both general private opinion, and that of the press, have been almost uniformly favourable. One's only fear is that the expectations of the masses in India may be only too keenly awakened, and that they may expect some positive results of an extraordinary character from the visit, which a bad year or some other untoward event may disappoint.

I saw the Gaekwar on Wednesday. He did not speak to me about the Princes coming to the Coronation, but he told Dunlop Smith that in his opinion the selected Chiefs should be invited, with an intimation that they would not be expected to come if they were content to pay their respects in India. From which I infer that he means to be over in any case, and would like to be a guest.

One point, to which, in the opinion of those best able to judge here, very early attention should be directed, is this. What form should the remission, or boon of some kind, to the people of India,—which it is assumed will accompany the visit,—take? A very complex and difficult question, I suspect.

No. 8.

FROM COLONEL SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., G. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Sandringham, November 18th, 1910.

MY DEAR VICEROY,

I am writing you a line to catch this mail, to tell you that I have discussed the King's visit to India with Wigram, but have only had time just to mention a few points to the King.

Any proposals now made must be considered as tentative and in no way approved by His Majesty. What we really want are your ideas and proposals, but a few suggestions may be of assistance to show you the line of thought here.

At the time of the Prince of Wales's visit to India, 1905-6, the Indian Staff consisted of a Chief of the Staff (Lawrence), and a Military Secretary (Beatson), with their respective subordinates. This organisation had a tendency to drift towards a dual administration. A better organisation perhaps might be a Chief of the Staff with a Political Secretary and a Military Secretary under him as per attached diagram. The Chief of the Staff to divide and distribute the duties between these two.

I am sure you will agree in thinking the King should have on his Staff men of great experience, large ideas, and capable to help him in every way when you are not with him. The King did mention the name of Sir John Hewett as the sort of man required for the post of the Chief of the Staff, but I fancy he may not be available. Gabriel and Grimston are men whom you might think fitted for the posts of Political and Military Secretary. They have both had great experience in the *bandobast* of tours and ceremonies, and are both personally known to the King. I know you will not mind my making these suggestions after talking with Wigram.

The King will, as I think you know, if possible, bring Lord Crewe with him and some distinguished Field-Marshal or General in addition to his Personal Staff. These, however, are details, and the first requirement it seems to me is the selection and appointment of an Indian Staff who can commence the preliminaries. I suggest putting Wigram in charge of my work for the Indian visit, and perhaps you would allow your Chief of the Staff to convey your views to him, though no doubt you will write often direct to the King.

This next year will be an especially busy one, and it would be everything if we could get the foundations of the visit laid as soon as possible.

I hope you have had a pleasant journey. The announcement of Their Majesties coming to India has been cordially received here. We are living in stirring times just now.

Yours ever,
(Sd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

Suggested organisation of the Indian Staff attached to the King.

CHIEF OF THE STAFF.

Political Secretary.	Military Secretary.
Finance.	Movements.
Ceremonies.	Quartering.
Interviews.	Transport.
Press.	Supplies.
	Equipment.
	Escorts.
	Guards.
	Police.

No. 9.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, Punjab.

Telegram, 19th November 1910.

Glad to receive your telegram about King's proposed visit to India and your advice about arrangements which will be left on record for my successor. Very grateful for your kind message of farewell on behalf of Punjab and yourself.

No. 10.

To J. B. WOOD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, November 19th, 1910.

MY DEAR WOOD,

I am to send you herewith a telegram from Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, containing certain suggestions about the King's proposed visit to India which will no doubt be duly considered.

Your sincerely,
(Sd.) A. F. PINHEY.

No. 11.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

* Telegram, No. 309, 19th November 1910, 5-15 p. m.

Private. Your private telegram of the 16th. Coronation. My personal view is that no Chiefs or representatives need be invited to attend Coronation in England, if King visits India. In that case no doubt many of them would wish to visit England in June next of their own accord. There would be no objection to this, and they might be asked, on reporting their arrival in England, to functions connected with Coronation. I respect to A.-D.-C.'s, they may perhaps consider themselves speciall entitled to attend, but, if invited to do so, it would probably cause jealousy with other Ruling Chiefs not invited. I would suggest therefore that it should be left to A.-D.-C.'s also to attend at their own expense if they think fit, and that they should be placed on duty when in England.

No. 12.

From THE HONBLE SIR EDWARD BAKER, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Belvedere, Calcutta, November 24th, 1910.

My dear Lord Hardinge,

I enclose herewith a letter just received from Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, on behalf of the British Indian Association.

The Maharaja informed me yesterday that some of the leading Associations were contemplating the submission of memorials asking for a reconsideration of the decision, which has been announced in the press, that the Royal Coronation Durbar should be held at Delhi, and praying that it may be held in Calcutta.

I replied to him that it had been stated in the press, apparently on some authority, that the decision to hold the Durbar at Delhi was the personal decision of His Majesty. If this were correct, the matter should be regarded as closed, and it might even be deemed wanting in due respect to the King to attempt to reopen it. I therefore advised him to submit no memorials until it had been ascertained from (or possibly through) Your Excellency whether the submission of any representation on the subject by any of the public bodies would be regarded as permissible, or whether, on the other hand, it would be deemed disrespectful or inexpedient.

This advice has been accepted, and the letter which I now enclose is the result.

I trust that Your Excellency will approve the course I have adopted, and that you will authorise me to intimate to the bodies concerned whether their

proposed representations are admissible or undesirable. In the former case, it is clearly understood that Your Excellency's Government is wholly uncommitted in regard to the reply that may eventually be sent to them.

I must apologise for troubling Your Excellency so soon with a somewhat delicate question; but if the decision already announced is final, it seems best to try and avert an unseemly and useless public agitation.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) E. N. BAKER.

Please draft letter to Sir E. Baker approving his reply, and stating that, in view of the King's own decision to hold the Durbar at Delhi, I cannot encourage the submission of any representations to hold it elsewhere,—H.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

From the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, *Kt.*, Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, to Captain R. C. B. Williams, Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, No. 456, dated the 23rd November 1910.

It has been suggested that all the representative Associations in Calcutta should unite in submitting a humble petition to His Majesty the King-Emperor praying that Calcutta may be selected as the scene of the Coronation, to be held in India in January 1912, instead of Delhi.

I am directed by the Committee of the Association to solicit the favour of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor ascertaining from the Government of India whether a joint memorial, of the kind suggested, is likely to lead to a reconsideration of the decision, already announced, of holding the Coronation at Delhi.

I am to add that the sole object of the Committee in making this reference to His Honour is to avoid taking any step in the matter that may possibly embarrass the Government.

As the matter is urgent, the Committee will be thankful to be favoured with His Honour's views in the matter as early as may be convenient.

No. 13.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Majesty the King-Emperor dated the 24th November 1910.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge arrived at Bombay after a very satisfactory journey with fine weather throughout, and it was on the Viceroy's arrival in the harbour that he heard of Lord Crewe's announcement in the House of Lords of His Majesty's intention. It gave him very sincere pleasure, and in a speech that he had to make in reply to an address from the Corporation of Bombay presented to him on his arrival on the quay he referred to His Majesty's intention which was received with enthusiasm. The Viceroy has since seen people

of all classes and they are all unanimous as to the advantages to be obtained from a visit by the King-Emperor and Queen. The Government of India must and will do everything in their power to make it an immense success. The Native Princes, of whom the Viceroy has seen five since his arrival, amongst them Scindia and Bikaner who are staying with him at the present moment in Government House, are all most enthusiastic. He has ventured to suggest to them that it will be more convenient to His Majesty and to everybody concerned if they were to curtail the number of their retinues, and both Scindia and Bikaner have assured him that there would be no difficulty about this if the Chiefs are approached by the Government of India in the proper way. The Chiefs themselves realise the disadvantage of incurring too great expense and they condemn the enormous scale on which the Durbar was conducted last time. On that occasion each Chief was told, the Viceroy understands, to bring a retinue of 500 men, and some of them had considerable difficulty in finding that number of retainers. There may be a few who will want to bring a large number of men, but should they do so, the bulk of their men might be encamped a few miles away, so as to make the principal camp as compact as possible.

The Viceroy will have the honour, however, to make several suggestions to His Majesty on the subject within the next few weeks. He has hardly had time as yet to discuss the matter with those who are competent to form an opinion. His main object will be to endeavour to find a means of reducing the retinues of the Chiefs without offending their dignity.

His idea at the present moment is to form as soon as possible a strong committee in Calcutta to organise all the arrangements necessary for the Durbar and a local sub-committee at Delhi, which would carry out the instructions of the central committee and at the same time give advice to it on local points. The Viceroy is thinking of getting as Secretary to the committee Mr. Gabriel who wrote that excellent letter to Wigram and who, the Viceroy finds, was on His Majesty's Staff when he came to India as Prince of Wales.

Lord Hardinge has so far heard nothing from the India Office on the subject of His Majesty's proposed visit to India, but he expects to receive instructions shortly.

No. 14.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated the 24th November 1910.

Everybody is very enthusiastic on the subject of the King's visit to India and they prophesy that it will have a very tranquillising effect. The Native Princes are simply delighted. I have two staying in Government House with me at the present moment, Scindia and Bikaner, and they both

consider that it is the best move that we have made for a long time. I have told them—and laid stress on the fact—that it was the King's own idea. I have been talking to them as to the possibility of curtailing the retinues of the Princes who come to the Durbar, and they seem most reasonable and think it could be arranged. I shall have several proposals to make as soon as I have had time to discuss them with those out here who are in a position to know. I presume that I shall hear from you before long something definite on the subject, since at the present moment I am working solely on the authority of your statement in the House of Lords.

No. 15.

To J. B. WOOD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, November 25th, 1910.

MY DEAR WOOD,

Please see attached papers. Could you put up a brief note for His Excellency's information showing the circumstances under which Delhi was selected by Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon for their Durbars rather than Agra or any other place; and also in regard to the question of date referred to by the *Hindu Patriot.*

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

[ENCLOSURES TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Letter from the Hon'ble Sir E. N. Baker, dated 24th November 1910, enclosing a letter, from the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir P. C. Tagore, Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association enquiring whether a joint memorial from all the Associations praying that Calcutta may be selected as the scene of the Coronation, instead of Delhi as already announced, is likely to lead to a reconsideration of the decision and asking for His Honour's opinion on it.

Cutting from the *Hindu Patriot,* dated 24th November 1910, suggesting alteration of the date of the Coronation from 1st January 1912 to some other date in view of the former being 11th day of the Mohorum.

No. 16.

To H. E. GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH, V. C., G. C. B., Commander-in- Chief in India.

Govt. House, Calcutta, November 27th, 1910.

MY DEAR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

I should be glad if you could, within the next few days, give me the name of a suitable officer to represent the Quarter-Master-General's Office on the

Central Committee in Calcutta to be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the Durbar to be held by the King in January 1912.

With my thanks in advance,

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 17.

To J. B. WOOD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, November 27th, 1910.

MY DEAR WOOD,

His Excellency would like you to deal with this matter officially and have it despatched.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Telegram from Viceroy to Secy. of State.

In view of Your Lordship's recent announcement respecting the King's Durbar, as stated in the Press, we presume that we may regard Their Majesty's visit to India as certain as it is possible to foresee at present, and that we may proceed at once to the discussion and elaboration of the necessary measures to ensure its success. No time should be lost for military and financial reasons connected with the new Budget.

No. 18.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, 27th November 1910. (Despd. from Foreign Dept.)

Foreign. Secret. Delhi Durbar, 1912. In view of Your Lordship's recent announcement respecting His Majesty's Durbar, as stated in the Press, we presume that Their Majesties' visit to India may be regarded as certain as it is possible at present to foresee, and that we may proceed at once to the discussion and elaboration of the necessary measures to ensure its success. For military and financial reasons connected with the new budget, no time should be lost.

No. 19.

FROM J. B. WOOD, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Calcutta, November 28th, 1910.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

I return herewith papers sent with your demi-official letter of the 25th November 1910 about the Coronation Durbar.

I can find nothing in our papers to show the reasons for which Lord Curzon selected Delhi for the Durbar in 1903, but I send you a copy of Lord Lytton's memorandum,* dated 11th May 1876, from paragraph 12 of which you will see that the reasons for selecting Delhi for the 1877 Assemblage were that it combined to a greater extent than any other place the advantages of—

(1) Accessibility by railway.

(2) The command of space for encampments.

(3) Historical associations.

These reasons, I think, still apply.

As to the date, I have consulted our Attaché, Khan Bahadur Maulla Bakhsh, who notes that the 1st January 1912 will fall on the 10th day of *Muharram*, which is observed as a day of general mourning by all Mahommedans. He thinks that it would be advisable to hold the Durbar a few days later, if possible. I understand that mourning continues for 13 days. The date would, therefore, have to be some time after the 4th January. I suggest the 11th as a suitable day. This would fall on a Thursday. Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the new Legal Member, to whom I spoke on the subject, agreed that it would be well, before finally selecting the date, to consult Local Governments by telegram. If His Excellency desires, I will do this at once.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. B. WOOD.

* Please return when done with.

No. 20.

Secretary of State to Viceroy. (Foreign Dept.)

P * Telegram, 29th November 1910, 8-55 p. m. (Recd. 30th, 7 a. m.)

Foreign. Secret. King's visit. Reference your telegram, dated 27th November. Please take action on the assumption that visit will be made, and arrange for the preparation of plans accordingly. When plans and financial estimates have reached a suitable stage, I should be glad to be informed.

No. 21.

FROM H. E. GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH, G. C. B., V. C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

Calcutta, November 28th, 1910.

MY DEAR VICEROY,

In reply to your note of yesterday, I would recommend Colonel H. V. Cox, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, as a most suitable officer to represent the Quarter-Master-General's Department on the Central Committee to make arrangements for the Durbar. He is now at Simla, so it would take a couple of days to get him down here. I have warned him he may be wanted.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) O'M. CREAGH.

No. 22.

To COLONEL SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 1st, 1910.

[Private.]

MY DEAR BIGGE,

As I have at last received a telegram from Crewe confirming officially the news of the King's approaching visit to India, I am able to take steps in connection with the necessary preparations, and as you will be coming out with His Majesty, and there are various points upon which I require information as soon as possible, I write to you and should ask on one or two points even to send me a telegraphic reply.

There is none too much time, as things move slowly in this country, and I have all sorts of preparations to make which probably would never occur to anybody, for instance, the Body-guard will have to be increased by at least 30 men in order to provide a Sovereign's escort, and for that we have to select and train both horses and men. This will take at least a year to bring them up to the standard of the present Body-guard. This is only a detail of comparatively no importance, but there are very many others of a similar nature which have to be considered.

Now the first point upon which I should like the King's decision is the question of His Majesty's Camp. Of course I will provide the camp with all the servants and everything that is necessary from Government House, but I think it is right, and I should like it called the "King's Camp", and that I should be allowed to be His Majesty's guest in the King's Camp. I don't think it would do to have a King's Camp and a Viceroy's Camp, nor do I see how it

can be possible for me to run two camps in a satisfactory manner. As far as I am concerned, the position of Viceroy will be in abeyance, and I trust that His Majesty will regard me as his most trusted adviser out here.

With the King's Camp as a central feature, I shall I think be able to get the Ruling Chiefs to come with smaller retinues in order that they may occupy camps in closer proximity to the Royal Camp. This is a sentimental point of view which they will all appreciate. I should like you to send me a telegram to say that the King approves of my proposal about his camp. It will also put me in a position to be able to refuse the enormous number of people who will ask to come and stay in my camp for the Durbar. I shall be able to reply that I have no camp, as I am a guest in the King's Camp. Of course there will be no question of the King incurring any expenses connected with the camp.

I find that the 1st of January 1912 will not be a suitable day to hold the Durbar, since it is the last day of *Muharram* and a day of mourning for all Mahommedans. The Durbar will have to be held probably on the 2nd or 3rd. I will ascertain which is the most auspicious day.

I shall be glad to know as soon as His Majesty is able to tell me what his views are about shooting. I rather gather that His Majesty would like a shoot after the Durbar and before he comes to Calcutta, and another after Calcutta and before he returns to Bombay. Has the King any views as to where he would like to go? I imagine His Majesty would probably like to shoot in the Terai of Nepal, where he was to have shot as Prince of Wales, but the shoot had to be abandoned owing to an outbreak of cholera. I rather fear that there will be considerable jealousy amongst the Ruling Chiefs if His Majesty goes to shoot with one of them, but whatever His Majesty's wishes may be I will try to make things smooth.

I should like to know in good time what suite the King will bring with him, especially if His Majesty intends to bring others than those who are ordinarily in attendance.

Another point is whether I am to find a charger for the King. There will be no difficulty about it, but of course I want to find the best.

The King mentioned to me that he did not want to ride an elephant at the Durbar and he preferred to ride a horse. I asked both Scindia and Bikaner tentatively whether it would be favourably regarded if the King rode a horse instead of an elephant. I put it forward as my own idea. They both of them said an elephant is firmly bound up in the native mind with Imperial pomp and splendour, and that to ride a horse in a procession would be regarded almost derogatory to the dignity of an Emperor. I give you these views for what they are worth.

I am forming a strong Central Committee to run the Durbar, over which I intend to have complete control, and I shall have a small local committee at Delhi to carry out our instructions and to give us advice on local matters. I am going to suggest to my Council tomorrow the inclusion of a Ruling Chief

on my committee so as to forestall any possible objections that may later on be raised by other Native Chiefs as to procedure decided upon. If this is agreed to, I shall invite Scindia to serve on the committee and I know that he will accept.

The Commander-in-Chief has suggested to me that he should collect at least 100,000 men for the Durbar. There will be no difficulty about this, and he is anxious to have the opportunity of doing manœuvres on a big scale before the Durbar, so that Army Corps Commanders should be able for the first time to handle their own Army Corps. Personally I am entirely in favour of the proposal, and I trust that the question of expense will not be raised by the Financial Member of my Council. * * * *

Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 22a.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Secy. of State for India, dated the 1st December 1910.

As regards the Durbar, I think the Cabinet were perfectly right in fixing January 1912. It will not however be possible to hold the Durbar on the 1st of January, since it is the last day of *Mohurram* and a day of mourning for all Mahommedans. It will have to be held on the 2nd or 3rd of January. I shall enquire as to which is regarded as the more auspicious day.

I quite understand what you write about finance. As to the proposed invitation to 14 Ruling Chiefs to the Coronation, I shall discuss that with my Council tomorrow and inform you by telegram.

I am grateful to you for your telegram which enables me to commence operations at once in the appointment of committees to make the necessary arrangements for the Durbar. Things move slowly in this country and we require all the time between this and then for the necessary preparations. I will not fail to keep you fully informed as to what is arranged and to let you have, as soon as possible, estimates of the cost. I shall correspond with Knollys and Bigge as to all minor details upon which the King's personal wishes have to be ascertained.

No. 23.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

* Telegram, 2nd December 1910.

Private. I am anxious to form a strong Central Committee to elaborate and carry out the preparations for the Delhi Durbar. For this I want a President of high position who would carry weight. I wish to know whether

it would suit you to accept such a task, if it were offered. It would be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State. It would be also necessary to appoint a *locum tenens* to your present position and to arrange that you should not be a loser financially.

The work of such a Committee will be very arduous and most important.

No. 24.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

* Telegram, No. 320, 2nd December 1910, 6 p. m.

Private. Your private letter of November 11th. I have consulted my Council on points 1, 3 and 4.

January 1st, 1912 is the 10th day of *Muharram*, a day recognised as one of mourning by Moslems in which Hindus join. The Durbar should therefore be held on the 2nd or 3rd. I should like to be able to announce soon the exact date without of course assigning any reason for not holding it on the 1st.

We are unanimous in thinking that no Ruling Chiefs or any other representatives from India, with the exception of the King's A.-D-C.'s and military officers representing the Army, should be invited to the Coronation. Those Chiefs, however, who happen to be in Europe, or who go to London at their own expense, should be invited to the Coronation ceremonies and treated as guests of distinction. If you concur, it is desirable that I should be able to communicate this decision to the Chiefs who had been sounded as soon as possible. There should be no announcement in England before I have had time to do this.

No. 25.

To THE HON'BLE MR. J. S. MESTON, C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finance Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 3rd, 1910.

MY DEAR MESTON,

Among a number of other questions in connection with the approaching Royal visit Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has asked—

> "The extent to which the Home Government will meet the expenses of the Staff."

His Excellency would be obliged if you would look up the precedent of his visit as Prince of Wales and note whether any charges under this head were debited to Indian Revenues.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 26.

To THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAKER, K. C. S. I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 3rd, 1910.

DEAR SIR EDWARD,

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 24th November about the place at which the Royal Coronation Durbar is to be held. I certainly approve of the course you adopted, and in view of the King's own decision to hold the Durbar at Delhi, I cannot encourage the submission of any representation to hold it elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 27.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Viceroy.

* Telegram, Allahabad, 3rd December 1910, 9-55 a. m.

The flattering proposal made in Your Excellency's telegram came as a great surprise to me. I greatly appreciate the honour and shall be proud to take up the important task you are prepared to entrust to me, should it be offered to me.

Am writing by today's post.

No. 28.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Allahabad, December 3rd, 1910.

[Private.]

DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I need not say that I felt very surprised and honoured when I got Your Excellency's telegram about the Delhi Durbar. I have been thinking for some time what a gigantic task the preparation of all the arrangements would be, and I am very much flattered that Your Excellency should consider me worthy to preside over the Committee to be charged with the elaboration and carrying

out of it. It will, if the Secretary of State agrees to my being appointed to it, be a very congenial task, and I thank you, Sir, heartily for having given me the opportunity of undertaking it. I shall leave no stone unturned to justify your selection.

You say in the telegram that an Acting Lieutenant-Governor will have to be appointed. I have made some public engagements for the next two months or so, and I have been much occupied in making preparations for the tour of H. I. H. the German Crown Prince in the United Provinces, which have involved, among other things, my incurring considerable obligations in order to provide for his proper entertainment. I should, if Your Excellency should not consider it to be contrary to the public interests, like to see this tour through. Would it be presumptuous of me to suggest that I might up to that time be able to combine both duties? Lord MacDonnald remained Lieutenant-Governor while he was conducting the duties of President of the Famine Commission. I quite recognise the utter impossibility of this being done as a permanency in the present instance, and I myself should not like to retain the position of Lieutenant-Governor while I was President of the Central Committee of the Delhi Durbar. But if it could be, I should like to remain Lieutenant-Governor for the present.

I greatly appreciate Your Excellency's kind assurance that steps would be taken to prevent me from being a loser financially. There are a number of little things that I should like to mention to Your Excellency, but which I am averse from putting on paper. In case Your Excellency is not able to visit Allahabad in the near future perhaps you would, if the Secretary of State accepts the proposal, allow me to run down to Calcutta for a day if you are able to spare me a little time.

With all respect, I am, Your Excellency,

Yours very truly,
(Sd,) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 29.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.
P * Telegram, No. 322, 4th December 1910.

Private. King's Durbar. We are forming a Committee for organising the Durbar, but we are of opinion that it is necessary to have as its President an official of weight and position, and with experience in organisation. The work will be both arduous and important, and neither my Colleagues nor I feel that we could cope satisfactorily with the necessary preparations and our duties at the same time, owing to the growth of Government work since the last Durbar. We are unanimous that Sir John Hewett possesses all the necessary

qualifications to ensure the successful preparation of the Durbar, and with the view to appointing him as President of the Committee, I request Your Lordship's authority to detach him from his duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and in his place to appoint an Acting Lieutenant-Governor. Financial arrangements would have to be made, so that Sir J. Hewett should not lose by this appointment.

We consider the organisation of the Durbar as of great importance and considerable difficulty entailing a serious effort, and we trust that Your Lordship will approve of this proposal. Arrangements that will eventually be made will of course be personally supervised by me.

No. 30.

Secretary of State to Viceroy

P * Telegram, 5th December 1910, 5-10 p. m.

Private. Coronation Durbar. Your private telegram of 4th instant While approving generally your proposal as to Sir J. Hewett, I should be glad of further information on the following points :—

(1) Would Hewett revert to the Lieutenant-Governorship ?

(2) If not, is it your intention that his successor should be selected now and act for him during remainder of his term, which would naturally expire in January 1912?

(3) In this case whom do you contemplate as Hewett's successor? If Meston, who, as I am advised, is much the ablest and best qualified man, will not the loss to your Financial Department be very severe? This consideration points to advisability of a different acting appointment on purely temporary basis, but this course again has obvious disadvantages unless Hewett is to revert and serve on for a further term. I shall be glad to have your views on the matter.

No. 31.

Exract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Hewett K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, dated the 5th December 1910.

I was very pleased to hear that you would be ready to accept the post I offered you in connection with the Durbar. I sent a telegram yesterday to the Secretary of State and I hope to obtain his approval in a day or two. As soon as I get this, I will ask you to come and see me here to talk matters over, as it is

a big business and there are heaps of things that I wish to discuss with you. I am most anxious that you should run this Durbar for me, as I know you will do it well, and the work of this place has grown so much since Curzon's time that I could hardly run the Durbar and do my duties properly at the same time.

I will telegraph to you as soon as I get a reply from the India Office.

No. 32.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 327, 6th December 1910.

Private. Sir J. Hewett. Your private telegram of 5th instant. He would not revert to Lieutenant-Governorship unless it were decided to prolong his term. I do not know his wishes. The question of prolongation and the selection of a successor I would leave to a later stage and make now a purely temporary acting appointment. The only disadvantage of this arrangement that I foresee would be that the *locum tenens* after being in charge for so long might expect to have the substantive appointment, but this could be clearly explained to him in the first instance. I would let Hewett continue to hold his present post until after the conclusion of the German Crown Prince's visit to the United Provinces, for which he has made extensive shooting and other arrangements. He could however at once help the Durbar Committee.

I would not like to lose at present Meston's services from the Financial Department.

No. 33.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 6th December 1910, 10-20 p. m.

Private. Sir J. Hewett. Your private telegram of today. Provided that it is made quite clear to *locum tenens* that he must not expect substantive appointment, I think your proposal best on the whole. In any case, in order to have status as acting Head of the Province when the King reaches Delhi and during actual ceremony, will not Hewett expect to resume office of Lieutenant-Governor? The question of extending his tenure beyond January, I understand, will have to be faced in good time. I am writing. In regard to Hewett's pay while on deputation, you will doubtless address me officially.

No. 34.

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. J. S. MESTON, C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finance Dept.

Calcutta, December 6th, 1910.

No. 6391-A.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

Your letter about the charges for the staff of the Royal party when they visit India.

We have looked through the accounts of the Prince of Wales's visit, and find no record of any direct payment to the personal staff who accompanied His Royal Highness from England. They presumably drew their pay and allowances from Home. The enclosed copy of a letter from Sir Stuart Beatson shows that they got their outfit allowance from Home.

All officers attached to the Royal staff *in India* seem to have got all pay, allowances and expenses from Indian revenues.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) JAS. S. MESTON.

P. S.—I am sorry to hear you have been ill. This fever is almost universal at present.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Extract from a letter from Brigadier-General S. B. Beatson, C. B., on special duty, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated Simla, the 1st July 1905.

* * * * * *

I would ask also that the question be taken up regarding the pay and allowances of these officers during the time they are placed on special duty on the suite of Their Royal Highnesses. The Prince of Wales desires that officers attached to his suite should wear his household undress frock-coat, evening-coat, and dinner-jacket. In addition to these, officers will have to get a good many more clothes than they ordinarily would, for it is important that they should always be well-turned out, and should, I think, receive a special outfit allowance. The Prince's own staff are receiving a grant of £250 each from his parliamentary grant for outfit allowance,* and I hope that it will be found possible to pass a sum of £100 apiece to these officers for this purpose

* £200 was given to me for extra home expenditure and outfit allowance.

No. 35.

Viceroy to Sir John Hewett.

Telegram, 7th December 1910, 4-50 p. m.

I should be glad if you would come to see me here as soon as you can make it convenient to do so. Of course you will stay with me.

No. 36.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Viceroy.

Telegram, Allahabad, 7th December 1910.

Can arrive Saturday morning if convenient to Your Excellency It is very kind of you to ask me to stay.

No. 37.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Sir Richmond Ritchie, K. C. B., Under-Secretary, India Office, dated the 7th December 1910.

The Durbar will give us a tremendous lot of work this next year. I am very glad that the Secretary of State has agreed to allow us to make use of Hewett to run the Committee of Management. I do not know who else could do it, and opinion is unanimous that he will do it well. He has organised the Exhibition now going on at Allahabad very successfully.

No. 38.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

Telegram, 8th December 1910, 10-30 a. m.

Yes, come on Saturday and go with us to Barrackpore.

No. 39.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Secy. of State for India, dated the 8th December 1910.

I am very glad that you have agreed to my utilising Hewett as President of the Committee of Management of the Durbar, since the opinion is universal that he is by far the most capable organiser of the kind amongst our Indian officials. I am told that the Allahabad Exhibition, which is his infant, has been admirably organised. I have telegraphed to him to come down to see me and he will arrive on Saturday, and I will then discuss with him details as to his *locum tenens* and the financial side of the question. I will also ascertain what his views are as to prolongation of his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor, and let you know as soon as possible.

There are undoubtedly a certain number of Chiefs who will come to England in any case, such as Baroda whom you mention. I fancy the Begum of Bhopal is also amongst these, but all my Council are very strong in their opinion as to the undesirability of any Chiefs or representatives going to

England for the Coronation other than the military deputation. I am sure however that you will see that any Indian of position, who goes over at his own expense, receives proper treatment at the Coronation.

I think the *Times*, and by that I mean Chirol, has been somewhat embarrassing in talking of a "boon" to the people of India on the occasion of the Durbar. Nobody has mentioned it out here as far as I can gather, nor has any suggestion of the kind been made in the Press. Of course the people would be very glad to get all they can out of the Government, and the cue given by Chirol may eventually be taken up. We discussed it a few days ago in Council and we came to the conclusion that there is not much that could be done. A remission of land revenue to be of any use would be extremely costly and could not be afforded, while a reduction of the salt revenue would not reach or benefit the lower classes. What we could do would be to liberate a certain number of prisoners, which is always popular amongst the lower classes. We might get the Punjab Government to set aside more land for colonisation by the soldiers. We could wipe out a certain number of famine loans, and we could do something for the Ruling Chiefs in the way of recognising the status of their own sons or heirs-apparent. They are only small concessions that we could make. We are too poor to make big ones.

I say we are poor, but what I am now going to write belies it somewhat, since we have had a wonderful windfall of late in our opium sales—the opium realising Rs. 3,000 per chest, while our budget estimate was only Rs. 1,700 per chest. Thanks to the splendid rains and the magnificent crops, everybody is full of money and most prosperous. The Railway Board will have a net gain of one million sterling, and they are beginning to reap the profit of their expenditure during the last four or five years. Although our estimate surplus for the budget was only about £350,000, we expect to have a surplus of about three million sterling. We must however be very careful of what we are about and not go in for additional expenditure or remission of taxation on account of the surplus, for were we to have a year of drought, we might have a deficit where we now have a surplus. I think we should utilise this money in the extinction of debt. We must devoutly pray for good rains next year, and if we have them, nothing in the world will prevent the King's Durbar proving an immense success.

No. 40.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Privare Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 8th December 1910.

Now as to your ideas about the King's Indian Staff. If I were you, I would not make it more elaborate than is absolutely necessary. I gather that what you want is an Indian Staff to prepare the King's arrangements during his stay in India other than the Durbar itself and the King's visit to Calcutta. I and my Committee will run the Durbar, and I myself with my personal staff will make all the necessary preparations in Calcutta. My opinion is that it

would be very desirable that the King should have at once a representative out here to commence the organisation of the King's tour other than His Majesty's stay at Delhi and Calcutta. As far as I know, Colonel Grimston would be a very good selection, and I should like to put him also on my Delhi Durbar Committee, not so much with the idea of getting work out of him, but in order that he should know all that is going on. My belief is that Grimston would be able to make all the necessary arrangements for the rest of the King's tour, and I would certainly help him in every way to do so. I think it would be almost a pity to duplicate work by appointing a Political Secretary to co-operate with him, but the King should certainly bring with him a thoroughly efficient Chief of the Staff. I hope you will not regard it as presumptuous on my part to make a suggestion, but I think that His Majesty would hardly do better than to bring Sir James Dunlop Smith with him as senior member of his Indian staff and with political duties such as you defined for the Political Secretary. He is thoroughly efficient, knows the ropes and everybody likes him. With him and Grimston I think that the King's tour could be worked well, and you may rest assured that I will co-operate with them both to make it a complete success.

I hope you will give me as soon as possible a brief sketch of what the King's tour is likely to be. In my own mind I have fixed it up in this way: The King and Queen will arrive at Bombay, they will then proceed straight to Delhi and hold their Durbar. I presume the Durbar would take five or six days. The King would then go to shoot somewhere, and after some days he would come on to Calcutta and remain for a few days there. On leaving Calcutta His Majesty would probably go to shoot somewhere else and then proceed back to Bombay, where Their Majesties will embark. This arrangement would give me time to bring back horses, carriages, servants, body-guard, &c., from Delhi to Calcutta before the King's arrival in the capital. Once the general outline has been agreed upon, we may safely leave the details to be discussed in correspondence between Wigram, acting for you, and Colonel Maxwell, my Military Secretary, acting for me. He is I think a friend of Wigram, as they are in the same regiment.

Private.—I shall be very glad if the King brings Crewe, as I like him, and it would do him good to see the political people out here, but I do hope that there will be no question whatever as to the Viceroy having immediate precedence after the King and Queen. Otherwise it would be better to bring some other Cabinet Minister as Minister in attendance, since any other precedence would be a serious blow to the prestige of the Viceroy in this country.

I will let you know by next mail my opinion as to whether it is advisable for Gabriel to be employed in any position on the King's tour. He is an able fellow and might be very useful, but I hear that he has had a tremendous quarrel with Sir John Hewett and we must avoid friction at all cost.

No. 41.

To J. B. WOOD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 9th, 1910.

MY DEAR WOOD,

His Excellency would be glad if you would send attached from Foreign Department.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.]

Secy., Foreign Dept., to Lieut.-Governor, Punjab.

Telegram, 9th December 1910.

It has been pointed out that, in view of intention of the King to hold the Durbar at Delhi it is desirable that the Local Government should at once take steps either by an extension of the Municipal area, or by a special Act, to prevent houses, huts, tents or encampments of any kind being erected within a large radius of Delhi between now and the Durbar itself.

What are the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor?

No. 42.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 330, 9th December 1910, 10-20 p. m.

Private. Durbar. Early information is required on the following points in order to form a preliminary idea of the necessary provision to be made by the Finance Department:—

(1) Probable duration of the Royal visit to India.

(2) Probable movements of Their Majesties in India.

(3) Whether the Home Government will meet the entire cost of the transport of Their Majesties between England and India and on their return. I venture to submit that this is desirable.

Owing to the necessity of the Mahommedan Chiefs being present in their States for the Mahommedan festival on the 1st January, and owing to the distance of some States from Delhi, such as Hyderabad, I doubt if before the 6th January it will be possible to hold the Durbar.

No. 43.

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. R. W. CARLYLE, C. I. E., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Calcutta, December 9th, 1910.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

I have His Excellency's permission to suggest that, in dealing with my note regarding Jacob's successor, it might be considered whether his services could not be utilised in connection with the Committee appointed to make arrangements for His Majesty's visit.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) R. W. CARLYLE.

No. 43a.

Extract from a letter from Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., &c., of Bikaner, to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Lallgarh, Bikaner, the 10th December 1910.

I wonder when the details of His Majesty's tour in India will be settled. If it is found possible to include any States during His Majesty's visit to India, I should feel most grateful by Your Excellency very kindly helping me, so that Bikaner and I may share in that very great honour. It goes without saying how keenly anxious we are to have the proud privilege of humbly and loyally offering a hearty welcome to our Sovereign—specially so as we have had the honour of welcoming Their Majesties as Prince and Princes of Wales, and also the Duke of Connaught when His Royal Highness came out to the Delhi Durbar.

No. 44.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAKER, K. C. S. I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Belvedere, Calcutta, December 11th, 1910.

DEAR MR. DUBOULAY,

I enclose herewith a copy of an official letter from the Calcutta Corporation, in which they ask His Excellency to receive a deputation from them, praying that the Royal Coronation Durbar may be held in Calcutta, and not at Delhi.

Had I known that this question was to be taken up in the Corporation, I should have explained matters to the Chairman, and we should doubtless have been able to head them off. But I heard nothing of it till it appeared in the papers on Thursday.

I sent for Mr. Maddox, the Chairman, saw him on Saturday. He has interviewed some of the Commissioners, and I enclose a copy of his reply. You will see that they still wish to send a deputation to His Excellency; but that they will be content with a statement of His Excellency's views and the King's decision.

There seem to be two alternatives—

First, to write courteously, explaining that the decision as already announced is final, and that in the circumstances His Excellency feels that no useful purpose would be served by troubling the Corporation to submit a representation.

Second, for His Excellency to receive the deputation, and explain briefly that the decision cannot be modified.

On the whole, I advise the second alternative. It is, of course, a mere matter of *izzut*, but it is worth while to concede something to the *amour propre* of the Corporation of the Capital City.

If you will inform me of His Excellency's decision (and, in the event of his adopting the second alternative, of the date and hour when he will receive the deputation), I will take the necessary action.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) E. N. BAKER.

[ENCLOSURES TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. S. L. MADDOX, Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, December 9th, 1910.

No. S-4057.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to bring to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that, at their meeting on Wednesday, the 6th instant, the Corporation unanimously resolved, on the motion of Dr. Haridhone Dutt, "that a representation be made to the Government of India, through the Government of Bengal, urging the claims of the City of Calcutta—the Metropolis of British India—for holding here the Coronation Durbar of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India in January 1912, instead of at Delhi, and that this representation be placed before His Excellency by a deputation consisting of ten Commissioners and the Chairman." I have the honour accordingly to request that you will, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, move the Government of India to ascertain whether it will be convenient for His Excellency the Viceroy to receive the deputation, and, if he has no objection, to appoint a time for the purpose.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. L. MADDOX.

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. S. L. MADDOX, Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta.

Calcutta, December 11th, 1910.

MY DEAR SIR EDWARD,

I have discussed with some of the leading Commissioners the question of the deputation to His Excellency on the subject of holding the Durbar at Calcutta.

There is a very strong feeling that the fact that the deputation was sanctioned unanimously by the Corporation, and that their resolution has been published widely in the papers, makes it very difficult for the Corporation at this stage to withdraw. I think there is a good deal to be said for this view.

Their resolution, I submit, is the outcome of their loyalty; it was unanimous; it was made in perfectly good faith and in entire ignorance of His Majesty the King-Emperor's wishes. The Corporation would therefore be quite content if they could be received by His Excellency and simply informed of the King's wishes—to which, of course, they would respectfully and loyally submit.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) S. L. MADDOX.

No. 45.

To THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAKER, K. C. S. I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 12th, 1910.

MY DEAR SIR EDWARD,

I have laid your letter of yesterday, on the subject of the proposed deputation of the Calcutta Corporation, before His Excellency, who asks me to write and tell you that he will be pleased to receive the deputation at 2-45 on Friday next, the 16th.

Of course it will not be possible for him to do more than tell them that His Majesty has already decided upon Delhi, but His Excellency quite agrees with you that on the whole it is desirable to receive the deputation and tell them so.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 46.

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. R. W. CARLYLE, C. I. E., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Calcutta, December 12th, 1910.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

I have spoken to Jacob, who would be pleased to be appointed as representative of the Public Works Department on the Central Committee to be appointed to make arrangements for the Durbar at Delhi.

I have marked my letter urgent in case Jacob should be wanted today before Sir John Hewett leaves Calcutta.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) R. W. CARLYLE.

I have telephoned to Mr. Carlyle to say that, on further consideration, His Excellency has decided not to offer the appointment to Mr. Jacob, and asked him to let Mr. Jacob know,—J. H. DuBoulay.

No. 47.

To THE HON'BLE SIR LOUIS DANE, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 12th, 1910.

DEAR SIR LOUIS DANE,

My Council and I have been considering the best means of setting in motion at once the necessary machinery for making preparations in order to ensure the complete and successful organisation of the King's Durbar to be held at Delhi in January 1912. We have felt that the work of the Government of India has increased so much since the time of Lord Curzon's Durbar that neither my Council nor I would be able to devote the necessary attention to the preparations for the Durbar and to carry on our duties at the same time. We have therefore decided to form a strong Committee, somewhat on the lines of Lord Curzon's Committee, and to name as its President an official of weight, experience and organising power who would be able to take upon himself the burden of responsibility without referring to me and the Government of India on matters of petty detail and secondary importance. We have selected Sir John Hewett to fill this post, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State I have offered the appointment to him and he has accepted it. He will therefore give up his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces in the spring, and devote his whole energy and attention to the Durbar preparations.

The remainder of the Committee will be as follows:—

Representative of the Quarter-Master-General.
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Chief Engineer, Punjab Government.
Commissioner of Delhi.
Representative of Finance Department.
Representative of the Railway Board.
Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab.
Officer of the Supply and Transport Corps.

I have been anxious that there should be at least three representatives of the Government of the Punjab on the Committee, and I trust that you will be able to depute those I have named to serve on it.

I know that it is unnecessary for me to ask you to do all you can to facilitate the task of Sir John Hewett and the Committee, but I should be grateful if you would impress upon the local authorities at Delhi to do all in their power to co-operate in order to make the preparations and the Durbar itself a complete success.

It is my present intention to pay a visit to Lahore in the spring, and if I am able to carry out my intention, I shall look forward to then renewing our personal acquaintance.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 48.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Calcutta, December 12th, 1910.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

Sir Guy Fleetwood's nomination to the Committee will be Mr. Hailey, a civilian in the Finance Department who belongs to the Punjab. There will also be on the Committee the Commissioner of Delhi and the Sanitary Commissioner of Delhi. I have a suggestion which I venture to put before Your Excellency regarding the Engineer Officer. At present the Chief Engineer of the Punjab is proposed; I do not know him, but I believe he is not a very brilliant officer. The Chief Engineer in the United Provinces, the Hon'ble Mr. Goument, is, on the other hand, an exceptionally good Engineer. All his service was in the Punjab until he became Chief Engineer in the United Provinces two years ago. Would it be possible to put him on the Committee in place of the Chief Engineer of the Punjab? I should have complete confidence in him.

Believe me, Sir, with all respect,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 49.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 12th, 1910.

My dear Sir John,

I wish you had made this suggestion this morning. I have already written to Sir Louis Dane, and in doing so, I laid stress upon there being three representatives of the Government of the Punjab on the Committee, and I named them to him. I do not care to go back upon this at present, but if the Engineer of the Punjab Government is found to be not up to the mark, we shall then have to arrange something else.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 50.

From THE HON'BLE Mr. S. L. MADDOX, Esq., Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta.

Calcutta, December 12th, 1910.

Dear Mr. DuBoulay,

I submit two copies of the speech which—if I am permitted—I propose to read at the time of introducing to His Excellency the deputation from the Corporation on the subject of the site of the Coronation Durbar in India.

If I do not hear to the contrary, I shall not make any alterations in the text.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) S. L. MADDOX.

No. 51.

From THE HON'BLE SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Calcutta, December 13th, 1910.

Dear DuBoulay,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration and approval of His Excellency the name of Mr. Malcolm Hailey, Deputy Secretary to Government, as the Finance representative on the Delhi Durbar Committee. I may mention that the nomination will be agreeable to Sir John Hewett and accords with the views of Mr. Meston, the Secretary to the Government in this Department.

I consider Mr. Hailey well fitted for the post, because—

1. He possesses the necessary official and social qualifications to a marked degree.
2. He is a Punjab officer of standing.
3. He is a *personâ grata* to Sir Louis Dane, is respected and liked in the Province, and will be specially helpful to Sir John Hewett in the avoidance of friction.
4. He has my entire confidence.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

No. 52.

FROM CAPTAIN R. C. B. WILLIAMS, Private Secy. to H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Belvedere, Calcutta, December 13th, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. DUBOULAY,

His Honour has asked me to acknowledge, with very many thanks, your letter of December the 12th, in which you say that His Excellency will be pleased to receive a deputation of the Calcutta Corporation at 2-45 P. M. on Friday, December the 16th. I have, at Sir Edward's direction, informed the Chairman of the Corporation accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) R. C. B WILLIAMS.

No. 53.

To E. J. BUCK, Esq.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 14th, 1910.

DEAR BUCK,

Just a line to say that His Excellency is directing the Foreign Department to issue a Press Communiqué about Sir John Hewett's appointment.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 54.

To H. HENSMAN, Esq.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 14th, 1910.

DEAR HENSMAN,

Just a line to say that His Excellency is directing the Foreign Department to issue a Press Communiqué about Sir John Hewett's appointment.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 55.

To THE HON'BLE SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 14th, 1910.

DEAR SIR GUY,

Your letter about Hailey being placed upon the Delhi Durbar Committee. His Excellency approves the suggestion, and I am instructing Wood accordingly.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 56.

To J. B. WOOD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 14th, 1910.

MY DEAR WOOD,

Please see enclosed from Sir Guy Wilson and my reply. Will you please arrange accordingly ?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 57.

Resident, Hyderabad, to Private Secy. to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, Hyderabad, 15th December 1910, 3-50 p. m. (Recd. 6-10 p. m.)

The Nizam has addressed the following letter to me marked private and confidential, and I shall be glad if you will take His Excellency's orders as to the reply which I am to give :—

Begins. I have heard with very great pleasure the thrice welcome news of King-Emperor's visit to India to hold a Durbar at Delhi. The extreme

importance of Royal visit and the beneficent consquences that will naturally flow from it cannot be overestimated. I understand there is already talk of Their Majesties visiting Calcutta either before or after the Durbar. May I request that you will kindly ascertain *privately*, and let me know, if it would be quite convenient to Their Majesties King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to honour Hyderabad also with a visit? You are aware that, when Their Majesties came here as Prince and Princes of Wales, an unfortunate domestic occurrence just on the day fixed for my Banquet to them prevented me from entertaining them as I desired. Can I now plead for it as an excuse for troubling them with with an invitation to revisit Hyderabad for a few days? Kindly advise me in this affair and, if possible, ascertain, private and confidential, whether my invitation will be accepted. *Ends.*

No. 58.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 15th December 1910.

I have formed my Durbar Committee under Hewett's presidency. He will give up his Lieutenant-Governorship on the 1st of April until the close of the Durbar, and will devote his whole attention and energy to organising preparations on the spot. I think he will do it extremely well. I have talked to him about Gabriel and he would like to have him as Secretary of the Committee, which of course will be a very important position, and he pays no attention to the disagreement that occurred between them two or three years ago. I hesitate to let Hewett have Gabriel until I know whether you want him or not for the King's Staff. You know, I think, my views that such a position as Political Secretary, as you suggested, will be unnecessary and might lead to duplication and overlapping. Will you kindly send me a telegram to say whether you wish to employ Gabriel, or whether I can appoint him as Secretary to the Committee.

I have sent His Majesty a copy of a letter from the Prime Minister of Nepal to our Resident inviting the King to shoot in Nepal. It will probably be a good shoot. I should like to have a telegraphic reply upon this point also, if possible.

No. 59.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 15th December 1910, 8 p. m. (Recd. 16th, 6 a. m.)

Private. Your private telegram of 9th instant regarding the King's visit. His Majesty is anxious to know whether it would be possible to hold the Durbar before the *Muharram* in last days of December, and, if not, what is the very earliest possible date in January? This is in view of the necessity of return in time for opening of Parliament.

No. 60.

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Sir Louis Dane, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Lahore, the 15th December 1910.

I will of course depute the officers whom you have named to serve on the Durbar Committee, and will impress on the local officers the necessity for cordial co-operation.

No. 61.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, Allahabad, 17th December 1910, 1-10 p. m. (Recd. 1-50 p. m.)

King's Durbar Committee. It has been urged by the Maharaja of Idar and Raja of Rutlam that three or four Ruling Chiefs should be placed on the Durbar Committee. I venture to think this suggestion a very good one.

No. 62.

Private Secy. to Viceroy to Resident, Hyderabad.

* Telegram, 17th December 1910, 1-40 p. m.

Your telegram. Please inform His Highness that His Excellency the Viceroy has learned with much gratification of His Highness's loyal desire that Their Majesties should visit Hyderabad. He will, in due course, take His Majesty's pleasure in the matter.

No. 63.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces.

P * Telegram, 20th December 1910, 6-45 p. m.

King's Durbar Committee. Your telegram of the 17th. How would you select Chiefs and whom would you recommend? Two would be sufficient I think. I know that Scindia would like to serve on Committee, and there should, in that case, be also a Mahommedan. Would Rampur answer the purpose?

No. 64.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, 20th December 1910. (Despd. from Foreign Dept.)

Foreign. Secret. His Majesty the King's visit to India. It seems desirable before invitations are issued to publish Royal Proclamation similar to

that of 1st October 1902, announcing His Majesty's intention to hold Coronation Durbar and commanding me to issue invitations on behalf of His Majesty. Proclamation should, I think, be published simultaneously in India and England. The question of date of Durbar is under consideration in consultation with Local Governments, and views of Government will be transmitted in a few days. May I meanwhile suggest that Proclamation should avoid use of words indicating that the King's presence at Durbar in India is necessary complement of Coronation in London, since future Kings might not find it possible to visit India.

No. 65.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, 20th December 1910.

Your private letter December 1st.

Paragraph 3.—King quite approves, but designation should be King-Emperor's Camp.

Paragraph 6.—Nepal approved, but not with Ruling Chiefs.

Paragraph 7.—Suite from England, maximum twenty-five, excluding clerks and servants.

Paragraph 8.—Please find charger.

Paragraph 9.—Elephant question must stand over.

No. 66.

Colonel Sir A. Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, 21st December 1910.

The King does not think increase of Body-guard, which you propose, is necessary; very costly and no objection to mixed escorts. Writing.

No. 67.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated Government House, Calcutta, the 22nd December 1910.

2. I am much obliged to you for your telegram which has answered several questions I put to you in my letter of the 1st of December. It will be very convenient if you will continue to answer by telegraph quoting paragraphs of my letters, and I will henceforth number my paragraphs.

No. 67a.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO DELHI, JANUARY 1912.

I am not aware of the number of days to be allotted for the Royal visit to Delhi, but there are certain functions which in any case will, presumably, have to be undertaken, *viz.* :—

(1) Arrival at the Delhi Railway station.

(2) Procession from the station to the Royal residence.

(3) The Durbar in celebration of the Coronation.

(4) Reception of Ruling Chiefs, High Officials of the Government of India, and other notable persons.

In addition to these Their Majesties may be pleased to command—

A Levée, Drawing-room, State Ball, Garden Party, Review of Troops, Chapters of the Indian Orders (Star of India and Indian Empire).

At the close of the visit, Their Majesties will doubtless hold an official departure with the same ceremonial that marked their arrival.

The object in view is, of course, to make the Royal visit and all ceremonies connected therewith as solemn, dignified, and impressive, and still as *popular* as the occasion deserves.

The population of India is (roughly) 300 millions. The population of Delhi is, normally, 208,000. At the first Imperial Assemblage held by Lord Lytton in 1877 68,000 people visited Delhi for the occasion. At Lord Curzon's Coronation Durbar in January 1903 the number of visitors was 173,000, and resources were strained to bring and take away, by rail, this large concourse of people, to feed, house (or encamp) them, and for means of locomotion at Delhi many miles of roads and light railways had to be constructed, while electric lighting, the laying on of water-supplies and all arrangements for sanitation, medical supervision, police, &c., had to be organised and arranged, not only in the city of Delhi, but over the vast area occupied by the various camps.

The ceremonies lasted over 10 days, and included—

(1) The arrival of the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Reception at the Railway station. Procession on elephants from the station, past the Jama Masjid, and through the streets of Delhi to the Viceroy's Camp, a distance of four miles and occupying $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

(2) The Coronation Durbar at the Amphitheatre in the plain outside Delhi on 1st January 1903.

(3) Chapters of the Orders of the Star of India and Indian Empire, and Investitures, at the Diwan-i-Am, on night of 3rd January.

(4) State Ball at the Diwan-i-Am on 6th January.

(5) Review of Troops on 8th January.

(6) Reception of Ruling Chiefs at the Viceroy's Camp on evening of 9th January, and Investiture of Orders of the Bath and Victoria by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

(7) Departure on 10th January.

The number of Ruling Chiefs invited to the Coronation Durbar was 103—the number of those who attended was 100. 51 Chiefs took part in the elephant procession on the occasion of the entry into Delhi, the rest were accommodated with seats at various prominent places in the route of the procession.

The troops of all arms attending the Review numbered 34,000. The Investiture of the Orders of Star of India and Indian Empire was attended by 2,000 persons, and the State Ball by about 4,000.

It is probable that the attendance at Delhi during the Royal visit in January 1912 will exceed that of the Coronation Durbar in 1903, but, whatever the desire of the Indian peoples may be to see the King-Emperor, it is unlikely that more than *one* in a thousand of the population of India will be able to participate in the actual ceremonial at Delhi.

But I am only dealing with the possibilities of a Royal and Imperial visit to Delhi, as the ancient and Imperial Capital of India, and I assume that there will be opportunities offered at least at Bombay and at Calcutta to many thousands of loyal subjects to welcome and acclaim the King-Emperor and his Royal Consort.

For the reception at Delhi I would note that the Railway station does not lend itself as in any way a suitable place for a general reception. It would, I think, be better to limit the reception of Their Majesties at Delhi to His Excellency the Viceroy and his Staff, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province (Punjab), the Commander-in-Chief, and the high officials of the Government of India and of the Province.

Entry into Delhi.—Then as regards the procession from the Railway terminus to the Royal residence or encampment, I would suggest that, instead of the slow and somewhat uncomfortable progress on richly caparisoned elephants, Their Majesties should drive in a State carriage, of magnificent design, with six horses, attended by a Royal escort of at least one battery Royal Horse Artillery and a regiment of British Cavalry, through roads lined by troops from the terminus to the Jama Masjid, thence through the main street of Delhi, the Chadni Chowk, by the Fort, and through the

Kashmir Gate to the Ridge, above the site of the Royal Camp. There on the Ridge, I would have all the Ruling Chiefs and Nobles, the Talukdars, Zemindars, and other notable personages, to the number of at least 1,000, assembled in a Pavilion, especially erected for the purpose, to await the arrival of Their Majesties. At this spot should take place the reception of the King-Emperor on his arrival at Delhi. Their Majesties would have passed through an enormous crowed of their Indian subjects on their way, all the roads would be thronged, the Jama Masjid would be crowded with people, and in the streets of Delhi there would be assembled all the population of the city. At the Ridge Their Majesties might alight from their equipage, and for a short time take their seats on a dais, within the Pavilion, where the leading Chiefs and Nobles might be presented to offer their homage and welcome. Thereafter the King-Emperor might, in a few words, acknowledge the greetings he had received, and again entering the Royal carriage, Their Majesties, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy and the escort, would drive quickly to the Royal residence, or camp, which is distant less than half a mile from the Ridge.

The assembly of Chiefs and Nobles would disperse after the Royal Salute had announced the arrival of Their Majesties at their residence. I think a carriage procession such as I have sketched is preferable to the somewhat barbaric progress of elephants; these no doubt make a great show, but I am not sure, on reflection, whether the King-Emperor of the present day should necessarily follow the customs of emperors of bygone dynasties. Besides being tedious and uncomfortable, a procession of elephants is not without a certain amount of risk of accident, or even of danger, the animals are not all well-trained, and one unruly elephant is quite capable of causing a stampede. Another point is that but a comparatively small number of Ruling Chiefs could follow Their Majesties in a procession of elephants. At Lord Curzon's entry into Delhi in 1903 only 51 of the 100 Chiefs assembled joined the procession, and I am well aware of the fact that there was a good deal of jealousy and bitterness engendered amongst these Chiefs by the manner in which the procession was formed and the necessity of placing some Chiefs behind those whom they did not admit to be their superiors in rank. The procession covered four miles in two and a half hours, and there was a great deal of dust, much glare from the mid-day sun, and considerable discomfort to all who took part in the procession. Only those who were spectators really enjoyed it. The procession of a few *beautifully* equipped carriages, following the Royal equipage, with an impressive and well-appointed Royal escort will be quite as imposing a spectacle for those who are assembled to welcome Their Majesties on the route from the station to the Ridge. In the Pavilion on the Ridge, not only all the Ruling Chiefs, but a large number of those almost equally important personages, the Talukdars, Zemindars, and other leading representatives of rural India, will be assembled, with all dignity

and comfort, to await Their Majesties' arrival, to offer their greeting, and it may be to have an opportunity of hearing a few gracious words of thanks for, and appreciation of, the loyal welcome accorded. All might be donewith perfect order and method; the roads would be lined with troops and the Royal cortège might pass slowly over excellent roads, well watered and free from dust, and the drive from the station to the Ridge would not last more than 40 minutes.

The Durbar.—The Proclamation Durbars of 1877 and 1903 were held on, approximately, the same site, in the plain to the north and at a distance of about four miles from the Fort of Delhi, where on each occasion, an Amphitheatre of large size and appropriate design was built. For the purpose of a public Proclamation the Amphitheatre was undoubtedly most fitting. In 1903 this structure provided a dias for His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and sitting and standing accommodation for 16,000 persons. But when His Majesty the King-Emperor is present, I submit that, for the purpose of assuming ceremonially the Imperial Throne of India, the Diwan-i-Am within the palace of the former Mahommedan Emperors of India, the actual hall (containing the Imperial Throne), where similar ceremonies were held, is a more fitting place than any temporary structure, however nobly planned, situated in an open plain at some distance from the city.

The Diwan-i-Am, enlarged as it was under Lord Curzon's orders, is capable of holding not less than 3,000 persons, and I think that, if Their Majesties proceeded in State from the Royal residence to the palace, they would be acclaimed during the route by a far larger number of Indian subjects than were present at the Amphitheatre in 1877 or 1903, and that the actual ceremony in the Diwan-i-Am would be witnessed by a representative gathering of Ruling Chiefs, Feudatories and leaders of the Provinces of India, as well as by all the high officials of Government.

I do not know what ceremonial is proposed, but I venture to suggest that Their Majesties should be met by His Excellency the Viceroy and a deputation of the principal Ruling Chiefs of India; that they should pass in procession through the centre of the assembly from the entrance of the Diwan-i-Am to the Imperial Throne on the dais; and that the Ruling Chiefs specially selected for the purpose should have the honour of conducting Their Majesties to the Throne, and, by an act of homage and reverence, inviting them to be seated thereon. This deputation of Chiefs might consist of—

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the acknowledged premier Ruling Chief in India.
The Maharaja of Mysore.
The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

The Maharana of Udaipur.
The Maharaja of Jaipur.
The Maharaja of Travancore.
The Maharaja of Kashmir.
The Maharaja of Patiala.
The Maharaja of Kolhapur.

The actual ceremonial to be observed at the Durbar would, of course, be elaborately worked out by the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Reception of Ruling Chiefs, High Officials, &c.—It is probable that a very large number of Ruling Chiefs will be assembled at Delhi, and His Majesty may desire to command their attendance on occasions other than the ceremonies of arrival and departure and the great Durbar. Such occasions might be arranged by a Levée, when every Chief would be separately presented; by a Court Reception; by a Garden Party at the Kudsia Bagh; by a State Ball; and by invitations to certain Chiefs to State Dinner parties. There is no precedent of the King-Emperor's visit to India, nor do I think it would be possible for His Majesty to honour the Ruling Chiefs by visiting them during the Royal stay at Delhi. It would be invidious to honour some in this way and not all. Therefore I think it should be understood and, if necessary, announced beforehand, that His Majesty will not visit any Chief at Delhi. On the other hand, I think it is advisable that His Majesty should grant audience to as many Chiefs and other notables as possible, and that frequent opportunities should be given to all who desire to be allowed to do homage to Their Majesties.

A considerable amount of tact must be exercised by the responsible officials of the Foreign Department of the Government of India in the arrangement of Chiefs on occasion of Procession, Durbar, and other ceremonies. There is no prescribed order of seniority, and certain Chiefs, such, for example, as Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur, will not willingly yield precedence the one to the other. The system of territorial grouping of Chiefs is to be commended. Thus, the Chiefs of Rajputana should be grouped separately from those of Central India, and on occasions of Durbar the Chiefs should be placed alternately to the right and left of each territorial group. The plan of the Amphitheatre at the Coronation Durbar 1903 will explain how this can be arranged.

I venture to add that very great importance attaches in India to the magnificence with which such a pageant as the King-Emperor's entry into Delhi, the ceremony of the Durbar, and all other functions are observed. If Their Majesties wear Coronation Robes at the Durbar, this would be greatly appreciated. If possible, the Crown Regalia should be borne in State, and the

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ceremonial observed should follow as nearly as possible the details of the Coronation at Westminster.

Their Majesties' Guards and Escorts should be of the most imposing character. I would even suggest that a regiment of Life Guards should be sent to India for escort duty.

The Chiefs of India who are Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty should always ride in full uniform on duty with His Majesty, and, in addition, I would suggest that Body Guards of Ruling Chiefs should ride in attendance on certain occasions other than those of Entry and the Durbar.

It must be remembered that the weather in India during January is very treacherous. Storms of rain, sometimes continuing for two or three days, are of common occurrence.

This is another reason for holding ceremonies as far as possible under shelter, as in the Diwan-i-Am of the palace, rather than in an exposed place such as the site of the Amphitheatre in 1877 and 1903.

D. W. K. BARR.

21*st December* 1910.

3. I am very glad that the King approves of the idea of shooting in Nepal. Before answering the invitation which I have already sent to the King, I shall wait in case His Majesty wishes to transmit a message himself to the Maharaja.

4. I do not want to raise again the point of the King's shooting with one of the Ruling Chiefs, since His Majesty has decided against it, but I have received a few days ago an invitation from the Nizam for His Majesty and the Queen to visit Hyderabad. Such a visit could excite no jealousy amongst the other Ruling Chiefs, since the Nizam is recognised by all of them to be their head. It might even in some ways be a good thing, as the Chiefs would like the idea of the King paying a visit to the Nizam, and they might think it strange that His Majesty paid a visit to Nepal, which is to a certain extent independent, if no visit were paid to a Ruling Chief. The combination of a visit to Nepal and also to the Nizam would in my opinion be a good one. On the other hand, the shooting at Hyderabad in the winter would not be very good owing to the density of the jungle, but the Nizam would probably provide a very good shoot of buck and panther. I should like you to put these views before His Majesty and take the King's pleasure as to the reply that I should send to the Nizam. I enclose to you copies of the telegrams that have passed.

No. 68.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Camp, December 21st, 1910.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

Will Your Excellency permit me to revert to the question of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Goument, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Buildings and Roads Branch, to the United Provinces Government, to the Coronation Durbar Committee? I heard last night from Sir Louis Dane that the Chief Engineer in the Punjab is on furlough until February. His *locum tenens* will then retire. I am anxious when I go to Delhi at the beginning of January to go into the questions of water-supply, electric lighting, buildings and roads in at least a preliminary way. That of water-supply will indeed have to be settled then. It is evident that I can get no assistance at that time from the Chief Engineer of the Punjab. On the other hand, Mr. Goument can give me the greatest assistance. He has been Executive Engineer of the Delhi Division, and Sanitary Engineer in the Punjab, and has had to do with the existing water-supply at Delhi. Would there be any objection to his being a member of the Committee in addition to the Chief Engineer of the Punjab? There would be no need to relieve Mr. Goument of his duties as Chief Engineer in the United Provinces, but while continuing the work of his own office in his own Province, he would be available as a second expert adviser.

I hope that Your Excellency will not think me too pertinacious in this matter. I feel a little troubled about it at present. With all respect,

I am, &c.,
(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 69.

Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces, to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, Mailani, 22nd December 1910, 7-25 p. m. (Recd. 23rd, 6 a. m.)

King's Durbar. Your Excellency's telegram. I would suggest that Chiefs selected should be men able to advise on general matters coming under Committee's consideration, and specially to prevent our doing anything which might in any way ruffle susceptibility of their class. Scindia would do admirably. Rampur's favourite wife is desperately ill with consumption and she does not like him to leave her. He would, I fear, not undertake it. I do not know many Mahommedan Chiefs. Loharu from Punjab is quiet man, formerly on Governor General's Council, who might do if considered of sufficient rank. I fully appreciate Your Excellency's desire to restrict number to two. It just occurs to me that other Chiefs might not like only Hindu representative to be Mahratta, and that some Chief from Rajputana, say Bikaner, might also be desirable, but I may be wrong as to this. The utility of Chiefs on the Committee would not be affected by absence of Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty at Coronation.

No. 70.

Extract from a letter to Lord Knollys, G. C. V. O., &c., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated Govt. House, Calcutta, the 22nd December 1910.

The Durbar will give me an enormous amount of work during the whole of this year, but I do not bother you with any of the details requiring settlement, but write to Bigge about them.

No. 70a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR C. S. BAYLEY, K. C. S. I., Resident at Hyderabad.

Hyderabad, December 22nd, 1910.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

When I was in Calcutta the Viceroy was good enough to speak to me about the question of visits and return visits at Delhi. I have thought the matter over carefully, and I trust that His Excellency will pardon me for making a suggestion which seems to me to offer a possible solution of the difficulty.

There is no doubt that a good deal of soreness was caused in 1903 by the omission of ceremonial visits, which, as you know, were not received owing to the time which they would have taken and the difficulty of returning them. I understood from His Excellency that the King is prepared to receive visits and would personally be willing to return them, if he could, but that, in view of the physical difficulty of the latter task, it has been proposed that the return visits should be paid by the Viceroy. I feel sure that His Excellency will not mind my saying that, highly as Chiefs appreciate the honour of a return visit from the Viceroy (no one knows better than I do how very highly it is appreciated), they will not regard it as quite equivalent to that of a return visit from His Majesty in person, and that, if the latter could be arranged without undue loss of time and physical strain, the gratification which it would give would be well worth the trouble which it would cause.

In certain Native States it is the practice for Chiefs to pay ceremonial visits to their feudatories who are entitled to the honour, and this is done with the minimum of inconvenience in the following manner:—All the persons to whom visits are due are assembled with their followers in some suitable locality. A room or tent is set aside close to that occupied by the Chief paying the visit. The former room is regarded for the time being as the home of the recipient of the visit who arranges his Durbar in it in the customary manner and there receives the Chief.

Would not something of the same kind be possible at Delhi? The King might have a room or Durbar tent in which to receive the visits and others adjacent to it in which to return them at convenient hours. Thus, say, that he received six Chiefs in succession between 10-30 and 12-0, he could return all the six visits between 12-0 and 1-30, and so on. There would be no loss of time in driving to and from Chiefs' camps, and the whole thing might be got through very fairly quickly and without much exertion.

In any case the suggestion, for which I am indebted to Mr. Brian Egerton, whose knowledge of Chiefs and their feelings is based on very long experience of Native States both here and in Rajputana *from the inside*, appears to me worthy of consideration and will, I venture to hope, be held to justify my troubling His Excellency with this letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) CHAS. S. BAYLEY.

NOTE.—I never said that the King would pay return visits at Delhi. I am entirely opposed to the idea, since it would be placing the King on the same level as the Ruling Chiefs.

There are 65 Ruling Chiefs entitled to visits. If they all came to the Durbar, and if Sir C. Bayley's scheme were adopted, it would require 33 hours to pay the visits. Something more expeditious is required.

H.

No. 71.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Govr., Punjab.

Telegram, 23rd December 1910, 3 p. m.

Hewett proposes to visit Delhi in January and wishes to examine certain engineering aspects, especially water-supply. As your Chief Engineer is on furlough, he is anxious to take with him and have on his Committee his own Chief Engineer, Goument, who has served in Punjab; in these circumstances would you wire whether you think it necessary that your own Chief Engineer should be on Committee as well as his?

No. 72.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 23rd, 1910.

[Private.]

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

I have a few items of information in connection with the King's visit to India, which I think I should let you know at once.

The King has accepted my suggestion that there should be no "Viceroy's Camp", but that there should be the "King-Emperor's Camp", which of course I will run with my own servants, &c., in which I and my Staff will be guests. The expenses will of course come out of the Durbar Fund.

The King is going to shoot in Nepal, so there should be no expense in that connection beyond transport.

The King and Queen's suite from England will be at the outside 25, excluding clerks and servants.

The question as to whether the King will ride an elephant or horse is to stand over.

I am entirely in favour of having some Indian Princes on your Committee, and some weeks ago I gave expression to this view in Council and received a certain amount of support. I should like to have your views in reply to my telegram of the 20th. One idea that has been suggested to me is that the King's four A.-D.-C.'s should be on the Committee. I do not suppose so many of them will attend; in fact, I don't imagine that you would want them except to advise on matters of etiquette connected with the Ruling Chiefs.

I have been very cross with Public Works Department for letting Craig Dhu and have told them that they have got to find you a house at Simla.

I received your letter this morning about your Engineer. I will see what can be done. But would not his appointment raise conflicts in your Committee? I am wondering also where his pay would come from, and am consulting Foreign Department on this matter.

I had a letter a few days ago from Sir Louis Dane telling me that he would depute the officers required, and he would give them instructions to do all they can to meet your wishes.

Discussion is still in progress as to the date of the Durbar. There seems to be a general feeling that the most convenient moment would be about the middle of December. I do not know whether this would suit the King's plans. I have not yet received replies from all the Local Governments.

I discussed with Meston your financial arrangements and he seems disposed to do all that you want.

Wishing you a very Happy Christmas and New Year,

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 73.

No. 56.] Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 23rd December 1910, 9 p. m. (Recd. 24th, 6 a. m.)

King's Durbar. Under Rule 3 (10) of Resolution forwarded with Financial Despatch No. 98 of August 14th, 1908, estimate of expenditure on entertaining King should be submitted to me. When may I expect it? It should be prepared as economically as will be permitted by the greatness of the occasion.

No. 74.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces.

P * Telegram, 23rd December 1910, 5-30 p. m.

King's Durbar Committee. I think the situation might be met by the appointment to the Committee of the King's four A.-D.-C.'s, *viz.*, Idar, Scindia, Rampur and Bikaner. At ordinary meetings their attendance would not be necessary. In this way there would only be three who would be likely to attend. I should like to have your opinion.

No. 75.

Lieut.-Governor, Punjab, to Viceroy.

Telegram, Lahore, 23rd December 1910.

Your Excellency's telegram of 23rd. Farrant, Punjab Engineer, returns from furlough in February and Colonel Maclagan, Superintending Engineer,

Delhi, on 14th February. Latter is very highly qualified officer for Durbar arrangements. In any case, their absence during Hewett's visit to Delhi will not cause inconvenience, as Aikman, Sanitary Engineer, whose great merits Government of India have repeatedly recognised by asking him to inspect and note on water-supply schemes in various parts of India, has already prepared scheme for increasing Delhi water-supply, which can be shown by him to Hewett. I know Goument well and recognise his abilities, but deprecate his superseding equally good officers in this province, whose services have been unreservedly placed by me at disposal of Central Committee. If they will indicate their wishes, I trust that local officers will carry out with success equal to that achieved by same arrangement in 1903.

No. 75a.

Extract from a letter from H. E. the Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, dated the 25th December 1910.

I fear from what you said that a Central Durbar is now above juqée. I think it is open to great objections. The only advantage is that the spectacular effect will be enhanced, and this will appeal more to the visitors from England than to any one else. There is a point beyond which the imagination of the ordinary man does not extend, and if this point is reached, nothing is gained by increased space and numbers.

A more important question is "can His Majesty confer any boon which would appeal to large masses in India"? Perhaps he might be able to announce that a beginning would be made in giving Commissions to selected cadets. But, if Mr. Lloyd George would make a grant of a crore to some great public object in India, the masses might be touched.

No. 76.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, Camp, Mailani, 25th December 1910, 6 p. m. (Recd. 7-30 p. m.)

King's Durbar Committee. Your Excellency's suggestion regarding appointment of Chiefs to Committee seems to me admirably to meet the case.

No. 77.

To THE HON'BLE MR. J. B. WOOD, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 26th, 1910.

MY DEAR WOOD,

His Excellency has been in consultation with Sir John Hewett about the addition of certain Native Chiefs to the Delhi Durbar Committee. His Excellency finally suggested that the King's four A.-D.-C's, Idar, Scindia,

Rampur and Bikaner, might be chosen. There is some doubt whether Rampur would be able to attend as his favourite wife is very ill. But the attendance of these Chiefs at ordinary meetings would be hardly necessary, and the fact that they are on the Committee would make it easy to consult them if occasion arose.

Hewett has welcomed the suggestion, and I am to ask you to arrange accordingly. I suppose you will begin writing and asking them whether they are willing to serve, and explaining that it would not be always necessary for them to be present at the meetings.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 78.

To THE HON'BLE Mr. J. B. WOOD, Offg. Secy., to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Govt. House, Calcutta, December 26th, 1910.

My dear Wood,

His Excellency wants to know if you cannot hurry up the replies of the Local Governments on the subject of the date of the Delhi Durbar. Will you do what you can?

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 79.

Private Secy. to Viceroy to Sir John Hewett.

P * Telegram, 27th December 1910, 12 noon.

King's Durbar. Your letter of December 21st. It is pointed out by Sir L. Dane that Colonel Maclagan, Superintending Engineer, Delhi, is a very highly qualified officer, and that his Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Aikman, has already prepared scheme for increasing Delhi water-supply. Both these officers' services could be placed at your disposal, and in these circumstances His Excellency hopes you will not think it necessary to press further for inclusion on the Committee of your own Chief Engineer.

No. 80.

P. S. V.,—

When I attended His Excellency last Tuesday, His Excellency decided that the terms of Sir John Hewett's special duty emoluments should be as follows :—

(*a*) An inclusive salary of Rs. 10,000 a month, without any sumptuary allowance or exchange compensation allowance;

(*b*) Exemption from the 4 per cent. annuity deduction under Art. 556, C. S. R.;

(*c*) A free house at Simla for so long as Sir John Hewett has to be there on duty (*i. e.*, virtually for the Simla season of 1911);

(*d*) Reasonable arrangements for free transport by rail, when he is travelling on duty. This would probably include a saloon carriage for Sir John himself, another for his staff, and the free transport of servants, horses, carriages and personal baggage in reasonable quantity;

(*e*) The retention of his present personal staff:—Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

2. Of the above the only points that require the Secretary of State's approval are (*a*) and (*b*); but inasmuch as (*c*) is also a direct addition to the proposed emoluments, I think it should be mentioned in the message in which sanction is asked for. The remaining matters are clearly within the powers of the Government of India.

3. I place below a rough draft which may be of assistance to H. E. in his telegram to Lord Crewe.

JAS. S. MESTON,—24-12-10.

Telegram approved.

H.,—27-12-10.

No. 80a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Camp, Agra, December 27th, 1910.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I have to thank Your Excellency for the information regarding the King's visit which you kindly gave me in your letter of 23rd instant.

King-Emperor's Camp.—The other Government Camps will be, I suppose, (*i*) one for the Government of India consisting of Heads of Departments, Secretaries to Government, and Members of Council, *if* the latter are not included in the King-Emperor's Camp, and (*ii*) the Camps of Provincial Governments. Would it not be possible and desirable that invitations to these camps should be given "by Command of the King-Emperor"? It would enhance the value of the invitations, and also make it clear that the King would be the host at Delhi.

Among Ruling Chiefs to whom I have spoken I have found a good many who are strongly of opinion that it would be proper for the King and Queen to be mounted on an elephant, and for all others in the procession to ride on horses.

The advantages of having some Indian Princes on the Committee will be enormous. We shall get good advice from them and they will appreciate the compliment greatly. Your Excellency's idea of having the four A.-D.-C.'s of the King on the Committee seems, as I have already said in my telegram, a very happy solution of the question.

No pay would be required for Mr. Goument on the Committee. He would continue to do his own work as Chief Engineer in the United Provinces, and would draw travelling allowances from Provincial Revenues when he attended the Committee. The Chief Engineer in the Punjab will not be available for the Committee till February, when he returns from furlough. I do not think myself that the presence on the Committee of both him and Goument would lead to conflicts, but if Your Excellency thinks that this is a risk which should be avoided, I shall be quite content not to have Goument on the Committee, but to consult him, as need arises, outside the Committee. I think Sir Louis Dane will do everything to help, and I have received a very nice letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, upon whom much work will fall, in reply to mine writing about my hope to co-operate with him. A very pushing Engineer is required for the charge of the actual work at Delhi, and the best man I know for this job is Major Crookshank, R. E., who is serving in these Provinces.

I am grateful to Your Excellency for your kindness in respect of the difficulties about a house, and in respect of the financial arrangements proposed.

The Crown Prince arrives tomorrow. Everything is ready, and the climate is perfect. Hoping that you and Lady Hardinge are well, I am, with all respect,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 81.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 346, 28th Dec. 1910, 6 p. m. (Despd. for Finance Dept.)

King's Durbar. I am desirous that Sir John Hewett should not lose in emoluments or status by his special duty. I propose that he should receive inclusive pay of Rs. 10,000 a month, with no exchange compensation allowance, but with exemption from the 4 per cent. annuity deduction. This is roughly equivalent to his present pay increased by the deputation allowance of one-fifth which would ordinarily be sanctioned for work of special responsibility. During the time that it will be necessary for Sir John to be at Simla on duty, we shall also provide him with a free house.

No. 82.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Private Secy. to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, Agra, 28th December 1910, 6-35 p. m. (Recd. 11 p. m.)

King's Durbar. Before receipt of your telegram I had written to His Excellency in reply to his letter of 23rd, saying I did not urge any further that Mr. Goument should be included in the Committee. I know both Colonel Maclagan and Mr. Aikman. The former is an excellent officer, the latter at one time or another Sanitary Engineer under me in the United Provinces. I found him dilatory and unsatisfactory and made unfavourable report of him to the Government of India, Public Works Department; he was transferred to Punjab. I must confess to apprehension if I have to rely on him for punctual work, but till I have been to Delhi I will defer saying anything about this.

No. 83.

Extract from a letter to Colonel Sir A. Bigge, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., dated the 29th December 1910.

* * * * * * *

3. I have decided to put the King's four A.-D.-C.'s, who are Ruling Chiefs, on my committee out here. It will not be necessary for them to attend all the meetings, but they will be very useful to us in advising us of any pitfalls to avoid in questions involving etiquette with their colleagues, the other Ruling Chiefs. I think they will at the same time be flattered at being asked to serve on the committee.

4. Maxwell is, I think, writing to Wigram on several minor points of detail.

No. 84.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram 29th December 1910.

Please inform Grimston he is appointed to King's Staff for visit and put him on your Committee. Gabriel not required.

No. 85.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

Telegram, 29th December 1910. (Despd. from Foreign Dept.)

Foreign. Secret. King's visit. Date for Delhi Coronation Durbar has been under discussion with Local Governments. Opinions are unanimous that, if Durbar is held in December next it must be over in time to allow Mahommedans to reach their homes before *Mohurram*, which begins on 23rd December. Festivities should also begin not earlier than 9th December, as orthodox Mahommedans must remain at home for two days after the *Bakr-Id*, which falls on 2nd December. There are many advantages in holding the Durbar in December next in preference to January, if December would be equally convenient to Their Majesties. It would not be so cold at Delhi, and much suffering that was felt last time would be spared; there would be no fear of rain, of which there is always a risk about the New Year; and from the point of view of Government business, December is preferable since the session of the Legislative Council usually begins at the New Year. I would therefore suggest 14th December, which is mentioned as an auspicious day as date for the actual Durbar. Dates for beginning and ending of official programme of festivities might be fixed provisionally at 9th and 20th December, it being understood that strict Mahommedans, whose homes are distant, would arrive later and depart earlier, if necessary. Would these dates be convenient to Their Majesties? I would endeavour to limit the ceremonies to about a week, in which case it would be necessary for Their Majesties to leave England about the 20th November.

The earliest suitable date in January would, according to the opinions of Local Governments, be the 8th January.

No. 86.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces.

Telegram, 30th December 1910, 2 p. m.

Private. Colonel Grimston is appointed to the King's Staff and will also be on your Committee. As Gabriel's services are not required by His Majesty, I have offered to him the post of Secretary to your Committee, which he has accepted. I have told him to communicate with you.

No. 87.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, 30th December 1910.

If Grimston wants assistance might he submit through you for King's approval names officers known to King or selected from regiments of which His Majesty is Colonel.

No. 88.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge.

Telegram, 31st December 1910.

Grimston very pleased at appointment; he will act as suggested as regards selection of his assistants.

No. 88a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Delhi, January 2nd, 1911.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince left Agra before mid-day yesterday for Muttra, having, I think, enjoyed his stay there.

I have to thank Your Excellency for your cypher telegram about the Honours Gazette.

It is raining in Delhi today, and the place looks very gloomy. I am sure that every one will be pleased if the Coronation Durbar is over some time before the beginning of January 1912.

I hope to pick up the threads of the business here in the next few days, and expect to have a good deal to mention to you when you come to Allahabad. I hope that Lady Hardinge is much better. With all good wishes to you and yours for the New Year, and with all respect, I am, Your Excellency,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 89.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, Sandringham, 3rd January 1911, 8-20 p. m., (Recd. 4th, 7 a. m.)

Please inform British Resident in Nepal that the King will have much pleasure in availing himself of the kind invitation of the Prime Minister to shoot there after the Durbar.

No. 90.

Extract from a letter to the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, dated the 4th January 1911.

I should like to know your views about the Foreign Department work in connection with the Durbar, which would naturally fall to you as Foreign Secretary. Wood is at present doing it, and I do not know whether on taking up your new post you would be willing to take up at once the Durbar work, or whether you would like Wood to continue doing it. In the latter case, he would give up his leave to which he is entitled and is looking forward. If you wish him to remain to do the Durbar business, he would have to be "Joint Secretary for the purposes of the Durbar". I have no feelings one way or the other about it, nor has Wood as far as I can gather. Will you, on receipt of his letter, send me a telegram as it would be a convenience to Wood to know whether he is going on leave?

No. 91.

Extract from a letter to H. E. the Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, dated the 4th January 1911.

I have recommended to the King the 14th December as the day for the Durbar. It is said to be an auspicious day, and if it is adopted, all the fêtes and ceremonies could be over before Moharram begins. I see no reason why it should not be equally convenient to the King.

No. 92.

Extract from a letter to The Right Hon'ble Lord Knollys, G. C. V. O., &c., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 5th January 1911.

I was not at all surprised to hear that Minto had rather crabbed the idea of the King's visit to India. I can only say that he is almost the only dissentient in the whole of India. The greatest enthusiasm prevails on the subject, and I have no doubt whatever that the visit will increase immensely the feeling of loyalty to the King and also His Majesty's popularity, which is already very great. There are difficulties no doubt in connection with the visit, but I am confident that, with a little good will, they can be surmounted.

I hope very much that the King will be able to hold his Durbar on the 14th December. It is by far the most convenient date from an Indian point of view, while the climatic conditions at Delhi at the beginning of January are very doutful, and there was great suffering amongst the natives from cold in the tents at Curzon's Durbar. The King would then be able to have his shoot in Nepal after the Durbar and spend Xmas with us in Calcutta. I enclose to you a summary from a native paper on the subject.

No. 93.

Extract from a letter to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 5th January 1911.

* * * * * * *

2. I would not pay much attention to what Minto says either about the Durbar or Hewett. Minto has always been opposed to a Durbar practically of any kind, considering that he suggested that the Coronation should be celebrated in India on the same day as the Coronation in England, at which moment the Viceroy would be at Simla where there are no troops, and it would be in the middle of the rainy season all over India. The idea to my mind was absolutely preposterous. What would the natives have said? They would have asked themselves is King George a lesser King than King Edward, for whom there was a great Durbar at Delhi? It would have been extremely awkward, and I am very thankful that the question has been entirely set at rest by the King's own visit to India with a view to holding his own Durbar. I should have hated having a Durbar myself, but at the same time I would not have tolerated the absence of a Durbar, since I considered that it would have made an unfavourable impression upon the native mind as regards the personality and importance of King George.

3. As for Minto's lack of appreciation of Hewett, it is all based on a personal matter which is not worth repeating. Everybody here considers Hewett's appointment as Chief of the Durbar Committee quite excellent, as his ability and force of character are well known.

4. As regards the King's Chief of the Staff, I think you would do quite well if you brought a man like Dunlop Smith, but if you do not want to bring him for any reason, I could always attach Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, my new Foreign Secretary, who as a matter of fact will have to be most of the time with the King at Delhi so as to make all arrangements for interviews, &c., with the Ruling Chiefs. He is a charming man, very able, and at the same time unobtrusive. The King's affairs would not go far wrong were he attached to His Majesty. Hewett will be so busy during the Durbar in watching over the arrangements, for which he is responsible, that he would be no good to His Majesty. I think that Dunlop Smith or McMahon would meet all of His Majesty's requirements during the King's visit to India.

5. I am very favourably impressed by Grimston, whom I sent for immediately I received your telegram. He is delighted with the appointment and is already hard at work. He will be very careful in the selection of his Assistants, whose names he will submit to me first.

6. I am glad that you mentioned to me the question of Kitchener accompanying His Majesty. I have no hesitation in saying that I think it would be a mistake. It would make the position of the present Commander-in-Chief very uncomfortable and might, I fear, sow discord. His presence might impress the native mind, but not favourably, because K. ignored the Native Army and this is well known. If you could only wrap Bobs up in cotton wool and bring him with you, it would be the most popular accessory imaginable to the King's visit. He is universally loved out here by British and Natives alike.

* * * * * * *

8. The question of whether the King should be crowned in India or not is one which it is easy to argue from both sides. Personally in spite of all difficulties and objections that may be urged, I am rather in favour of some form of coronation. It seems to me that there must be a climax during the ceremonies at Delhi to which we are all working up, and what that climax could be except an act of coronation which a hundred thousand people could themselves see, it is difficult to imagine. Where the crown should come from is another point to be decided if the idea of a crown is accepted. The first question however to be settled is whether there is to be a crowning or not. The question of the crown would probably solve itself later.

9. As for the boon to India, this is a poor country and we are quite unable to afford to remit taxation. There are a lot of small things that we could do that would, I believe, be appreciated. But what I should like better than anything else would be the gift by the British nation of a crore of rupees, *i. e.*, £666,666, for technical education in India. If the Home Government could be persuaded to do this, it would have a most admirable effect and would close the mouths of those who say that we are exploiting this country for the benefit of Manchester and our Lancashire trade. I am afraid it is too much to hope for.

10. I am glad the King is going to shoot in Nepal. It is all nonsense to think that the King's visit to India would be spoilt if he went shooting while here. Everybody expects him to do some shooting. It is also very necessary that there should be an interval between the King's visits to Delhi and Calcutta, as I shall have to move back from Delhi the whole of my establishment, horses, carriages, motors, furniture, &c., so as to be ready for Their Majesties on their arrival in Calcutta.

11. I do not want to enforce my views in any way upon the King on the question of riding an elephant on his triumphal entry into Delhi, but I repeat to you the following quotation from a letter that I have received from Sir John Hewett:—"Among Ruling Chiefs to whom I have spoken I have found a good

many who are strongly of opinion that it would be proper for the King and Queen to be mounted on an elephant, and for all others in the procession to ride on horses." I venture to think there is a great deal in this, as I want to see the King and Queen placed on what is without doubt a much higher plane than any of the Ruling Princes or anybody else. The King is in the native mind a sort of semi-divinity, and I want to keep him there and not to let anybody else be anywhere near the King and Queen in importance.

No. 93a.

Extract from a letter from The Right Hon'ble Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 5th January 1911.

In reply to your letter of the 15th December, the King was much pleased to hear that you had formed your Durbar Committee under Hewett's Presidency, and that he will be relieved of his duties as Lieutenant-Governor from the 1st of April until the close of the Durbar, also that Hewett was quite ready to work with the Gabriel. Since receiving your letter, I have informed you by telegram that the King does not wish to employ Gabriel, and that you can appoint him as Secretary of the Committee. I am sure this is a good move, for everyone who remembers the last Durbar says that Gabriel will know more about it than almost anyone in India.

The King has telegraphed to you accepting the invitation of the Prime Minister of Nepal to shoot in the Terai.

There have been no fresh developments since I last wrote, but the question of concessions in commemoration of the Durbar are much discussed by those acquainted with India whom I meet. It is a very difficult question, and it seems there is nothing worth giving that would not involve a large amount of money.

* * * * * * *

The King has not yet decided whether he will have a Chief of the Staff or not. I hope that he will manage with his existing Staff, and make someone for the time being head of his Household.

I am very much pleased that you were able to arrange for Grimston to undertaker travelling arrangements in India other than those connected with the Durbar.

No. 93b.

Extract from a letter from the Right Hon'ble Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 6th January 1911.

* * * * * * *

His Majesty is very glad that you have secured Hewett as Chairman of the Committee, and that you have arranged to relieve him from his duties, as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, until after the Durbar.

The idea of holding the Durbar at Calcutta seemed to the King quite ridiculous, and he was glad that you were quite firm in declining any such proposal.

His Majesty thinks that it is an excellent idea your sending a circular letter to the Ruling Chiefs suggtsting that they should come to Delhi with smaller retinues. He also agrees that it would be much better not to ask the Amir of Afghanistan, and to restrict the invitations to foreign representatives to Japan and Australia as you suggest.

No. 94.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

* Telegram, No. 7, 6th January 1911, 10-30 p. m.

Private. As constant inquiries are made of me as to whether the King and Queen are coming to Calcutta after the Durbar, may I state that such is Their Majesties' intention?

No. 95.

Secretary of State to Viceroy. (Foreign Dept.)

P Telegram, 6th January 1911, 5-40 p. m. (Recd. 7th, 7 a. m.)

Foreign. Secret. Please see your telegram of the 29th December last At this stage it is difficult, in fact almost impossible, for many reasons, to fix the exact date of the Durbar. It has been suggested by His Majesty the King that the date should be fixed later—say, in June, but that all arrangements should be proceeded with. I hope however that it may be possible to arrive at a decision earlier than that. If the original announcement stands, the only objection I see is possible uneasiness among the Mahommedans. But would not this be avoided if an *ad interim* announcement was made to the effect that January 1st will not be the exact date of Durbar, but that Durbar will be held on a date in December or January next which cannot be fixed for some little time?

No. 96.

To THE HON'BLE SIR TREVREDYN WYNNE, K. C. I. E., President, Railway Board.

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 7th, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR TREVREDYN,

I showed your notes to the Viceroy, and, as I rather anticipated, he said he would prefer to await suggestions from the Committee and not to indicate the line that they should take beforehand.

He did make one or two comments upon the suggestions that you put forward, thus he thought that three Durbars would be rather trying for the King and would detract from the importance of the principal Durbar.

Also the idea of all officers presenting their swords to the King at one of the Durbars would involve too great an expenditure of time.

He rather took my view that it would be undesirable to differentiate between British and Native troops. He was inclined to agree that a State Ball was out of the question, and generally liked the idea of making the whole series of functions follow Eastern rather than Western lines.

He did not approve of the idea of bringing out the King's Coronation carriage, &c.

His Excellency is not going to write to Sir John Hewett on the subject, but I daresay what I have now said to you will enable you to recast the suggestions you thought of making to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 97.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 7th, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

Many thanks for your letter of the 2nd. The only information that I have to give you at present, respecting the Durbar, is that I received this morning a telegram from Lord Crewe in which he said that the date of the Durbar, whether in December or January, must remain unfixed at present, and that, although he hoped to get it fixed soon, it might possibly not be settled till June.

I shall continue to press for December 14th as the date of the Durbar, and I think that we should push on our preparations so as to be ready for the earlier rather than the later date. In all future discussions I shall emphasise the heavy rains in Northern India that came this year with the New Year. The fact that the King has not decided against December shows that there is no fundamental objection to the earlier date.

I am looking forward to seeing you in little more than a week.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 98.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, 9th January 1911. (Despd. from Foreign Dept.)

Foreign. Secret. King's visit to India. Reference your telegram, dated 6th instant. An *ad interim* announcement is being made as suggested and arrangements will be proceeded with. Preparations will be pushed on with a view to their completion by the earlier date. It is, of course, desirable that the exact date should be fixed with the least possible delay. The weather at Delhi has been atrocious since New Year's Day.

No. 99.

Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon to Viceroy.

Telegram, Quetta, 9th January 1911.

Your Excellency's letter of January 4th and telegram of 7th. I will willingly undertake Durbar work and am arranging to relieve Wood in time to enable him to leave India about 16th February.

No. 100.

Extract from the "Englishman", dated the 10th January 1911.

Communiqué issued by Foreign Dept., dated 9th January 1911.

As the 1st January 1912 will fall on the tenth day of *Moharram*, His Majesty the King-Emperor, out of regard for the feelings of his Mahommedan subjects, has decided to hold the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on some other day in December or January next. The exact date cannot be fixed for some little time.

No. 101.

Secretary of State of Viceroy.

* Telegram, 10th January 1911, 8 p. m. (Recd. 11th, 7-30 a. m.)

Private. Your private telegram of 6th instant. The King authorises you to make statement of Their Majesties intention to visit Calcutta.

No. 102.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, Sandringham, 10th January 1911.

Letter 22nd December, paragraph 4 under consideration.

No. 103.

Lieut.-Governor, Punjab, to Viceroy.

* Telegram, Lahore, 11th January 1911, 5-5 p. m. (Recd. 6-45 p. m.)

Delhi Durbar. With concurrence of Sir John Hewett, I would suggest, for Your Excellency's consideration, that, in place of Chief Engineer and Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, Lieutenant-Colonel Maclagan, R. E., Superintending Engineer and Colonel Bamber, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, should be appointed members of Central Committee. Former returns from leave on 14th January. He has intimate knowledge of Delhi and has been suggested by me as Chief Engineer in April next. Colonel Bamber was Sanitary Commissioner for many years and held that post at Lahore Durbar. He was also in control of plague operations, and would, I think, be on the whole better for Committee than Sanitary Commissioner, who is rather junior.

No. 103a.

From H. HENSMAN, Esq.

Calcutta, January 11th, 1911.

My dear DuBoulay,

In today's *Indian Daily News* there appears a rather curiously worded paragraph that His Excellency will meet Sir Walter Lawrence at Allahabad to discuss matters about the Delhi Durbar. Can you kindly say if there is any foundation for this? I am not very much interested to contradict the statement, if untrue, but the wording is a bit out of the common!

I suppose Dunlop Smith will really come out on His Majesty's Staff, though in a letter to me this week, on other matters, he made no mention of the possibility.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. HENSMAN.

No 104.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

* Telegram, No. 11, 12th January 1911, 1-45 a. m.

Private. Your private telegram of 10th January. I am much obliged for the authorisation to announce Their Majesties' intention to visit Calcutta. Some of the leading gentlemen of Calcutta are most anxious to organise a pageant for the occasion on Oriental lines, and are anxious to begin work at once so as to ensure success and save expense. May I have their Majesties' permission to tell these gentlemen quietly that they will be graciously pleased to attend such a pageant, provided that its details are duly submitted for approval.

No. 105.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, Punjab.
Telegram, 12th January 1911, 2-35 p. m.
Your telegram of yesterday. Delhi Durbar. I agree.

No. 106.

To THE HON'BLE MR. S. L. MADDOX, Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 12th, 1911.

DEAR SIR,

When on the 16th December a deputation from the Calcutta Corporation waited upon His Excellency, he stated in reply to the address which you read that, though he was not authorised to make any announcement, he had every reason to believe that it was Their Majesties' intention to spend some days in Calcutta after the Durbar.

The King has now been pleased to authorise the Viceroy definitely to make an announcement that it is Their Majesties' intention to visit Calcutta, and His Excellency desires me to make this communication to you, in the first instance, in order that the Corporation may have the earliest possible intimation of Their Majesties' pleasure.

I am, &c.,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 107.

To THE RT. HON'BLE COLONEL SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 12th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR BIGGE,

Many thanks for your letter of the 22nd December received by last mail, and also the telegrams received with decisions on various points.

2. I was rather amused at your having got hold of the question of a temporary increase of the Body-guard by 30 men as a source of considerable expense. I assure you it is absolutely trifling. The horses and saddlery are all lent by the Army Remount Department, and it only remains for the Body-guard to train them. The only expense that will be incurred would be the pay

of the men, which is trifling and was agreed to by the Finance Department several weeks ago as an absolutely necessary measure. I happened to mention to the Commander-in-Chief the question of a mixed escort for the King and he was quite concerned about it, and said that the King's escort should never be mixed, since a British cavalry regiment mounted on Arab or country-bred ponies cannot put in a good appearance when mixed with the Body-guard, who are all men of six feet two inches and mounted on Walers. Of course the King will have in addition both horse artillery and British and Indian cavalry and infantry. As we had already secured most of our men and horses before I got your first telegram, I propose to keep them in view of my explanations to you of the very trifling expense that will be incurred, and that has already been agreed to by the Government of India.

3. As to guests at the Durbar. I share the opinion of Minto and Crewe that the Durbar should be regarded as being for India and the Indian people. If the King has any guests that His Majesty specially wishes to invite to the King-Emperor's Camp, I hope that His Majesty will let me know in good time how many there will be, as I shall run His Majesty's Camp with my own establishment. Before it was decided that the King would hold his own Durbar, I had invited my brother-in-law, Lord Alington, my sister-in-law, Mildred Lambton, and Hedworth, Lord and Lady Wolverton and Lord and Lady Mar and Kellie, Lord and Lady Derby and Charlie Montagu to visit us here about Christmas or New Year. I can of course put them off on the plea that I have no camp, but as I believe that they are all friends of Their Majesties, perhaps the King would allow me to invite them as his guests and to lodge them in tents with the rest of my Staff in the King-Emperor's Camp.

4. For other visitors there would be, as was arranged at the last Durbar, a large Visitors' Camp, where anybody who applies to the Durbar Committee will be able to secure accommodation, and which would be run on the line of a hotel with officers to superintend and control. I think this is the proper way to run it and to avoid a repetition of Curzon's error in having an enormous camp full of English and American visitors, which convinced people that his Durbar was intended as a show for the West rather than for the East.

5. I am glad to hear from your telegram that you are considering the question of a visit by the King to the Nizam. I believe it would be a popular proceeding. I have carefully thought over the question of whether it would be possible for the King to have shot duck at Bhurtpore or sandgrouse at Bikaner, and I am quite convinced that it would not do at all, as it would create terrible jealousy and hostile criticism. On the other hand, nothing can be said about the King going to Nepal, nor can his visit to the Nizam be regarded as anything but a compliment to the Ruling Princes of India.

6. I wonder whether you have seen a memorandum by Sir David Barr containing proposals as to procedure at Delhi. There are many points in it

which I consider excellent, for instance, that the King and Queen should pass through the streets of Delhi so as to be visible to large Indian crowds, and that the reception of the Chiefs should be on the top of the Ridge, where they should be presented to the King and Queen who would be seated on a dais.

7. The question of horse *versus* elephant is one for the King to decide. My feeling is that, if it should be decided that the King should ride on an elephant, then I think that the King and Queen should be the only persons allowed to ride an elephant, and that all the rest of the Ruling Chiefs should be on horses. On the other hand, if there are no elephants, the King should ride and the Queen should drive in a very smart turn-out. I can provide a very smart State barouche with six horses, postillions, &c., or two semi-State barouches with the same number of horses, postillions, &c. I can guarantee that they will be as smart as possible. If a more gorgeous carriage should be required than my State barouche, it will have to be sent out from England.

8. My Central Committee presided over by Hewett meets at Allahabad on Saturday. I have told them that they are at once to prepare a programme for the whole Durbar, and to consider the numerous questions connected with it. I myself am going to Allahabad on Sunday night, nominally to see the Exhibition, but in reality to discuss Durbar arrangements with Hewett. I have said that there are to be no side-shows to this Durbar, the only amusement that could be allowed would be a polo tournament. I entirely agree that there should be no Ball, and I think that a Reception is necessary, which would have to be carried out with great dignity, Their Majesties remaining on a dais as you suggested. The King should, I think, give a State Dinner and some other big dinners, although it is not necessary that there should be one every evening, as it would be too great a fatigue for the King and Queen.

9. I agree that there should be no crowning ceremony at Delhi, but I do think that the King and Queen should bring their robes, and that the King should have a crown and wear it. I doubt if it is desirable to have a special Indian crown, and in no case could I ask the Native Princes to contribute to it.

10. I gather from the Commander-in-Chief that there will be at Delhi between sixty and seventy thousand men encamped in the plain, so that there will be a very good military show. I doubt if it will be possible for the King to attend the manœuvres.

11. I am glad that the King has allowed me to announce his visit to Calcutta. It would, I can assure you, have produced a disastrous effect if the King had not visited his Indian capital. I am going to make the announcement through the Corporation, and I am sure that it will produce immense satisfaction. I have been already approached by Indian people of importance asking what they can do to make Their Majesties' stay in Calcutta agreeable and pleasant.

12. I hope to send you by next mail the definite decision of my Committee on a number of points for the King's approval.

13. I shall be very glad to see Sir Walter Lawrence when he comes to Calcutta.

Yours, &c.,
(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 107a.

FROM F. LUCAS, ESQ., Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India.

India Office, January 13th, 1911.

DEAR DUBOULAY,

Lord Crewe is sending an advertisement of the P. & O. about their special transport arrangements for tourists in connection with the Delhi Durbar in his letter to the Viceroy today. You might like to know, in supplement to this, that I had a *New York Times* man in here the other day, and he indicated that large numbers of Americans mean to grace the spectacle at Delhi. In fact, Fifth Avenue is on the move as well as Berkeley Square!

Yours ever sincerely,
(Sd.) FRANK LUCAS.

No. 108.

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. S. L. MADDOX, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, Calcutta.

Municipal Office, January 13th, 1911.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, your letter of 12th January, in which you inform me that His Excellency has desired you to communicate the fact that Their Majesties have signified their intention to visit Calcutta.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Sd.) S. L. MADDOX.

No. 109.

It is announced that Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress have definitely decided to visit Calcutta during their stay in India.

14-1-11.

No. 109a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Calcutta, January 14th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

We devoted all yesterday afternoon to a close investigation of the situation in regard to the Durbar preparations, and I sent Mr. Hailey down to Delhi by the night mail to see Sir John Hewett.

I think that His Excellency will never regret having entrusted Sir John Hewett with the job, and I have every hope that all will go well in regard to what he is looking after. But the military preparations are entirely outside, and I frankly confess that I am somewhat exercised about the situation. It is quite true that there is a good deal of time before us, but what I do not like about the army side of it is that nobody seems to know what is wanted, what is likely to be wanted, or what should be done to carry into effect any decisions arrived at.

I do not think that we ought to interfere with the purely military side of the question, but I do think that to leave things as they are, will mean a very great duplication of expense and, besides, a good deal of friction, and even a possible breakdown.

One example alone. We shall have the Hewett Committe laying down water mains to carry sufficient for their side and then we shall have the military authorities laying down water mains to supply their side of the place. Obviously the proper course is to have one water supply for the whole cantonment. I could of course illustrate my argument at length, but I think you will understand what I mean.

I have run out a memorandum, which I have intentionally not signed on the chance of His Excellency wishing to consider the matter. Perhaps you would lay it before the Viceroy and tell him what is passing through my mind, and let me know whether he would like me to start the question, or whether he would prefer to take it into his own hands, assuming always that he thinks there is something in my suggestion.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

MEMORANDUM.

A point of considerable importance suggests itself in connection with the duties of the Delhi Durbar Central Committee. There will inevitably be a great deal of preliminary work

on which the civil preparations and the military preparations will be very similar in character. The civil camps and the military camps (or bivouacs) will work side by side; and there will be services which both will require, and which it will be perfectly easy to provide in common, such, for example, as their roads, ligting, water-supply, drainage and conservancy, storage of supplies, forage, &c.

2. What I wish to suggest is that it would be economical, and might prevent overlapping and friction if the same executive body undertook all these *preliminary* services. In the absence of such an arrangement, the Commander-in-Chief would probably require a separate military committee, working independently of Sir John Hewett's committee to prepare and equip the areas for occupation by the troops which will concentrate for the Durbar. Would it not be cheaper and simpler to ask the existing committee to take over this work, the military representation on it being strengthened, if necessary? The committee need not interfere in any way whatsoever with matters of military administration; and they would have nothing to do with the military side of the ceremonials after the troops march in.

3. All that would be necessary would be for the military authorities, as soon as their plans are settled, to intimate to the General Committee the number of troops of the different arms who would be present, approximate date of their arrival, and approximate period of their stay at Delhi. It would then be for the Central Committee, advised by their military member or members, to select sites for occupation and to prepare them in all respects for the arrival of the troops.

The arrangement would save the Government of India an infinity of work; it would co-ordinate the whole of the local arrangements; and it would go far to prevent a waste of money and energy.

14-1-11.

No. 110

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, C. S. I., C. I. E., Member of the Viceroy's Council, dated the 15th January 1911.

I hope that masses of school-children from all over India will be a prominent feature of the Durbar. It is more appropriate perhaps to look forward than to look back, as they did at the last Durbar over the Mutiny veterans. When I ran the opening of the Medical College at Lucknow by the Prince I got about 4,000 children from the province and it created a great impression, disseminating loyalty as no other measure can in equal degree, among the young generation, and giving a stimulas to education.

No. 111.

Extract from a letter to the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, C. S. I., C. I. E., Member of the Viceroy's Council, dated the 15th January 1911.

I have shown your private letter of the 15th of January to His Excellency, and he is at first sight rather doubtful whether any collection of children should be worked into the Durbar show.

No. 112.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, 16th January 1911. (Despd. from Foreign Dept.)

Foreign. Secret. Please refer to your telegram, dated the 23rd December, regarding the King's Durbar. I hope to be able to send you a general estimate of the Delhi expenditure after sending the proceedings of the meeting of the Durbar Committee, which met on the 14th instant at Allahabad. Until fuller details of the Royal tour are available, an estimate of the expenditure elsewhere in India cannot be framed.

No. 112a.

FROM H. E. THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, G. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., Governor of Madras.

Govt. House, Madras, January 16th, 1911.

[Private.]

DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I feel that I ought to anticipate, as far as I possibly can, my successor's requirements at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. I should be sorry if Carmichæl were to come here and find that his interests had not been looked after.

Can you give me any idea of what is to happen?

Is this Durbar to be on precisely the same lines as the one which was last held at Delhi?

At that time Ampthill had, I believe, a huge camp and entertained a large number of guests.

If the same sort of thing is to happen again, much has to be done, and that soon, in the way of new tents, carpets, &c., &c. Are any limitations to be put to the size of each camp?

These things don't affect me personally, for I shall then be an extinct volcano. But I don't want Carmichæl to be disappointed in any way regarding the provision made for him as Governor of Madras.

That is why I venture to trouble you on his behalf.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LAWLEY.

No. 113.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy, Allahabad.

Telegram, Sandringham, 16th January 1911.

Your letter 29th December. Will inform you later about paragraph 2, but already decided only one medal will be given to those attending both Coronations. Grimston should come to England as soon as arrangements sufficiently developed to enable him to further discuss visit with King—earlier the better.

No. 114.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 17th January 1911, 8-35 p. m. (Recd. 18th, 6-30 a. m.)

Private. King's Durbar. His Majesty wishes to discuss with me his suggested visit to Hyderabad. I should like to know what your views are.

No. 115.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 18, 18th January 1911, 6-30 p. m.

Private. Durbar. Your private telegram of yesterday. As the King is going to shoot in Nepal, of which project I am entirely in favour, the criticism might be raised, if His Majesty went to no Native State, that he had not accepted the hospitality of any of the Ruling Chiefs and had preferred to accept that of a *quasi*-Foreign State. There can be no jealousy amongst the Chiefs at the acceptance of an invitation from the Nizam, and it would be regarded as a great compliment to the Nizam and to the Ruling Chiefs as a whole. Therefore, unless there is some external reason against it, of which I am unaware, I am in favour of the visit to Hyderabad.

No. 116.

From THE HON'BLE Mr. J. S. MESTON, C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finance Dept.

Calcutta, January 18th, 1911.

Re *Delhi Durbar*.

My dear DuBoulay,

With reference to what His Excellency said to me today about camps for the Commander-in-Chief and the two General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Armies, will you very kindly mention to His Excellency at your leisure that Sir Guy will shortly submit, for His Excellency's consideration, detailed proposals for treating the Commander-in-Chief and the two General Officers on the same footing (*mutatis mutandis*) as the Heads of Provinces and Administrations, *i. e.*, for providing grants for their camps from *civil* funds?

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. S. MESTON.

No. 117.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 19*a*, 19th January 1911, 9-10 a. m.

Private. Pageant. Your private telegram of January 16th. I think there must be some misapprehension. The leading gentlemen mentioned in my telegram of 12th are Indian gentlemen of position and the social leaders of Calcutta Indian society. They would doubtless obtain co-operation and assistance of Europeans, but their aim is to organise an essentially Indian pageant as a welcome to Their Majesties. As Indians would organise the pageant, it is not probable that anything likely to hurt Indian susceptibilities will be introduced, but in any case the details will be submitted to me for approval beforehand.

During Their Majesties' stay in Calcutta a Race Meeting will also take place.

No. 118.

MEMORANDUM.

1. On the 14th and 15th of January a meeting of Sir John Hewett's Durbar Committee was held at Allahabad, at which all the members were present except two of the Ruling Chiefs. The Maharaja of Bikaner was however amongst those present. All details relating to the Durbar, as far as they could be considered at present, were thoroughly discussed.

2. I myself arrived at Allahabad on the morning of the 16th and remained there two days, and during the course of my visit I thoroughly discussed with Sir John Hewett all arrangements connected with the Durbar as far as they have matured at present, and I now proceed to make a statement of the result of our deliberations.

3. We decided that the best date for the arrival of Their Majesties at Delhi would be the morning of Saturday, the 9th December, provided of course that it is decided to hold the Durbar in December, which I very much trust may be the case. One of the reasons why I venture to insist somewhat upon the Durbar being held in December instead of at the beginning of January is, as I have already said, on account of the weather. Sir John Hewett was in Delhi from the 2nd to the 8th of January, and I will give here the record of the weather during the days of his stay :—

January	2nd	...	... Rain off and on.
Ditto	3rd	...	... Heavy rain all day and night.
Ditto	4th	...	... Rain early morning.
Ditto	5th	...	... Foggy and dark.
Ditto	6th	...	... Fine and clear with distant clouds.
Ditto	7th	...	... Rain at 10-30, then cloudy.
Ditto	8th	...	... Cloudy.

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I venture to think that, if the weather of this year were to repeat itself next year at the beginning of January, as is not impossible, the Durbar would be entirely spoilt.

4. Sir John Hewett and I have drawn up, for His Majesty's approval, the following tentative programme, the details of which I will deal with presently:

Date.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.
Saturday, Dec. 9th	State Entry ...	Visits from Ruling Chiefs.	
Sunday, ,, 10th	Quite	Free.	
Monday, ,, 11th	Visits of Ruling Chiefs ...	Mily. Tournament.	
Tuesday, ,, 12th	Durbar ...	...	* State Dinner and Reception.
Wednesday ,, 13th	Reception of officers of Native Army, Imperial Service Troops and Volunteers.	Polo semi-finals	† Investiture.
Thursday, ,, 14th	Drive out to see peasants collected on either side of the road.	‡ Garden Party and Massed Bands.	Fire-works display for people in the city—no function.
Friday, ,, 15th	Review	Polo finals.	
Saturday, ,, 16th	Their Majesties' departure.		

I have purposely left out the evenings of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 15th, as I imagine that Their Majesties would probably like to give dinners on those occasions.

5. I would like to add that Saturday, the 16th, has been fixed as the date for the departure of Their Majesties from Delhi, so that the Mahommedans resident at a distance may be able to leave in time to get to their homes and to be prepared for the beginning of the *Moharrum* on the 22nd of December. Any later date would not give some of them sufficient time.

* In the King-Emperor's Camp.
† In the Dewan-i-Am (if accepted).
‡ In the King-Emperor's Camp.

6. *State Entry.*—The question of the form of State Entry occupied a great deal of consideration at the hands of the Committee. The proposals made by Sir David Barr were carefully considered, but objections were made on behalf of the Ruling Chiefs. They wished to be allowed to welcome Their Majesties on their arrival at Delhi and not to be mixed up at the proposed gathering at the pavilion on the Ridge. It was felt that to disregard the feelings of the Ruling Chiefs would probably cause considerable irritation, and that we should endeavour to satisfy their desire that they should meet Their Majesties at the railway station. With the enlarged condition of the Delhi Central Railway Station, it will be quite possible to arrange without serious difficulty for the reception of Their Majesties on arrival by the Ruling Chiefs and the high civil and military functionaries. It was felt at the same time essential that the Ruling Chiefs should be allowed to take part in the procession from the station to the Ridge. At a pavilion on the Ridge would be collected the Talukdars, Zemindars and all the representatives of British India who would greet Their Majesties on their arrival at its summit.

7. The question then arose as to the nature of the procession from the railway station to the camp, where Their Majesties will stay. The opinion of the Committee was in favour of the King and Queen riding together on an elephant, this being the only elephant in the whole procession. The Chiefs would be mounted on horseback and would accompany Their Majesties as an escort, in addition to the military escort that will be provided. It was held that entry on an elephant is the Royal manner of a King taking part in a procession, and I venture to point out another important consideration, *i. e.*, that in this country very little respect or attention is paid to women, and I think in view of the fact that India has already had a Ruling Empress and may in the distant future have another, it is very desirable to emphasise the dignity and respect that all Englishmen attach and owe to the Queen. If, on the other hand, the King prefers to ride, in that case it will be necessary that the Queen in a State carriage shall follow as closely as possible behind His Majesty in order to maintain to the very utmost the dignity of her position. The Ruling Chiefs could either ride in a body in front of the King or follow behind the Queen's carriage.

8. *The Route.*—It is proposed that the route should pass through the streets of Delhi making a slight détour in order that Their Majesties should be visible to many thousands of people who would crowd in the streets and on the house-tops. The total length of the journey from the station to the camp would be about four miles, which could be accomplished either on horseback or on elephant in about an hour and a quarter. The whole road would be lined with troops, and the side of the Ridge would be crowded with spectators.

9. On arrival at the Ridge it is proposed that His Majesty should halt the procession and address a word of welcome to the representatives of British

India who would be there collected. After this formality the procession would move on and only those in immediate attendance on Their Majesties would proceed with them into the camp.

10. I should mention here that the idea has been mooted that Their Majesties should occupy the Fort during their stay at Delhi. This proposal I have ruled out, since the Principal Medical Officer, in charge of the Fort, is very emphatic upon the point that the Fort is unhealthy as a residence. In this view he is supported by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab. Furthermore it would be impossible to house Their Majesties comfortably in the Fort without considerable structural alterations of the marble Palace, which can hardly be regarded as desirable. Moreover there would not be room in the Fort for all the members of the King's suite and those who would necessarily have to be living close at hand.

11. Plans have already been issued for structural alterations in the Circuit House in the camp to suit Their Majesties' convenience, and there will be plenty of room for all the suite encamped in tents in the garden.

12. The most difficult question to decide was where the Durbar is to take place. Personally I am strongly in favour of holding it in the Diwan-i-Am, and the majority of the Committee were in favour of this proposal, subject to the condition that there would be sufficient room for the spectators. From information received since the departure of the Committee from Allahabad, it appears that in the Diwan-i-Am arrangements can be made for the seating of about 6,000 or possibly more spectators, and this I venture to think is ample, as the whole of the 6,000 spectators will have a perfectly good view of Their Majesties. I doubt if there would be anything like 6,000 spectators who will witness the Coronation in Westminster Abbey. The Committee have however not definitely settled this point, and they will refrain from doing so until they meet at Delhi on the 7th of February, when they will examine the plans for the seating of the spectators and then arrive at a final decision.

13. On the day of the Durbar it is desirable that as large a number of people as possible should be able to see the King and Queen pass to the Durbar and back again to their camp. It is proposed that the approach to the Durbar should be by one road and the return by another, and that the *cortége* should on one occasion pass immediately under the Jumma Musjid, which being a mosque will be reserved entirely for the Mahommedans who will flock to it to see the King. Passing through the streets of Delhi the people will be on the roofs of their houses and at their windows, and there will be stands all along the route. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Fort there is a fine space between it and the Jumma Musjid, where it is estimated that 10,000 troops can be accommodated to witness the passage of Their Majesties. Other stands would be raised for Indians holding civil titles and pensioners from the Army who are in possession of a decoration, &c.

14. As regards the Durbar itself, I would venture to suggest that the King and Queen should drive to it in State in their Coronation robes and with their crowns, which will be carried on cushions. The Chiefs and spectators would be assembled to meet them and the procession would be formed from the King's carriage to the thrones which Their Majesties will occupy. The heralds would announce the titles and dignities of Their Majesties, after which the King and Queen would themselves put on their own crowns and would receive the homage of the Chiefs and other important personages. Were it possible without too great inconvenience to Their Majesties it would be greatly appreciated by the Indian people if Their Majesties returned to the camp wearing their crowns.

15. I have emphasised the necessity of Their Majesties themselves putting on their own crowns, as I have heard suggestions made that this should be done for them by the principal Ruling Chiefs, but I am not at all disposed to agree to the idea, as it must be remembered that the Ruling Chiefs do not represent India, and British India would resent it. Therefore I am of opinion that it is I, who represent India as a whole, who should carry the King's crown on a cushion and hand it to His Majesty before he puts it on, and I would suggest that the highest official of the King's suite should carry the Queen's crown.

16. I still maintain the opinion that the visits of the Ruling Chiefs should not be returned by the King. There are 64 in all who are entitled to return visits from the Viceroy. The King is in an altogether different position to the Viceroy, so that I think that on this occasion the visits paid to the King should be returned by the Viceroy and arrangements could be made for this to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. I am quite certain that the Ruling Chiefs do not expect the King to return their visits, and will be more than satisfied with return visits from the Viceroy.

17. On Wednesday, the 13th, I have suggested a reception of officers of the Native Army, of the Imperial Service Troops, and of the Volunteers. I attach great importance to this, as Native officers have so seldom a chance of seeing the King. British officers cannot complain, as they have opportunities of seeing the King at Levées in England. Consequently I would limit this reception entirely to officers of the Native Army, Imperial Service Troops, and Volunteers, who should be introduced by the Commanding Officers of their respective regiments. It is a function which need not take more than an hour and a half on the outside, and which I believe would be more than repaid by the tremendous impression that it would make on the Native officers and also upon the Volunteers, upon whom much would depend in the event of a sudden emergency.

18. As regards the morning of Thursday, the 14th December, it was urged by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Delhi that it would be a good thing if His Majesty would condescend to motor out some 20 miles or so on

the road and then drive with his escort in a State carriage between rows of assembled peasants. They estimate that there would be about 200,000 who would come to see Their Majesties. If this could be arranged, I think it would form a very pleasant feature of His Majesty's visit.

19. These proposals are purely tentative and subject to His Majesty's approval. But it would be of great advantage if I could know as soon as possible whether they meet with His Majesty's approval in principle as then we should be able to work on these lines. Small details can always be arranged somewhat later.

19-1-11. HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 119.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 19, 19th January 1911, 2-20 p. m. (Despd. for Finance Dept.)

Your telegram, dated 10th January. Sir John Hewett's deputation. Although responsibility will be different from that of a Lieutenant-Governor, it will be heavy, and much personal worry and anxiety will be imposed on Sir John. In view of the importance of arrangements being thoroughly successful, we think liberal terms are advisable, and we trust your rejection of our original proposals will receive your reconsideration.

We would point out that, at the present moment, Sir John is doing a heavy amount of work in connection with the Durbar, in addition to his duties as Lieutenant-Governor and without extra remuneration. He will be doing this till April 1st, thus rendering gratuitous service to the State.

No. 120.

To THE RT. HON'BLE COLONEL SIE ARTHUR BIGGE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 19th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR BIGGE,

I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 30th of December.

2. I am very glad to see that you are coming round to the opinion that it is not necessary for His Majesty to have either a Political Secretary or a Chief of the Staff. I am quite convinced that he will get on very well with Colonel Grimston and his assistants to help you out here, and I am quite sure that you with Grimston and Wigram, will be able to run the show and do all that is necessary. Grimston knows the etiquette about the Ruling Chiefs, and there

will always be my Foreign Secretary, Sir Henry McMahon, at the King's elbow whenever he is wanted. If Wenlock comes as a figure-head he will do very well.

3. I am very glad that the King is thinking of the proposed visit to Hyderabad. I think it would have a very good effect.

4. I have been thinking over the question of where the Queen should go while the King shoots in Nepal. I am told that the Queen liked her stay at Lucknow. If it would interest Her Majesty to stay there again, it would be quite easy to arrange that Government House should be given up to her. The only other alternative is that the Queen should go to Dehra Dun, but I fear that the accommodation is not nearly as good as at Lucknow and, as it is a very quiet place, Her Majesty might find it rather dull.

5. I have seen a good deal of Grimston at Allahabad where I spent two days at the beginning of this week. I think he is a first-rate selection, very level-headed, although perhaps a trifle slow. He will go home immediately after the meeting of my Committee, which is to be held at Delhi on the 7th of February, when a final decision has to be taken as to the locality in which the Durbar will be held.

6. I enclose to you a Memorandum which I have drawn up after consultation with Hewett and after the meeting of the Committee at Allahabad at the end of last week. I thought it best to draw up a programme at once in order that we may get an indication of the general line upon which the King's visit to Delhi will be run. I think it is a good thing to put up a programme at once and to let everybody have a shy at it, to criticise and make suggestions.

7. As regards the question of heralds for the Durbar ceremony, I think we can provide them here without difficulty as was done at Curzon's Durbar, and that they will make a far better show than the rag-tag and bobtail of our own Herald's College in London.

8. I do not suppose that the military authorities would consent to an escort of Life Guards coming from London with their horses. Their only use would be from a spectacular point of view, and as it would cost a good deal of money I will not at all press for them, unless the King considers it really desirable.

9. I do not know whether His Majesty intends at any time to create any more A.-D.-C.s General to the King. If His Majesty should do so, will you kindly remember that there is at present no A.-D.-C.-General of the Indian Army.

10. I have sent copies of the proposed programme of the Durbar to both the King and Lord Crewe.

Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 121.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 19th January 1911, 4 p. m. (Recd. 20th, 6 a. m.)

Private. Durbar. I shall be seeing the King next Monday. Can you give me tentative and in rough outline general scheme you contemplate for King's visit, and in particular programme at Delhi? Even though it is not feasible to be definite about details at this stage, it would be a great help in discussing matter with His Majesty to know general line upon which you are proceeding in making plans.

No. 122.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 19th January 1911, 8-55 p. m. (Recd. 20th, 6-8 a. m.)

Private. Hyderabad. Your private telegram of 18th instant. Feeling in this Office, which I rather share, is somewhat pronounced against the King visiting the Nizam. Sir D. Barr's opinion, which is valuable on such a point, is emphatic that jealousy of other Chiefs would be aroused, particularly of Rajputs. Moreover there is the question of time. What length of time will be occupied by the Nepal shoot?

No. 123.

Extracts from Notes given by Sir J. Hewett to the Viceroy.

Local Governments' Camps—

(*i*) there should be some uniformity as to the official guests, *i. e.*, officials invited in one Province should be invited in another;

(*ii*) private guests should be limited to a specific number: Governors might be allowed more than Lieutenant-Governors, Lieutenant-Governors than Chief Commissioners.

The Government of India should issue the directions from Home or Foreign Department.

Last time the variations were from 76 (Bengal) to 30 (Assam) in the case of the Civil Governments which meet expenses from provincial revenues. I hear that the Bengal Government contemplates having about 100 guests. There are two points which require special attention—

(*a*) provision for Members of Councils;

(*b*) provision for High Court Judges.

Those members of Provincial Councils who live according to the European method should be in Governors' and Lieutenant-Governors' Camps. Those who do not, should be accommodated in the Provincial Camps for Indian gentlemen. All should attend and be in the Durbar.

Last time great offence was caused by the treatment of the Judges of the High Court. The Calcutta Judges thought that they should have been invited to the Viceroy's Camp. As a matter of fact, the Chief Justice and three Judges were invited to the Bengal Camp. They thought themselves slighted.

On this occasion all the Calcutta Judges ought, I think, to be invited to the Government of India Camp.

The Judges of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay and the North-West Provinces were not treated in the same way. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (now United Provinces, but the High Court's jurisdiction does not run in Oudh) asked all the Judges to his Camp. The Governors of Madras and Bombay asked some. I think that all should be asked in each case. We should do all we can to prevent the feeling that the judiciary are being slighted on such an occasion.

The Government of India Camp might be taken in hand by the Home Department, and the same line drawn as last time. The Members of Council, Bishop of Calcutta, High Court Judges, Heads of Departments, Secretaries, Members of the Legislative Council should all be asked. Those of the Council who will not feed with Europeans could have their own arrangements in an annex. As the Government of India own no tents, the appointment of an officer to run this camp, and the provision of an estimate of funds for it is an urgent matter. Obviously the Committee are not in a position to estimate the cost of such a camp.

* * * * *

The other camps for which the Government of India will have to pay are apparently—

	Guests.
Baluchistan	26
Baroda	10
Central India	27
Hyderabad (this included Berar) ...	22
Mysore	17
N.-W. Frontier Province	21
Rajputana	29

There seems to be obviously some reduction possible here.

* * * * *

No. 123a.

Extract from a letter from the Right Hon'ble Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, to H. E. the Viceroy, dated the 19th January 1911.

* * * * * * *

Coronation Medals.—There will only be one given; the design will be slightly altered for India, but the same ribbon, and no one will have more than *one.*

The King is inclined not to have any gold medals, but he is to discuss this with Crewe on the 23rd.

Putting the King's four A.-D.-C.'s, who are Ruling Chiefs, on the Coronation Committee seems a very good idea.

The King was anxious to see Grimston, hence my telegram; he much better come soon and get back to India, where his work will be important.

At the same time it would be useless his arriving here without some cut and dried plans to discuss with His Majesty.

Referring to your letter of 22nd December, paragraph 3, I suppose you will have acted on our telegram, and not waited for a special message from the King.

His Majesty does not altogether smile on the proposed visit to Hyderabad, but that will also be discussed with Crewe on the 23rd.

* * * * * * *

No. 124.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 20, 20th January 1911, 6-15 p. m.

Private. Hyderabad.

Your private telegram of yesterday. On receipt of your telegram, I consulted Mr. Butler, whose opinion carries weight in matters affecting Native Princes, and he is emphatic upon the desirability of the visit to Hyderabad as a compliment to the body of Ruling Chiefs. He says that none of the Rajputs are in a position to receive the King, and that the Nizam is regarded as being quite apart from the other Chiefs.

A week should, I think, be allowed for the shoot in Nepal and the journeys to and from there.

No. 125.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 21, 20th January 1911, 6-30 p. m.

Private. Durbar. Your private telegram of 19th. By yesterday's mail I have sent you a memorandum suggesting the following tentative programme for Delhi:—Saturday, December 9th, morning—State Entry; afternoon—Visits from Ruling Chiefs; Sunday, December 10th—Free day; Monday, December 11th, morning—Visits of Ruling Chiefs; afternoon—Military Tournament; Tuesday, 12th, morning—Durbar; evening—State Dinner and Reception; Wednesday, 13th, morning—Reception of officers of Indian Army; afternoon—Polo Semi-finals; evening—Investiture; Thursday, 14th—Drive out to see peasants collected in large numbers; afternoon—Garden party; evening—Fire-works for the people, without function; Friday, 15th, morning—Review; afternoon—Polo finals; Saturday, 16th—Their Majesties' departure.

Their Majesties might desire to give dinners on evenings, not otherwise occupied. For meteorological reasons explained in my memorandum, December is preferable to January for the Durbar, and it is desirable that proceedings should not be prolonged beyond 16th, so that Mahommedans may have time to get home before *Moharrum.* I have suggested that Ruling Chiefs should meet Their Majesties at the station and escort them to the Ridge, where they would be welcomed by Talukdars and other aristocracy and gentry of British India. I would propose to return visits of Ruling Chiefs on behalf of His Majesty. I am quite certain they would not expect him to do so himself. I think it would have a good effect if His Majesty agreed to receive officers of Indian Army as proposed. British officers can attend Levées in England.

After the Durbar it is suggested that His Majesty should go to Nepal for some six days' shooting, and then come to Calcutta for his visit. There will be a big race meeting going on at that time, and as you are aware, there is a desire to organise an Oriental Pageant, but I have not yet attempted to draft a detailed programme for Calcutta. You are discussing separately with me the question whether His Majesty should visit Hyderabad before his return to England.

No. 126.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

Telegram, 20th January 1911. (Despd. from Finance Dept.)

We request sanction by telegraph to purchase in India four or five motor cars required for use local officers employed marking out camps, building roads, &c., for Delhi Coronation Durbar. Cars will be re-sold when done with. Suitable arrangements will be made to recover cost any private use made cars.

No. 127.

Extract from a letter to the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Hewett, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, dated the 21st January 1911.

* * * * * * *

I enclose to you a memorandum which I sent home by last mail both to Lord Crewe and the King. We have now to await their views and criticisms.

I am writing today to Sir Louis Dane in accordance with your wishes. I have not been able to do so earlier, as I have been so dreadfully busy during the last two or three days.

I have spoken to Fleetwood Wilson about the Commander-in-Chief's camp, and camps for the Lieutenant-Generals in Command of the Northern and Southern Army, and have urged upon him that funds for these camps must come out of the Durbar Fund. He has agreed, and their camps are to be placed upon the same basis as the other Government camps. I have also given him the substance of some of the notes that you gave me respecting the immense variation that existed in the Governors' and Lieutenant-Governors' camps at Curzon's Durbar, and have impressed upon him the necessity of some uniformity both in expenditure, rank and functions of the guests to be invited.

I have also spoken about the limitation that Maxwell told me of only one lakh for contingent expenses until the estimates have been framed and passed. The figure is now fixed at two lakhs, and it is agreed that more will be forthcoming, if required.

I have written home to say that I hope the heralds will not come from England, and I think you should begin to see at once about finding suitable people who will act as heralds out here.

I have written home to point out the necessity on the first opportunity of appointing an Indian General as A.-D.-C.-General to the King, India being, as you pointed out, unrepresented amongst the four already named.

No. 128.

To THE HON'BLE SIR LOUIS DANE, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab.

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 21st, 1911.

DEAR SIR LOUIS,

I went up to Allahabad at the beginning of this week for two days in order to discuss with Sir John Hewett the resolutions of the Durbar Committee, who had met there two days previously.

There were, I understand, three points that you had recommended, and which had been carefully considered by the Committee. But I had to intervene and impose my veto on them. I hear that you recommended that Their Majesties should live in the Fort at Delhi. I do not know the locality itself, but I understand that it is a marble palace with very few conveniences for Their Majesties and with a very circumscribed space outside for the accommodation of the King's Suite and for myself and my Suite. But what absolutely decided me to impose my veto was the report of medical officers as to the unhealthiness of the Fort as a residence. To allow Their Majesties to live in the Fort, in the face of such opinions as those given by the medical authorities, would be a responsibility that neither I nor anybody else would care to assume.

As regards the Durbar itself, I am anxious that it should, if possible, be something entirely different to that of Lord Curzon's Durbar, and if it be possible to accommodate a sufficient number of people in the Fort, I am entirely in favour of the Durbar being held in the Diwan-i-Am. I understand that His Majesty also would like this Durbar to be run on different lines to the former The question of whether it will take place in the Diwan-i-Am or elsewhere will be decided when the Committee meets at Delhi on the 7th of next month.

Although I understand that the military authorities were in favour of the troops being encamped on the eastern side of the Jumna, I am very opposed to such an idea, since it would cause great inconvenience to the King to be removed at so great a distance from the military camp, and to be dependent on military bridges thrown across the river. There is moreover plenty of room on the western side, and I have to consider the convenience of Their Majesties rather than the convenience of the military authorities.

I am sure that you will understand my point of view in these decisions at which I have arrived, and which I have already communicated to His Majesty.

I have to thank you for the valuable assistance of the officers of your Government on the Durbar Committee.

* * * * * * *

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 129.

Extract from a letter to H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., Governor of Madras, dated the 21st January 1911.

As regards the Camps at the Durbar of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, I shall probably be writing to you soon demi-officially, as I want to obtain some uniformity as regards size, cost and number and rank of guests. I have been discussing the matter with the Durbar Committee and also with the Finance Member, and you will hear the result of our lucubrations very shortly.

No. 129a.

Extract from a letter from H. E. The Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, dated 22nd January 1911.

* * * * * * * *

The Aga Khan came to see me on Thursday last. I find he, too, is most anxious that something should be done to mark the King's visit. He will doubtless speak to you about this question when he goes to Calcutta. It is not easy to estimate how far he represents Mahommedan opinion, as he is only the head of a sub-section of a section of a branch of the community; but his knowledge of affairs and ability undoubtedly give him power over Mahommedans generally, and has means of ascertaining opinions which are denied to us.

* * * * * * * *

Among other matters mentioned to me is a desire that there should be a large and representative gathering of school children to greet His Majesty in Bombay. If he stops a few days here, I should like this to be arranged, if you think well of the idea. I hope I shall have an early intimation as to his stay, if any, as I should like the decorations on the route, &c., to be thoroughly well done. They were miserably ineffective in 1905.

We had a delightful tour and found the people wherever we stopped extremely cordial. My Council meets on Thursday, and there is a deluge of questions which causes much pressure on us all, but may be a useful means of getting off a little steam.

I hope that you had a very interesting visit to Allahabad.

I forgot to say that the Aga Khan thinks half a million grant from the Home Treasury would suffice, and that at least an equal amount would be forthcoming in India. I do not believe that any opposition would be raised in Parliament in any quarter that counts; but Ministers are often too timid in these matters, and I have often noted that the opinion of the Whips has been in fault.

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No. 130.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 23rd January 1911. (Recd. 24th, 8-35 a. m.)

Private. Your private telegram of January 20th. Durbar. I have seen the King today. We may regard it as settled that the ceremony can be in December and the Cabinet concur. The King likes the items suggested for the Delhi programme, but thinks them rather crowded. If the 16th is governing date for conclusion, would it be feasible to begin, say, two days earlier? He approves of

officers' Levée and of your returning Chiefs' visits. He thinks time allotted to Nepal rather short, and he suggests it being extended to ten days, as he would prefer not to be bound by any special arrangement for Christmas. I did not bias him as to Hyderabad, but he does not want to go there, partly from having been already, and partly from having declined invitations from other Ruling Chiefs. He also thinks, in which I agree, that, if he accepted the Nizam's, it would be difficult to refuse the Madras invitation. He asked if instead there could be two or three days' shooting, perhaps in the United Provinces, either before or after Calcutta. I explained what the Pageant would be in the light of your telegram of January 19th. He is quite agreeable, but assumed it would only be on one day.

No. 131.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.
* Telegram, No. 25, 25th January 1911, 11-30 a. m.

Private. Your private telegram of yesterday. I suppose I may now inform Nizam that King regrets that, owing to pressure of time and other engagements, he will be unable to have the pleasure of accepting the Nizam's kind invitation to Hyderabad.

No. 132.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.
P * Telegram, No. 26, 25th January 1911.

Private. The following is for Mr. Lucas from Mr. DuBoulay. Your letter of 23rd December. The Viceroy agrees with the suggestion that the device of the Star of India is the best that can be adopted for the Coronation Invitation Cards.

No. 133.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Camp, January 25th, 1911.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I have to thank Your Excellency for the letter of 21st January and for the memorandum which you enclosed. Thank you, Sir, for writing to Sir Louis Dane, and for having the allotment for contingent expenses raised. We may need to spend money at any moment, and are now quite equipped. I will take up the question of heralds at once. I am very glad that you have written about the desirability of appointing an Indian General as A.-D.-C.-General to the King.

Lady Hewett and I are delighted that you and Lady Hardinge enjoyed your short stay at Allahabad.

I enclose two copies of a memorandum, which I have prepared for the Committee. The figures in it are of course somewhat rough. As I have mentioned Your Excellency's views, I shall not circulate it without your approval. If you do not disapprove of the manner in which I have referred to your opinion, might Mr. DuBoulay send me a telegram and I will then circulate it?

With all respect,

I am, yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

I have had the opportunity of placing before and discussing with the Viceroy most of the conclusions at which the Committee arrived at their meetings on January 14th and 15th. His Excellency is, I am glad to say, generally in accordance with our views on most points, and particularly approves our recommendations, (*i*) that Their Majesties should reside in the Circuit House, and not in the Fort; (*ii*) that the Coronation Durbar should, if possible, be held in the Diwan-i-Am, and (*iii*) that the military should be located on the west bank of the Jumna. The Viceroy is sending the programme, which we suggested, home for the consideration of His Majesty. His Excellency has added one suggestion, *viz.*, that, on the morning of the Wednesday or Thursday of the week, His Majesty should receive the Native officers of the Indian Army and officers of the Volunteers.

In connection with the proposal to have the Coronation Durbar in the Diwan-i-Am, I informed the Viceroy that it was estimated that it would cost one lakh more to have the Durbar in the Fort than it would to have it on the site of the old amphitheatre. This estimate, I understand, was framed on the supposition that, if the Durbar were held on the site of the Durbar of 1903, we should follow the precedent pretty closely. His Excellency is strongly opposed to doing anything of the kind, and intimated to me that, in his opinion, the Diwan-i-Am is by far the most suitable place, and that he could only regard a recommendation by the Committee that the Durbar should be held elsewhere as justifiable if it were shown that all those who ought to be in attendance at it could not be accommodated in the Diwan-i-Am.

On 17th January Sir Swinton Jacob telegraphed to me in the following terms:—"If 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 10 inches is allowed for each seat in colonnades, accommodation can be as follows:—

(*a*) Diwan-i-Am	...	...	...	...	660
(*b*) North side ...	...	...	...	...	1,530
(*c*) South side ...	...	...	...	...	1,530
(*d*) West side ...	...	...	...	...	252
			Total	...	3,972
Add one quarter central area		...	...	...	1,120
Plus roof of both colonnades, about		...	...	...	1,020
and Upper part and roof of Naubatkhana, about			...	...	250
			GRAND TOTAL, ABOUT	...	6,362"

I have not got Sir Swinton Jocob's plan yet. When the matter was discussed at the last Committee meeting, I was under the impression that he had estimated that from 7,000 to 7,500 could be placed in the Diwan-i-Am, and some (I think 3) members of the Committee were of opinion that, unless we could get something like this number into the place, it would not be desirable to have the Durbar there.

I have been endeavouring to frame an estimate of the numbers who ought to be summoned to the Durbar, and I have been, at the outset, confronted by the statement that 16,000 persons witnessed the Durbar in the Pandal in 1903 and 14,000 in stands, outside, and that, unless we provide room for at least as many persons to see the ceremony this time, we shall be criticised for failing to do so, and that this criticism will not be without effect on the popularity of Their Majesties' visit to Delhi.

Photographs seem to show that a great number of those in the Pandal saw little or nothing. My own recollection is that people on stands outside must have been in even a worse plight; that a lot of the troops on duty on the day saw nothing at all. I have been unable to ascertain who the great majority of the 16,000 in the Pandal were. As I shall show later on, the numbers occupying the camps from the different Provinces were comparatively small. I hope to be able to find out how many representatives from the United Provinces (47½ millions) were in the Pandal, even if I do not succeed in getting the information for other Provinces. The Heads of Local Governments and Administrations were invited to come to the Durbar "accompanied by a limited number of the members of their Administrations, leading officials, native noblemen and gentlemen, and heads of representative bodies".

The classes for whom it seems necessary to provide accommodation at the Durbar ceremony, in addition to the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, the high personages in attendance on Their Majesties, and the rest of the suite of Their Majesties and that of the Viceroy, are—

(*i*) The Ruling Chiefs;
(*ii*) Adequate numbers to represent the different Provinces of British India;
(*iii*) Officials, military and civil;
(*iv*) Foreign consular representatives;
(*v*) The Press;
(*vi*) A few Indian ladies of highest rank;
(*vii*) The wives of English officials, wives of Indians attending the Durbar and not included in (*vi*);
(*viii*) Representatives of regiments of the Indian Army, possibly;
(*ix*) Distinguished guests to the extent to which there may be an opportunity of inviting them.

Mr. Wood estimated that the number of Ruling Chiefs would be something like 100, and that, with the Sardars, &c., by whom they would be entitled to be attended, the total accommodation required would be about 1,000.

I next come to the representatives of different Provinces. It is necessary that the Members of the different Legislative Councils should be summoned, but in addition to them representatives are required of the landed interests, of trade and commerce, of towns, such as the presidency towns, and other large towns (say, the Presidents of all Municipalities of over 50,000 inhabitants), of Port Trusts, of Chambers of Commerce.

The non-officials on the different Councils number—

Imperial	30
Madras	25
Bombay	33
Bengal	32
United Provinces	28
Punjab	14
Eastern Bengal and Assam	24
Burma	8

At the last Durbar the provincial camps (I am for the present dealing with those for Indian visitors only) held the following numbers, including the Ruling Chiefs and their retinues :—

Assam	25 and 2 officers in charge.
Baluchistan	75 and 4 officers in charge.
Bengal	63 and 6 officers in charge.
Bombay	49 and 19 officers (including those attending Chiefs) in charge.
Burma	20 and 2 officers in charge.
Central Provinces	34 and 1 officer in charge.
Berar	5 and 1 officer in charge.
Madras	22 and 2 officers in charge.
North-West Frontier Province ...	21 and 5 officers in charge.
Punjab	82 and 23 officers (includes some visitors and ladies) in charge.
United Provinces	76 with 10 officers on duty.
TOTAL ...	472

There must be some limit to the numbers who can be provided for in the provincial camps. At the same time it is very desirable that those whom the Local Governments are responsible for should be in these camps. Otherwise it is very difficult to get the people into their seats in time, and we cannot afford to have any difficulties in this respect. We can only be certain of doing so, if European officers are made responsible that the Indians summoned to the Durbar do appear in time, and they can only be responsible for effecting this, if they can get hold of them in the places where they are residing. Speaking as the head of a Local Government, it seems to me certain that the different Provinces should be adequately represented at the Durbar by those whom they invite to the provincial camps at Delhi. It should be easy to get a thoroughly effective representation in this manner. It seems to me that British India would be adequately represented at the Durbar by the following numbers of Indians, officials and non-officials :—

Madras	300 each.
Bombay	
Bengal	
United Provinces	200 each.
Punjab	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	
Burma	150 each.
Central Provinces	
North-West Frontier Province	100
Other parts of British India	300
TOTAL ...	2,200

The consular representatives at the last Durbar numbered 17, their wives 7; the European Press 25 with 8 ladies, and the Native Press 45. If we say 150 on the present occasion for all these classes, it ought to be enough.

The number of Indian ladies of the highest rank who would attend would be few, and those of them who keep *purdah* could be accommodated in the Nakkarkhana. I am not myself sure that it would be necessary to have representatives of regiments of the Native Army. That Army will be well represented on duty on the occasion of the Durbar, and the Viceroy proposes that the officers of the regiments in camp should appear before His Majesty on another occasion. That would seem to ensure a sufficient recognition of that branch of the Army.

The officials in the Chiefs' Camps in 1903 were present in the following numbers (I have probably made plenty of mistakes in adding up these and other figures from the Directory for 1903, but these mistakes will not, I think, be of sufficient size to affect the argument at all).

Viceroy's camp	58
Commander-in-Chief's camp	33
Camp of L. G. C., Bengal	14
Camp of L. G. C., Bombay	13
Camp of L. G. C., Madras	11
Camp of L. G. C., Punjab	10
Assam camp	12
Baluchistan camp	12
Baroda camp	3
Bengal camp	37
Bombay camp	37
Burma camp	19
Central India camp	10
Central Provinces camp	20
Hyderabad camp	12
Madras camp	27
Mysore camp	6
N.-W. F. Province camp	11
Punjab camp	30
Rajputana camp	15
United Provinces camp	34
TOTAL ...	424

There were a number of officials not holding any official position in the camp in which they resided who are not included in the above.

And there were officers in addition in the camp of—

The Army Remount Department.
The Director-General of Military Works.
The Director-General of Ordnance.
The Director General of the Post Office.
The Director-General of Telegraphs.
The Foreign Office camp.
The Police centre camp.
A subsidiary camp of the Government of India.
The Punjab Commission's camp.
The Resident in Kashmir's camp.
The Railway camp.

Most of the Army officers in camp and the Political and Police Officers will be on duty, and if we allowed for 600 European officials and 100 to represent the railways, it would, I think, be sufficient.

This gives a total of 4,050 to be accommodated before we get to classes (*vii*) and (*ix*).

The officials' wives and visitors in the different camps in 1903 were—

	Officials' wives and families.	Visitors.
Viceroy's camp	23	51
Commander-in-Chief's camp	15	29
Camp of L. G. C., Bengal	2	13
Ditto Bombay	4	5
Ditto Madras	4	5
Ditto Punjab	9	5
Assam camp	9	9
Baluchistan camp	5	13
Baroda camp	2	7
Bengal camp	19	18
Bombay camp	14	19
Burma camp	11	4
Central India camp	5	14
Central Provinces camp	17	9
Hyderabad camp	6	6
Madras Camp	9	16
Mysore camp	3	7
Punjab camp	20	13
Rajputana camp	12	4
United Provinces camp	21	12
TOTAL ...	210	259

In the visitors' camps there were about 500.

It seems quite evident that, according to Sir Swinton Jacob's figures, it ought to be possible to include in the ceremony at the Diwan-i-Am all who have real claims to be there. Visitors or others who have no claim to be in the Durbar and for whom accommodation cannot be found inside can be given seats in covered stands on the route. The route both ways will be crowded with sightseers on stands and the house tops; the Jama Masjid will accommodate many hundred Mahommedans; the area in front of it will suffice for several thousand troops (Colonel Cox puts the numbers at 10,000); many thousand troops will line the route and see Their Majesties pass by. There is no reasonable doubt that it ought to be possible for far more people to see Their Majesties on the day of the Durbar, either in the Durbar itself or in the streets, than ever saw the Durbar in 1903, and we ought, I think, to be able to make efficient traffic arrangements both for those who come to the Durbar, and those who will see the procession from outside.

21-1-11.

J. P. HEWETT.

No. 134.

Extract from a letter to Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Bigge, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 26th January 1911.

* * * * * * *

2. I was very glad to receive a private telegram from Crewe three days ago giving the result of his interview with the King on the subject of the Durbar. In the first place, I am very glad that the ceremony is to be held in December, and that this has received the concurrence of the Cabinet. We now know where we are, and can begin to push on as rapidly as possible. Crewe has suggested that the programme should commence two days earlier, since the King considers the items suggested somewhat crowded. As far as I can judge, there will be no difficulty whatsoever, but I am consulting Hewett on the subject. I am very glad that the King approves of my suggestion of a Levée for Native officers. I regard this as one of the most important functions of the Durbar, as it will have an indescribable effect.

3. Crewe tells me that His Majesty does not want to go to Hyderabad, and that His Majesty would like to have instead two or three days' shooting, perhaps in the United Provinces. I have no doubt I can arrange this, and Hewett will be very useful in organising it. I should imagine that the King would like to have it after his visit to Calcutta and on his way to Bombay.

4. I may mention that I have already made arrangements for what is known as the Viceroy's train to be thoroughly renovated in every respect and made like new for Their Majesties' use on arrival at Bombay. As soon as ready in the autumn, I shall send it to Bombay to wait. I have arranged with the Railway Department that they should find me another ordinary train for my own use, so that the King and Queen will have their train absolutely independent of everybody else.

5. We have sent home an invitation from the Gaekwar of Baroda for the King to visit his State. Of course I know that His Majesty has not the slightest intention of doing so, but I wish to get the King's authority before replying in in that sense.

6. When talking to the King before I left England about His Majesty's visit to Calcutta, he said that he did not propose to take with him, after the Durbar at Delhi, the whole of his Staff, and that during his visit to Calcutta and elsewhere the special and ornamental members of his Staff might do what they liked. I should be glad to know, as soon as you can possibly tell me, as nearly as possible the number of those who will accompany the King to Calcutta. I only ask to be informed of this as soon as possible, since, as you know, Government House, in spite of being an enormous block of building, contains very little accommodation for guests, and I shall have to secure a quantity of tents to house the overflow in the garden. As my ordinary supply of tents will probably be insufficient, I shall have to provide myself with others, and as owing to the Durbar there will be a great demand for tentage, it is a matter which I must see to with as little delay as possible.

* * * * * * *

8. I am glad to hear that the question of concessions in commemoration of the Durbar is being much discussed. I am most anxious that the King should concentrate on obtaining a crore of rupees from the British Government as a gift to India for technical education. A gift from England to India or from the King to India will have far greater effect than any remission of taxation or trivial boon that one could offer out here. It will appeal to the imagination of the Indian people, and it will satisfy the demand which is now general throughout the country that something big should be done for technical education. I go further and say that I know for a fact that, if the Government will give a crore of rupees for technical education, the rich people and Ruling Chiefs will voluntarily subscribe another crore in order to enhance the value of the King's gift. I know of one person who has already told me that, if England will give a crore, he will at once contribute himself £10,000, and he says that he knows that within three days he could himself collect £100,000 in Bombay. But the incentive to do so must come from England by the donation of at least a crore, *i. e.*, £666,000. It would in my opinion be the best investment that we could possibly make, and it would be buying loyalty very cheaply. I happen to know that the extremists in this country are simply terrified at the idea of the King doing something big, when he is out here, to appeal to the imagination of the people and thus alienate them entirely from all those of extreme views who now have an influence over them. I am writing strongly on this subject to Crewe, who I believe is quite well disposed. Governments are, however, so often out of touch with public opinion that they are timid and afraid of making proposals. I cannot conceive that such a proposal would meet with any opposition except from the Extreme Socialists and Labour Party in Parliament. It seems to me that it would receive the full support of the Conservative Party.

9. Another idea has occurred to me, which in justice to India might be remedied at the forthcoming Durbar. I think that the inequality between the British and Indian Armies as regards the bestowal of the V. C. should be removed. I cannot understand why it has ever existed. But it is all wrong that an Indian soldier fighting for the King and in the service of the King should not be entitled to receive the V. C. for an act of undoubted bravery. This concession will be greatly appreciated by the Native Army.

10. There is another point which has been mentioned to me, but I am not quite sure whether it is correct. You can possibly find out. I am told that, although the King is King-Emperor of India, the Queen is not Queen-Empress. This seems to me wrong, and I think it is very undesirable that in this country, where women are regarded as being on a lower plane, there should be any inferiority in the dignity of the Queen. There may be reasons against it at home, but of course I do not know what they are.

No. 135.

Extract from a letter to H. E. the Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, dated the 26th January 1911.

The Aga Khan is staying here and is a very pleasant guest. He has spoken to me on the subject of the boon, and we are in complete agreement as to the advisability of a grant being made of at least a crore for technical education. I have already pressed this on Lord Crewe more than once and shall continue to do so. He is not indisposed himself, but the whole question depends upon Llyod George and the Whips. I feel confident that Crewe will do his very utmost to get it.

As far as I can judge at present, the King will arrive at Delhi on the 7th of December. I have not yet heard what his plans are as to arriving at Bombay. As soon as I hear anything on the subject, I will let you know.

I enclose to you, for your private information, a memorandum that I sent to the King and Lord Crewe a week ago. I telegraphed the substance at the same time, and the only variation that I know of at present is that the arrival at Delhi is to be on the 7th instead of on the 9th, Their Majesties leaving Delhi as arranged on the 16th. Also that it has been decided that the King will receive the Native officers, and that I am to return the visits of the Chiefs.

I entirely agree with you as to the desirability of there being a large and representative gathering of school childern to greet the King wherever he stops, if possible. It is of great importance to look towards the future rather than towards the past.

No. 136.

Extract from a letter to the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Hewett, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, dated the 26th January 1910.

I enclose to you a copy of a private telegram that I have received from Lord Crewe in connection with the Durbar. I see no objection to the State Entry being on the 7th of December instead of the 9th as suggested, but perhaps you will kindly re-arrange the programme with this in view and let me hear at once what you propose. You will see that he wants to have two or three days shooting in the United Provinces. I have suggested that this should take place after Calcutta. Do you think you could arrange it? I am afraid it will probably be rather tame after Nepal, where, I understand, tigers, rhino, &c., are in very great abundance. Still, as he wishes it, I have no doubt you can make the necessary arrangements.

The reference to the pageant at the end of the telegram relates to the visit to Calcutta.

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No. 137.

To H. E. THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, G. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., Governor of Madras.

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 26th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR LAWLEY,

In a telegram which I received from the Secretary of State, mention is made of an invitation from Madras to the King to visit your Presidency. I have heard nothing about this, and I suppose you sent it direct to London. There was a question of the King paying a visit to the Nizam, in which case he would probably have visited Madras, but he has now decided against visiting the Nizam owing to the shortness of time at his disposal, and it will therefore be impossible for him to accept the Madras invitation. I only mention this to you privately, as, if the invitation has gone to London, of course you will receive an official reply.

* * * * * * *

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 137a.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

Telegram, 26th January 1911, 8-5 p.m.

You can circulate your memorandum.

No. 137b.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR LOUIS DANE, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab.

Delhi, January 26th, 1911.

[Private.]

DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I have just received Your Excellency's letter of 21st January, and have noted your views about certain points connected with the Durbar. I have not put forward any recommendations since I received your letter of December 12th, in which you informed me that you had nominated a Central Committee, but have confined myself to answering any enquiries addressed to me and to carrying out any requests for assistance. I did suggest before this that

perhaps the King might wish to live in the Fort, but when Mr. Wood replied that the idea was that His Majesty should be in the same camp with Your Excellency at the Circuit House, I have made no further recommendation on the subject. Sir Douglas Haig asked me if I should object to the troops being encamped on the opposite side of the Jamna. On learning from him that the ground was good in December, and that it is nearer to the Circuit House, &c., than other sites available, I replied that I had no objection. The proposal had the advantage that it would relieve congestion at the Delhi Central Station, take a great deal of traffic off the Delhi roads, and by placing supply arrangements for the troops in the hands of the United Provinces, reduce work in the Punjab.

As regards the idea of a Durbar in the Fort, I should be the last to condemn such an arrangement, as I was responsible for the chapter for the Amir being held in the Agra Fort. I was asked my opinion on the point, and said that the only difficulties which I foresaw were the seating of the Ruling Chiefs and Durbaris and the question of accommodation and of access and egress. If I am asked by the Central Committee to help them in the matter, I shall of course be happy to do so, and I have arranged to be in Delhi on 7th and 8th February, in order to meet the Central Committee.

I am sorry that Your Excellency has not been able to see Delhi, but a visit in April will be very useful. Tents will be very hot then, but if you are making any stay here, and the Circuit House or part of it is not available, it will no doubt be possible to arrange for another house. Hewett and I are to discuss the plans for altering the Circuit House on 7th. I shall of course be only too glad to meet Your Excellency at Delhi, if you so desire.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) LOUIS DANE.

No. 138.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 29, 27th January 1911, 10 p. m.

Private. Durbar. The Admiral on the East India Station has raised the question of the participation by the Royal Navy in the Durbar. He has suggested that accommodation be provided for himself, his staff, twenty officers and two hundred blue jackets and marines.

A similar request was put forward in 1903, and Lord Curzon refused on the ground that the spending of Indian revenues upon the entertainment of a force representing the British Navy would not be justifiable, and that the effect produced by their appearance would be swamped in the great military display and would not be commensurate with the cost.

The King's pleasure should, I think, be taken upon this point. In any case the camp of other High officials of the Government of India would provide accommodation for the Admiral and his staff.

No. 138a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Allahabad, January 27th, 1911.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I have to thank Your Excellency for copies of the private telegrams, (*i*) dated 20th January, from you to the Secretary of State, and (*ii*) dated 23rd January from the Secretary of State to you. If the State Entry took place on Thursday, December 7th—at present I see no reason against this—we could re-arrange the programme so as to make it less crowded. If Your Excellency has no objection, I will ask the Committee, when we meet on February 7th, to suggest an alternative programme over 10 days instead of 8.

I am rather anxious to know whether Your Excellency will wish me to come to Calcutta after the next meeting of the Committee. I had at one time proposed to come to hold the Committee meeting there, but it seemed to us so desirable that we should meet at Delhi that I changed the venue. I think that at the next meeting we should be able to get matters so forward that probably we need not meet again till we shall all be in Delhi in April. Our executive officers will have got all their instructions and will have to push on with these instructions. If Your Excellency wishes me to come to Calcutta, I shall of course obey your commands.

With all respect,

I am, yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 139.

To THE HON'BLE SIR C. S. BAYLEY, K. C. S. I., Resident at Hyderabad.

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 27th, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

Please refer to your telegram of 15th December communicating the expression of His Highness's wish that Their Majesties might be privately asked whether they could conveniently visit Hyderabad during their stay in India.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now done this, and I am directed to tell you, for His Highness's information, that, while Their Majesties most warmly appreciate His Highness's hospitable wish, they have regretfully come to the conclusion that it would not be possible for them to include a visit to Hyderabad in their programme. Owing to Imperial exigencies their absence from England will have to be restricted to the smallest possible period of time, and

it is improbable, so far as at present can be foreseen, that they will be able to visit officially any place except Calcutta after conclusion of the Delhi Durbar.

His Highness will recognise that Calcutta, as the capital of his Indian Empire, has an especial claim to a few days of His Majesty's time. The Viceroy fears that this decision will be a disappointment to His Highness, and would like you to thank him for the tactful way in which he has communicated his loyal desire to entertain Their Majesties.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY

No. 140.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, 28th January 1911, 6-5 p. m.

King wishes camp pitched for Their Majesties to live in similar to that arranged by Kitchener at Pindi in 1905. But Queen would like to have Circuit House ready for occupation, as she very likely will live there. Would it be possible to pitch this camp connected with Circuit House? Under no circumstances will Their Majesties reside in the Fort.

No. 141.

Extract from a letter from H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., Governor of Madras, dated the 28th January 1911.

Very many thanks for your letter regarding the question of His Majesty being invited to visit Madras. So far all that has happened is that I have written privately to both the King himself and to Crewe telling them that a very strong desire prevailed throughout Southern India that the King and Queen should visit Madras, and urging that, if possible, the invitation, when formally made, should be accepted. No invitation has yet gone forward, but everything is in train for a public meeting to be held on Wednesday next, at which I am to preside, when a formal request will be put forward asking His Majesty to honour Madras with a visit.

I do not propose to let it be known that the matter is a *chose jugée*! I hope that it is not, for I am sure that a Royal visit of this kind would be a wise thing. There are 40 million peoples in Southern India and every man, woman and child in the Presidency would feel drawn thereby towards the throne and person of the King-Emperor in a way which no other thing could effect!

If, when the request is made, you could see your way to support it, I should be very glad.

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No. 141a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Lucknow, January 29th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I have to thank Your Excellency for your letter of 26th instant.

I will go carefully into the matter referred to in the correspondence with Lord Crewe which you have sent me. I have some ideas about it, but it is a very intricate business, and requires much thought. With the Crown Prince arriving here today, I shall be much pushed, and I hope that you will allow me a few days' grace.

I had written, with reference to the proposal that the State Entry into Delhi should take place on 7th December instead of on 9th December, that we would at our next Committee meeting propose a revised programme. Meantime Your Excellency asks me to give my proposals at once. It seems to me that the following rearrangement might be suitable, and would remove the objection that the programme is too crowded.

Date.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.
7th Dec. ...	State Entry ...	Visits from Chiefs.	
8th „ ...	Visits from Chiefs ...	Possibly drive into the country to see peasants if this is arranged.	
9th „ ...	Visits from Chiefs ...	Military sports.	
10th „ (Sunday)	Free	Day.	
11th „ ...	.....	Garden Party and Massed Bands.	
12th „ ...	Durbar	...	State Dinner and Reception.
13th „ ...	.....	Semi-finals—Polo ...	Investiture.
14th „ ...	Review		Fire-works.
15th „ ...	Reception of Native officers of Indian Army and Volunteer officers.	Final—Polo.	
16th „ ...	Departure of Their Majesties.		

This would give plenty of time for everything, and would extend the visits to His Majesty of Ruling Chiefs over a longer period, and give Your Excellency time to return them all before there were any formal functions.

I shall of course make whatever arrangements are required to meet His Majesty's wishes as regards a few days' shooting in the United Provinces. If small game shooting is referred to, I think that I could arrange two or three days' duck shooting. But I expect that what is meant is tiger shooting. There are only two parts of the Province where one can get tigers, *viz.*, (*i*) the submontane tract and (*ii*) the Mirzapur District adjoining the Central India and Central Provinces States. Shooting in the submontane tract in January is hopeless. The grass is unburnt, and the tigers are roving. Two or three days are quite inadequate for any tiger shooting. If His Majesty could give a week to Mirzapur, I would do my best to get him some tigers, and I should be hopeful of success. I am afraid that it might be tame *after* Nepal. I hope that you won't think that I am presuming in suggesting that it might possibly take place directly after the Durbar. That would be quite a good time for shooting in Mirzapur, as we found that some of the jungles had grown thin by January. If His Majesty left Delhi on 16th, he could reach Mirzapur by 18th. If His Majesty wished, he could proceed to Calcutta for Christmas from Mirzapur. Perhaps this arrangement is impossible, and, if so, a visit to Mirzapur early in January might be suggested. But rain plays the mischief with the tiger shooting in Mirzapur, and I should feel more hopeful of success if the visit could take place before Calcutta. We were ultimately successful in the case of the Crown Prince's shoot, but when we began, the tigers were still unsettled by the disturbed weather of the first ten days of the year.

With all respect, I am, Your Excellency,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 142.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, Windsor Castle.

Telegram, No. 11, 30th January 1911, 3 p. m.

The Circuit House is being extensively enlarged and will be made thoroughly comfortable for the King and Queen live to in. It will also be properly furnished for Their Majesties and will be much more comfortable than tents. I can of course prepare a camp for Their Majesties as well, but to duplicate the accommodation for them will add enormously to the expense. The big reception tents will be close to the Circuit House. A revised plan showing the new additions to Circuit House will be sent as soon as possible. I never contemplated Their Majesties residing in the fort.

No. 143.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Viceroy.
Telegram, Lucknow, 30th January 1911.

I stupidly omitted to mention a possible shoot in my letter posted yesterday. Please await second letter, which I am now posting.

No. 143a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Lucknow, January 30th, 1911.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I stupidly omitted in my letter yesterday a shoot which would, I think, give His Majesty in all probability more pleasure than any other obtainable in the United Provinces, but I could only recommend it on two conditions—(*i*) that it could last two days; and (*ii*) that it could be arranged immediately after the Durbar.

In the Khasi district there is good ground for swamp deer, a kind of deer which few people ever get. They have good heads, 36″ to 39″ being really good, and mostly 12 points. I think that Your Excellency may remember some at the Exhibition.

I could, if this were approved, take His Majesty there directly after the Durbar, and arrange so that, if His Majesty and Your Excellency so desired, he could arrive at Calcutta by Christmas Day. The best time for shooting would, indeed, be a little earlier, and every day later would interfere with prospects. If His Majesty could come straight from Delhi on 16th, and leave on 23rd evening for Calcutta, I feel convinced that he ought to get a number of good heads. The shooting would be from elephants, and if this scheme were approved, I would arrange that the swamp deer shall not be disturbed meanwhile.

I strongly advocate this in preference to either alternative mentioned in my yesterday's letter. In Nepal there will be no deer to the best of my knowledge—and the interval between the Durbar and Christmas will be all too short for a Nepal shoot. I would respectfully suggest that the Nepal shoot might come after Christmas.

I hope that Your Excellency will pardon the trouble I have given in not having mentioned this shoot in my letter dated yesterday.

With all respect, I am, Your Excellency,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 144.

To THE HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K. C. I. E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 30th, 1911.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I write to say that His Majesty's pleasure has been ascertained in the matter of the Oriental pageant, which you talked to me about the other day, and he has been pleased to express his appoval. This will, I hope, enable you to go ahead.

I am writing in the same sense to Tagore.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

P. S.—It is understood that the details of the pageant will be submitted through me to His Excellency before they are finally settled.

No. 145.

To MAHARAJA SIR PRADYOT KUMAR TAGORE, *Kt.*

Govt. House, Calcutta, January 30th, 1911.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I write to say that His Majesty's pleasure has been ascertained in the matter of the Oriental pageant, and he has been pleased to express his approval. This will, I hope, enable you to go ahead.

I am writing in the same sense to Burdwan.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

P. S.—It is understood that the details of the pageant will be submitted through me to His Excellency before they are finally settled.

No. 146.

Extract from a letter to H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., Governor of Madras, dated the 31st January 1911.

I am afraid that the question of the King's visit to Madras is a *chose jugée*. Had he been going to Hyderabad as I had hoped, it would have been quite easy for him to go to Madras also, but he declines to go to Hyderabad,

as he has been there before and the idea bores him, therefore he will not go. The fact that he would also have to go to Madras is probably another reason for chucking Hyderabad, as, between you and me, his whole thoughts are bent towards *shikar*.

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No. 146a.

Secretary of State to Viceroy. (Foreign Dept.)

* Telegram, 31st January 1911, 5-30 p. m. (Recd. 1st February, 8 a. m.)

If you satisfy yourselves that proposed action is more economical than hiring, I sanction purchase of not more than five cars on the conditions proposed.

No. 147.

Secretary of State to Viceroy. (Finance Dept.)

P * Telegram, 31st January 1911, 11 p. m. (Recd. 1st February, 8-15 a. m.)

Please see your telegram 19th January about Sir J. Hewett. Your proposals have again received my careful consideration. In my opinion they would create a most undesirable precedent, and I must adhere to the decision in my telegram of January 10th, except that Hewett may have privileges and conveniences proper to Lieutenant-Governors when travelling; also such staff officers as may be considered necessary by you.

No. 148.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, Windsor Castle.

Telegram, No. 12, 1st February 1911, 10-30 a. m.

Am informed by Crewe that the King would like two or three days' shooting in the United Provinces after Calcutta. Would His Majesty like to shoot duck or tigers? Two or three days' duck shooting could be arranged, or tiger shooting, but latter would be tame after Nepal and would take about a week.

No. 149.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 1st February 1911. (Recd. 2nd, 7 a. m.)

Private. In connection with the Durbar medal, it is suggested that the obverse should be the same as for the Coronation medal here, with the heads of

both the King and Queen, the reverse to have Persian inscription similar to that used in 1903. In that year only the King's head was used. In view of Queen's visit, it would be desirable that hers should appear also, unless there is any objection from Indian point of view. I should be glad to have your opinion on the subject.

No. 150.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

* Telegram, 1st February 1911, 8-20 p. m. (Recd. 2nd, 9 a. m.)

Private. Durbar. I have had another long conversation with King. Some opinions are expressed here that Ruling Chiefs will be hurt if they do not meet him at station, but I foresee some difficulty in marshalling procession from there and questions of precedence if some ride, others drive. You may take it as settled that no elephants will take part; that the King will ride the horse you provide; and that no carriages need be brought from here. The suggestion most favoured for principal ceremony is that special arena should be built on the plain, not nearly enclosed as in 1903, but semi-circular so as to admit of the King being seen by vast crowd on mound to be erected opposite. The climax would be his advancing to front and assuming the Crown which would be brought from here.

No. 150a.

To THE HON'BLE MR. E. D. MACLAGAN, C.S.I., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 1st, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR MACLAGAN,

Among the numerous suggestions that are being shot at His Excellency for a Coronation Durbar boon is that no enhancement of land revenue should be made except for one of three reasons—

(1) Rise in prices.

(2) Extra land brought under cultivation.

(3) Improvement due to increased irrigation.

It is suggested that while these are really the chief causes of enhancement, yet the *ryot* does not and cannot feel assured or satisfied that artificial improvements due to his own efforts, or, for instance, the increase of his cattle, does not lead to enhancement.

It is argued that nothing will do more for the peace of mind of the *ryot* than the knowledge that *only* these three easily and clearly proved causes can lead to increase.

I told the Viceroy that I believed these three causes were the only ones allowed to have any weight in Bombay, but His Excellency would like to have this verified, and to know what is the case in other parts of India.

Even in Bombay I fancy that villages are occasionally liable to enhancements due to extraneous causes, *e. g.*, when the revision indicates that they have been indirectly grouped with villages subject to drought, or that they ought to be put into a more heavily assessed group on account of proximity to a railway, &c.

There was always such a mass of writing about revision surveys that a belief that other considerations than those named were allowed to influence an enhancement would not be unnatural to the uninitiated.

It was also suggested that the settlement period should be increased from 30 to 45 or 50 years.

Can you give information as to the period of guarantee in the different provinces?

The matter is not very urgent, but His Excellency would be glad to have the information before the 10th.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 150b.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Lucknow, February 1st, 1911.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

A deputation representing the British Indian Association (the Talukdars of Oudh) waited on me this morning to present the enclosed Resolutions. In support of them the deputation urged that the King, when Prince of Wales, had visited their capital, and done the Provinces of Agra and Oudh the honour of laying the foundation stone of the Medical College. They said that they would feel especial honour and gratification if His Majesty could be induced to come and open the Medical College. It will be ready to open just before Their Majesties arrive in India. It is beyond my functions, Sir, to make a recommendation in the matter, but this much I can say that during the excitement and unrest that

have prevailed in the recent past in other parts of India, Oudh has remained the quietest Province in India, and I believe that it enjoys the distinction of being perhaps the only province in British India (I am not sure that the North-West Frontier Province has not the same record) of not having had a prosecution for sedition or an offence against the Press law.

With all respect Your Excellency

I am &c.,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Extract from the proceeding of the Executive Committee of the British Indian Association, Oudh, held on 29th January 1911.

Proposed by Shaikh Naushad Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Maila, Raigunj: seconded by Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, C. I. E., of Kori Sidauli: supported by Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh of Balrampur.

Carried unanimously—

That the Taluqdars of Oudh most respectfully beg to express their earnest and heartfelt wish that their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India be graciously pleased to visit Lucknow during Their Majesties' stay in India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar.

Proposed by Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, C. I E.: seconded by Raja Syed Abu Jafar of Pirpur.

Carried unanimously—

That a deputation consisting of the office-bearers, members of the Executive Committee and other Taluqdars named below wait upon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and request him to take such steps that His Honour may consider necessary for conveying to Their Imperial Majesties the said humble desire and prayer of the Taluqdars.

1. Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, K. C. I. E.
2. Hon'ble Raja Sir Md. Tasadduq Rasul Khan, K. C. S. I.
3. Hon'ble Raja Sir Md. Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E.
4. Raja Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K. C. I. E., Honorary Life Secretary.
5. Hon'ble Raja Pratab Bahadur Singh, C. I. E.
6. Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, C. I. E.
7. Rana Shivaraj Singh
8. Raja Shaban Ali Khan.
9. Raja Syed Abu Jafar.
10. Shaikh Naushad Ali Khan.
11. Shaikh Inayat Ulla.
12. Konwar Durga Prasad.
13. Syed Iltefat Rasul.
14. Raja Chandrachur Singh.
15. Raja Bhagwan Buksh Singh.
16. Raja Rukamangad Singh.
17. Raja Mehdi Ali Khan.
18. Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh of Korwar.
19. Shaikh Shahid Hosain of Gardia, Honorary Joint Secretary.
20. Hon'ble Rai Tri Ram Bahadur, C. I. E., of Rasulpur, Legal Adviser.

No. 150c.

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. J. S. MESTON, C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finance Dept.

Calcutta, February 1st, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

His Excellency, when I was submitting certain Durbar papers to him yesterday, directed me to prepare a draft letter to the Heads of Provinces on the subject of the necessity for economy in the estimates for their Provincial camps. I have now done so, and attach it herewith. I would be grateful if you would take an opportunity of explaining to His Excellency that the first page is purely financial and has been (as such) approved by Sir Guy; but that the second goes outside our departmental province altogether, and in no way commits Sir Guy, though I have told him about it.

This second page arises out of the wish that His Excellency expressed to have the Provinces asked for lists of their official guests, with a view to uniformity and saving of tentage accommodation. On thinking over the point, I am convinced that most of the Heads of Provinces would be very glad to have a lead as to the class of guests they are expected to ask; and that, if a clear line of demarcation is drawn—and it is only the Viceroy who can draw it—there will be far less waste (not to mention jealousy and heart-burning) than if each Province is left to fight it out with its own official and social hierarchy. The suggestions in the second page of the draft are accordingly for His Excellency's consideration; but they are entirely my own private notions, and His Excellency will no doubt desire to have the opinion of the Home Department upon them before forming any opinion.

The three points that seem to me, with my recollections of the 1903 gathering, to be of importance are—

(*a*) that Indian Members of Legislative Councils who live in European style should be invited to the Provincial camps; they are people whom it is bad policy to slight. The same may be said, though of course on other grounds, of High Court Judges. Indian Legislators or Judges who prefer to live in Native style can be lodged in the separate camps for Indians of distinction which each Province will no doubt have as well;

(*b*) that wives alone should be recognised. There is a great temptation to bring daughters, sisters-in-law, &c., if they can come for nothing; and they all mean extra tents and expense;

(*c*) that some limit should be placed on the number of private guests. It is true that their hosts pay for their food, &c.; but they take up room, increase the number of carriages, and lead to complications at State functions.

I hope His Excellency will pardon me for being the *Sutor ultra crepidam*, and tear up my draft if it is unsuitable.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. S. MESTON.

No. 150d.

Extract from a letter from H. E. the Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 1st February 1911.

* * * * * * *

Would it not be wise to announce early that the King will perform no local functions? Requests for such come to me, and it would be impossible to make a selection without arousing great jealousies. I think no function of the nature of opening a hospital or laying a foundation stone, &c., is consonant with the King's dignity.

I am so glad that you think large gatherings of children would be suitable. Yes; India looks too much to the past and often to a past that never existed!

I believe that the people here, heterogeneous as they are, must be nicer and more interesting than those of Bengal.

It is right that the King should not return the visits of Chiefs and they would not expect it; but they will think much of a visit from Your Excellency.

No. 151.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 1st February 1911, 10-20 p. m. (Recd. 2nd, 7 a. m.)

Private. Your private telegram of January 27th. Durbar. The King thinks that the precedent of 1903 should be followed both as to naval forces on Indian station not participating in the Durbar and accommodation of Admiral and his staff in official camps. I may add, for your own information, that, though no decision has actually been made, the King has idea of bringing a guard-of-honour of blue jackets, and perhaps marines, from here.

No. 152.

Extract from a private telegram to the Secretary of State for India, No. 33, dated the 1st February 1911.

I understand that the Star of India as device for invitation cards is approved by you.

No. 153.

To THE HON'BLE MR. J. B. WOOD, C. I. E., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 2nd, 1911.

MY DEAR WOOD,

I enclose copy of a private telegram from Secretary of State to Viceroy on Durbar Medal. His Excellency would like to have the opinion of Foreign Department. He thinks it would be a good thing if the heads of both King and Queen were on the Medal.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 154.

No. 148.] Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 34, 2nd February 1911, 3-50 p. m.

Private. Durbar. Your private telegram of 1st. I sent by post on the 19th January a programme containing the views of the Committee as to the place where the Durbar should be held, and proposals as to the route to be followed, &c. This programme should reach you in two or three days. Until this programme has been considered, I do hope that no decision will be taken. I venture to strongly deprecate the proposals apparently sent from here by irresponsible persons being seriously considered.

Before communicating with Hewett, I shall await a further communication from you. A meeting of the Committee, of which the chief object is to further discuss whether the ceremony shall take place in the plain or Fort, will be held at Delhi on the 7th.

No. 155.

To COLONEL THE RT. HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 2nd, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR BIGGE,

In Crewe's telegram of the 23rd January he told me that the King thought the items for the Delhi programme somewhat crowded and asked whether it

would not be feasible to begin two days earlier. There would be no objection whatsoever if the King would arrive on the 7th instead of the 9th, and the following is a redistribution of the programme that I would suggest :—

Date.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.
Thursday, 7th Dec.	State Entry ...	Visits from Chiefs.	
Friday, 8th „	Visits from Chiefs ...	Possibly drive into the country to see the peasants if this is arranged.	
Saturday, 9th „	Visits from Chiefs ...	Military sports.	
Sunday, 10th „	Free	Day	
Monday, 11th „	.....	Garden Party with massed bands.	
Tuesday, 12th „	Durbar ...	...	State Dinner and Reception.
Wednesday, 13th „	.....	Polo—Semi-finals	Investiture.
Thursday, 14th „	Review ...	...	Fire-works.
Friday, 15th „	Reception of Native officers of Indian Army and Volunteer officers.	Polo—finals.	
Saturday, 16th „	Departure of Their Majesties.		

This would give plenty of time for everything and would extend the visits to His Majesty from the Ruling Chiefs over a longer period. It would also give me time to return them all, on behalf of the King, before there were any formal functions.

2. As regards the shoot in Nepal, I asked Colonel Manners Smith, the Resident, to come here for a few days to talk to him about it. He says that, to make the shoot thoroughly successful, it would be necessary for the King to spend 10 days from his arrival at the rail-head on the Nepal frontier to the departure from the same point. That two camps will be organised at some considerable miles apart, and that they are already making preparations to build temporary houses for the King in the two standing camps. The first

camp will be 26 miles from the rail-head, and there will be a motor road to it. In view of the King having told Crewe that he wished the time allotted for Nepal to be extended to 10 days as he would prefer not to be bound by any special arrangements for Christmas, I agreed to the full 10 days between arrival and departure from the rail-head, but of course with the King's ultimate sanction in view. Manners Smith tells me that the whole country reserved for the King's shoot is simply crawling with tigers and rhinos, and that there is every prospect of the King having a most extraordinary shoot. He is anxious to know how many of his suite the King will take with him, and he asked me to suggest that no Native A.-D.-C. should accompany His Majesty to Nepal, as the Nepalese wish it to be a purely British visit.

3. I have already telegraphed to you about some further shooting for the King in the United Provinces, and I am waiting for your reply before doing anything further.

4 Your telegram of the 28th January came as rather a shock to me. I can only understand it as having been based on the ground that there would not be sufficient room for the King and Queen in the Circuit House as previously constructed. It is however being considerably enlarged and is being decorated and furnished comfortably. To have an additional camp pitched and furnished for Their Majesties would simply double the expense, which will be heavy as it is.

5. I cannot think where the idea came from that Their Majesties should reside in the Fort. I would never have put forward such an idea, and it is a pity that such an ill-conceived suggestion should reach the King. I think that, when you have the new plan of the Circuit House, you will see that Their Majesties will have comfortable accommodation. If they do not live in the Circuit House, nobody else can, and I am quite convinced they will be more comfortable there than in tents. I do hope you will let me know by telegram as soon as possible the King's decision about the Circuit House as the whole question of His Majesty's Camp is based on that and we really have no time to spare as the sites of all the various camps have already been allotted and work should begin on them without delay.

Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 156.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

* Telegram, 2nd February 1911, 9-40 p. m. (Recd 3rd, 8 a. m.)

Private. Your private telegram of 2nd instant. Durbar. You can rely on no decision being taken as to place of Durbar or route until full views of the Committee are received and considered, but it is desirable that you should have,

for you own information, statements of preference expressed by the King on different points so as to be able to answer objections he may raise to particular proposals. I do not know that he has been inspired by irresponsible people in India, but he talks freely to anybody here who is supposed to possess experience. In my private telegram of February 1st I was careful to distinguish between his decision not to ride elephant in procession and his general views about place of Durbar. I entirely realise difficulties of framing arrangements in two places at once, and you may be sure I will do my best to limit discussion to proposals received from India.

No. 157.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

* Telegram, 2nd February 1911, 9-40 p. m. (Recd. 3rd, 7 a. m.)

Private. My official telegram of 31st ultimo. I hope Hewett is not disappointed by decision. Personally I would have sanctioned some extra allowance during period of double duty as a very special case, but my Council held strongly that to countenance grant of extra salary for extra work in case of high official would be disastrous precedent justifying, for example, claim for extra salaries to all officials in time of famine. Agreeing as I did generally on the question of over time, I could not resist force of this. Moreover Council was strong against view that any duties could be regarded as more responsible than Lieutenant-Governor. In 1902 Barnes got nothing beyond salary as Foreign Secretary and continued to discharge his ordinary duties as such throughout.

No. 158.

To THE HON'BLE Mr. J. B. WOOD, C. I. E., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 2nd, 1911.

My dear Wood,

The following private telegram about the Durbar has been received from the Secretary of State :—

Begins. Please refer to your private telegram of the 27th January 1910. His Majesty the King thinks that, both as regards the Naval forces on the Indian station not participating in the Durbar and the accommodation of the Admiral and his staff in official camps, the precedent of 1903 should be followed. *Ends.*

Will you kindly inform the Admiral accordingly ?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 159.

No. 58-D.

A copy of the following Resolution is forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, for information.

By Order, &c.,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1911.

No. 54-D.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint a Committee for the management, subject to His Excellency's general control and supervision, of all business connected with the Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi in December 1911, and to nominate the following members:—

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

MEMBERS.

Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Bahadur, of Gwalior, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, of Bikaner, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Pratapshinghji, of Idar, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahadur, of Rampur, G. C. I. E., Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, K. C. I. E., V. D., President of the Railway Board.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

Colonel H. V. Cox, Indian Army, Deputy Quarter-Master-General in India.

Colonol C. J. Bambar, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Brevet-Colonel R. S. Maclagan, R. E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.

Lieutenant.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, D. S. O., V. C., Indian Army, Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Mr. W. M. Hailey, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Grimston, C. I. E., Extra Equerry to the King.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. T. Murray, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Officer.

Mr. V. Gabriel, C. V. O., Indian Civil Service, Secretary.

This Committee is authorised to correspond direct with Local Governments and Administrations, Departments of the Government of India and other authorities in all matters connected with the undertaking.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution (which should not be published) be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and to all the Departments of the Government of India, for information and guidance.

By Order, &c.,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.
The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commisioner of Ajmer-Merwara.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Resident at Baroda.
The Resident in Nepal.
The Resident in Kashmir.
The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.
The Political Officer in Sikkim.
All the Departments of the Government of India.

No. 159a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHATAB BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.

Calcutta, February 2nd, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

Your letter of the 30th to hand. I note with great pleasure that His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to express his approval regarding the Oriental Pageant we intended to get up in Calcutta during Ther Majesties' visit to the metropolis. I shall certainly submit the details of the Pageant to His Excellency the Viceroy through you before any final settlement is arrived at. In fact, I have to consult you, not only regarding this Pageant, but on other matters in connection with the Royal visit to Calcutta, and should be much obliged if you kindly let me know what date, after the 12th February, would suit you to see me conveniently to discuss matters at length.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) B. C. MAHATAB OF BURDWAN.

No. 159b.

FROM THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR PRODYOT KUMAR TAGORE, *Kt.*

Calcutta, February 2nd, 1911.

MY DEAR MR. DUBOULAY,

Your favour of 30th January is received. We feel extremely gratified that His Majesty's pleasure has been ascertained in connection with the

Oriental Pageant, which we propose to organise during the Imperial visit to Calcutta. As regards our going ahead with the proposal, we must follow the old procedure, namely, that first of all, an informal conference between the Chamber of Commerce and the British Indian Association will have to be held. The next stage will be a Sheriff's meeting with the Lieutenant-Governor in the chair, at which the President, Secretary and members of the Reception Committee are to be appointed. Until these preliminaries are gone through, I am afraid it will not be possible for us to go ahead. The Chamber is waiting for the election of the new Committee on the 28th February next, so that the Sheriff's meeting cannot be held before the last week of March.

I understand that the Maharaja of Burdwan has already written to you asking you to fix a date after the 12th February to discuss details of the proposed entertainment. It is desirable that we should come on the same day. So kindly let me know the date you fix with the Maharaja of Burdwan.

With kindest regards,

Your sincerely,

(Sd.) PRODYOT KUMAR TAGORE.

No. 160.

Extract from a letter to Sir Richmond Ritchie, K. C. B., Under Secy. of State for India, dated the 2nd February 1911.

* * * * * * *

I was rather upset this morning on receiving a telegram from your Chief about the Durbar, suggesting that either the King or the crowd should be on the top of a mound,—I do not quite know which—no account being taken of the memorandum containing the views of the Committee, which is due to reach you two or three days hence. There is unfortunately a backstair influence working here of a certain official who occupies a very secondary position on the Committee, and who, I know, is in correspondence with some of the minor people round the King, and is making suggestions behind my back and that of the Committee, as I happen to know that the proposal of a mound was his idea. I do not in the least mind the proposal of a mound if it should be thought to be the best, but all I want is that the views of the Committee should be considered first before those of some irresponsible official. The person whom I suspect is the Secretary of the Committee.

This Durbar is a tremendous business and very overwhelming for one's first year of office, when one has so much to think of, especially as to the policy of the next two or three years. However, I think we shall get through it all right, if we only get it started on proper lines.

No. 161.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, 2nd February 1911. (Despd. from Foreign Dept.)

Foreign. Secret. The draft Proclamation in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi appears to me to be quite suitable. This telegram is with reference to your telegram of the 31st January 1911.

No. 162.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge.

* Telegram, 3rd February 1911, 0-40 a. m.

Your telegram of 16th January. Grimston will attend Durbar Committee meeting on 7th, and has thereafter certain local enquiries to complete.

He proposes to leave for England 25th February, arriving London about 12th March. Will that suit?

No. 163.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 3rd, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

I have one or two letters to acknowledge of yours that I have really not had time to answer before now.

I entirely approve of your revised programme and I have sent it home for the King's approval.

As regards shooting in the United Provinces, I have enquired of the King whether His Majesty wishes for tiger shooting or small game shooting. I fear it will have to come after the shoot in Nepal, as so far it is settled that the King goes straight from Delhi to Nepal, remains there for 10 days—which will be over Christmas—then comes to Calcutta, and although I do not know how many days he will spend in Calcutta, I presume he will go straight from here to the United provinces, and thence to Bombay.

I have beeen frightfully annoyed by a telegram sent on the 1st by the Secretary of State in connection with the Durbar. I enclose to you copy of it as well as my reply, and a further reply from Lord Crewe. This is absolutely for your private information, and no mention of it should be made to the Committee at all. The only point that I wish to make is that I have reason to

believe, from what I am told, that the idea of an arena and a mound emanates from a member serving on your Committee, who is in correspondence with junior members of the King's suite. I may be wrong in my supposition, but if I am correct, I think it very wrong that anybody should go behind my back, and that of the Committee, and I think it might be worth while your mentioning to the Committee when it meets that I expect no proposal respecting the Durbar or the details of the Durbar to go home for submission to the King except through me. Of course this does not apply to Grimston—that reservation will of course have to be made. I think the way to put it is that no proposal should go home to the King except through me or Grimston, and I am quite certain that Grimston would never suggest any important thing which had not already met with my approval. I am quite certain that something of this kind is going on, since I received a telegram also from Bigge to say that under no circumstances would the King reside in the Fort at Delhi. As you know, this is the very last suggestion that I would have made, and it is quite evident to me that the suggestion has come from a busy body out here.

I am sorry to say I have received a telegram from the Secretary of State, as regards your pay and allowances, that is not very satisfactory; but I am afraid that I can do no more. The decision is that you will have the same pay as at present, a house at Simla, privileges and conveniences, when travelling, suitable to a Lieutenant-Governor, and your ordinary staff. Both I and Finance Department have done our utmost, but although Lord Crewe himself was, I understand, favourably disposed, his Council would not hear of anything more. I am sorry—I hope you will not be disappointed; but you must console yourself by the fact that Lord Crewe and I both fully appreciate your services.

I am glad to say that the question of your house at Simla has been fixed up and Rothney Castle has been secured for you. Carlyle came to see me about it this morning, and says it is the only house where you could be comfortably accommodated. Any changes that are necessary for bath-rooms, &c., will have to be made and restored again at the end of your tenancy. The Public Works Department will see to that.

I am awaiting the arrival of the Crown Prince in about two hours' time, and I hope his visit will go off here as successfully as it appears to have gone off with you. He is here till Monday, when he goes to Darjeeling and he returns here on the 11th and leaves on the 14th. While he is here this house is absolutely full with an overflow in the garden, but if you can manage, without inconvenience, to come and pay me a visit any time after his departure, I shall be very glad to see you and to talk over things connected with the Durbar and other matters.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 163a.

FROM COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Buckingham Palace, February 3rd, 1911,

MY DEAR VICEROY,

Your letter of the 12th January.

Body-guard.—I am glad I was wrong about the cost of increasing the Body-guard, and note that you have already secured most of the men and horses necessary for the organisation.

Guests at the Durbar.—Of course the King does not wish you to put off any of your private guests already invited by you; they are all friends of His Majesty, and he will be glad to see them.

Visitors' Camp.—The King quite approves of your proposal as to a large Visitors' Camp.

Shooting.—With regard to the shooting, the King is inclined to stay a few days at Agra, and from there motor to Bhurtpore and have a duck shoot, but nothing should be said of His Majesty's intention, as the going to Bhurtpore must not be transformed into a visit to the Maharaja. His Majesty is told that he can motor there and back in the day.

At present the idea is that the Queen should go and stay at Agra while the King is in Nepal. His Majesty could join her there, and during the few days he stays there the duck shoot might be arranged.

Procedure.—There is a strong feeling among people, including Buckle of the *Times*, that Their Majesties' stay in the country should not be too much prolonged. I have not seen the Memorandum by Sir David Barr. I cannot help thinking it would be better if the Chiefs rode in the procession through the streets of Delhi, and not be left waiting on the Ridge, which would make them feel "out of it".

Elephants.—The King now favours the idea of riding on a horse, the Queen driving in your smart State Barouche, and have no elephants at all. Then, in my humble opinion, I would have all the Chiefs, who can ride, following the Queen's carriage. Those who cannot ride would have to form a carriage procession after the mounted people. This, I suppose, might involve difficulties about precedence.

Curzon was at Windsor last week, and was very helpful. He is strongly of opinion that the efforts should be to make the Durbar better than his own, but on, as much as possible, different lines, so as to avoid comparison, and I think this procession through Delhi would be in every way different to that of 1902.

Side Shows.—As to a Reception, will it not be difficult to arrange one to be carried out, as you say, "with great dignity"? We ought to avoid anything like the King and Queen being mobbed. Certainly there ought to be a State Dinner, and some big dinners.

Crowning.—As to Crowning, the King proposes to wear the robes of the Star of India, and he would walk out and put on his Crown before all the people. I expect a Crown will be made here for the purpose.

Residence.—I am sending you a telegram about the Circuit House. The King is quite determined to live in a tent, whereas the Queen would prefer to be in the Circuit House, hence the difficulty. *I* fully appreciate the Queen's views! I hope there may be time to stop the expenditure on the Circuit House.

Grimston.—I am telegraphing to say your proposal about Grimston's arrival in England is quite approved of.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

P. S.—The King knows you will understand his not writing, but he has been very busy for the last few days.

A. B.

No. 164.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 4th February 1911, 7-30 p. m. (Recd. 5th, 6 a. m.)

Private. Durbar. Flag and device for invitation cards. Your private telegram of 1st instant. I agree as to both, and have informed Garter accordingly.

No. 165.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

P * Telegram, No. 18, 6th February 1911, 4 p. m.

I received yesterday from Sir A. Bigge the following telegram :—

Begins. Your memorandum January 19th.

Paragraph 4.—King proposes arrive Delhi 7th, leave 16th.

Paragraphs 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18.—Principle approved.

Paragraph 12.—King wishes Durbar held in Amphitheatre, but with different details to those of 1903.

Paragraph 7.—King will ride, Queen drive.

Paragraphs 14, 15.—Requires careful consideration. Letter follows. *Telegram ends.*

I presume you have with you a copy of my memorandum. It is clear from this telegram that the Durbar is not to be held in the Fort. This being so, it would in my opinion be a mistake to incur useless expenditure in preparing the Fort for the Investiture alone, which could be held instead in the large reception tent in the King's Camp. The Fort and approches can thus be left severely alone. Personally I regret the decision, but please consider with Committee proposals for Amphitheatre and have design prepared. All this change of plan, which practically necessitates a new start being made, makes it all the more necessary that I should see you as soon as you can make it convenient to come here.

The Crown Prince is not going to Darjeeling, but remains here.

No. 166.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 4th February 1911.

Your telegram 2nd about Grimston approved.

No. 167.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 4th February 1911.

Your telegram 30th January, *re* Circuit House. 'The King still wishes to live in a camp connected with the Circuit House and the Queen would be glad to have the option of occupying either the Circuit House or tents according to the state of weather, but His Majesty hopes that no further work will be expended upon the Circuit House, as he does not wish extra expense to be thereby incurred.

No. 168.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 4th February 1911.

Your memorandum January 19th. Paragraph 4—King proposes arrive Delhi 7th; leave 16th. Paragraphs 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18—Principle approved. Paragraph 12—King wishes Durbar held in amphitheatre, but with different details to those of 1903. Paragraph 7—King will ride, Queen drive. Paragraphs 14, 15—Require very careful consideration and letter follows.

No. 169.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy, Barrackpore.
Telegram, London, 4th February 1911.

Your telegram 1st February and letter 19th January. Paragraph 4—Proposal is while King in Nepal, Queen stays Agra, where King joins Queen before Their Majesties proceed Calcutta. During these few days at Agra an unadvertised duck shoot to be arranged in the vicinity of Bhurtpore. No tiger shooting after Nepal. Their Majesties propose go direct Bombay from Calcutta.

No. 169a.

From THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Lucknow, February 5th, 1911.

[Private.]

My dear Lord Hardinge,

I now enclose a memorandum on the matters relating to the police referred to in the papers which Your Excellency sent me on 26th January. I hope that it may be useful, but am not sure. I apologise for its length. The subject is one to which I have devoted great attention.

I have to thank you for your letter of 3rd. I am very pleased that you were able to approve of the revised programme.

I understand that, if the King comes to shoot in the United Provinces, he must come after the beginning of the New Year. I have consulted the local man, who is here, and, though early in January will be a little late, we think that we could give him a good shoot of barasingha (swamp deer) in Kheri. I do hope that this will be chosen instead of tiger, for tigers are not certain in this part of the world at this time of year. If His Majesty were to come to Mirzapur, I would do my very best, but I should be apprehensive that we might not have the same success as this year, and, if we did not, I should be very upset. If Your Excellency would help by supporting the idea of going to Kheri, I should be grateful. To go to Kheri His Majesty would have to pass through Lucknow, and if he and the Queen would stay there for one day, it would give intense gratification to the people of Oudh. I have written already about this.

I can understand Your Excellency being annoyed by the telegram you send me. I will of course keep it absolutely to myself. I have no idea from whom the suggestion of the use of the arena was sent home, but I do see constantly how much the Secretary is under the influence of Sir Louis Dane,

and tries to get his ideas in by side-winds. I am afraid that my ideas in connection with the Durbar are as apart from Sir Louis Dane's as the poles are asunder, but I am trying to avoid the charge of riding roughshod over local suggestions, and have wasted a lot of time with this object. I want to speak to the Committee about the need for keeping one's proceedings private, and leaving it to me to decide when they need not be so. I hear that there has been a great deal of irresponsible talk in Calcutta. This would afford a good opportunity of saying what Your Excellency wishes about no proposals about the Durbar going home except through you, and I will take it.

I am grateful to Your Excellency and Lord Crewe for your kind remarks about my services. I confess that I sometimes feel rather out of heart about the arrangements, but in any case I will do my best. I quite understand that nothing can be done to alter the decision about my pay and allowances, but I am grievously disappointed. I have to surrender a good deal of position and comfort between the beginning of April and the end of year. I know that you, Sir, and Lord Crewe realised that, and that the Finance Department did also.

Thank you for the information about Rothney Castle. It is a relief to know where to send my things. I have to remove all my private effects from here, and having only in May last taken home my private plate, cutlery, &c., because I had no longer any use for it, since it is provided in Government Houses, I have now had to order it all out again!

I wonder whether Your Excellency has had time to read my memorandum about the accommodation required at the Diwan-i-Am. The opposition at the last meeting to its use came from Sir T. Wynne, Mr. Hailey, and Mr. Wood. Their idea being that British India would not be adequately represented. Now I don't think that anyone of them is as capable as I am myself of judging how far British India needs to be represented. Since I wrote my memorandum, I have had the question examined by my Chief Secretary as regards this Province. He thinks that little more than 100 seats would be required. Sir Harold Stuart thought that 100 would be ample for Madras. I think that this matter will have to be settled by the Government of India. I shall stick out for the use of the Diwan-i-Am and unless I find, when I get to Delhi, and see the plan, *in situ* with Sir Swinton Jacob, that it is impossible. This is most unlikely. The site having been fixed, with the approval of His Majesty and yourself, the next step will be for the Government of India to tell the Local Governments definitely what number of seats they can have there. They will want control. I heard incidentally that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam want to have 2,000 persons in their Provincial Camp (not the Lieutenant-Governor's) *because of the enlargement of the Councils.* I think that there are about 25 Non-official Councillors in Eastern Bengal and Assam! My own view is that the numbers in my memorandum are too high, and that, it being a very distinguished honour to be actually in the Durbar, they can be reduced.

It is very kind of Your Excellency to suggest that I should come to Calcutta. I have a number of engagements here on my return from Delhi. I could arrive in Calcutta on the morning of 15th and return that night, or, if Your Excellency thinks you will want me for the next day also, then on the night of the 16th. I will do exactly as Your Excellency pleases. With all respect,

I am, yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 170.

Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces, to Viceroy, Barrackpore.

Telegram, Delhi, 6th February 1911.

Your Excellency's telegram of today regarding Durbar matters. In letter which you will receive tomorrow morning I suggested coming on 15th. If you would wish me to come earlier, I think I could stay with friends in Calcutta, leaving this possibly on 8th, but on 9th at latest. I should be grateful for earliest possible telegram conveying Your Excellency's wishes.

No. 171.

From THE HON'BLE SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Calcutta, February 6th, 1911.

My Lord,

I apologise for not having sooner replied to Your Lordship's letter of the 14th ultimo.

I ought to have answered it earlier, but I hope I may successfully plead that the pressure of Budget work has obliged me to put all else aside till now.

In 1906, when we were suffering from a regular plethora of surpluses, Sir Edward Baker was ransacking India for remissions of taxation, in order to prevent the spending departments from eating up the abnormal increments in revenue.

One of the suggestions which he took up was this idea of remitting fees in elementary schools. It meant, of course, free primary education; and as the expense was impossible to estimate, it was decided to consult Local Governments. They realised the size of the business and their deliberations took, I believe, two years or more.

In the interval, two things happened. Our surpluses disappeared, and the question of free primary education was raised in a more definite form.

The question was made the subject of a set debate in Council last year, and of a Government pronouncement.

It is now, I presume, one of the problems which the new Education Department will attack; and it will require the deepest consideration, as a matter both of educational policy and of finance; for the ultimate cost will be very great.

I do not know and I doubt if a final decision will be secured before the Royal visit. If it is, and if the decision is to give India free primary education, there can be no question that it would make an appropriate—not to say dramatic—concession for announcement by His Majesty. But the matter is one of much gravity and has rather passed out of my especial province, and I do not think I can help with any suggestion regarding it, except to remind Your Lordship that, as the revenue (owing to our opium policy) shrinks, this huge educational expenditure would *pari passu* increase. A grave prospect.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

No. 171a.

FROM H. S. REED, ESQ.

Bombay, February 6th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

As you probably remember, when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited India, it was intended to publish an official report of the tour. But on a later stage on my undertaking to republish my letters, re-written and revised, His Royal Highness authorised the withdrawal of the official record, and the writing of an introduction to my book which gave it a semi-official cachet.

I wrote to Sir Arthur Bigge and Sir Walter Lawrence about the official record of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. I pointed out to them that I should be going to Delhi with a very strong staff and the *Times of India* will be republishing my letters in a very elaborate form, similar to the record of the Royal Tour in India. Whilst I would not ask that this should be made the official record, I put the facts before them, so that they might understand that the visit and the Durbar would he worthily recorded so as to govern their own decision whether or not to have an official record.

I have heard from Sir Arthur Bigge saying that the official record is in the hands of the Government of India. I am, therefore, communicating with you, so that you may understand precisely how matters lie, and that you may have before you the assurance that, whether Government decide on an official record or not, there will be this handsome volume describing the tour.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) STANLEY REED.

No. 172.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Viceroy.

* Telegram, Delhi, 6th February 1911. (Recd. 7th, 12-10 a. m.)

Clear the line. Will Your Excellency permit me to take the following course at tomorrow's meeting? I would first discuss question of Durbar in Fort with reference to accommodation required, and not announce His Majesty's wishes till after this discussion had been closed and a vote taken. I would then say that His Majesty desires Durbar to be in Amphitheatre and proceed to consider how it could be carried out.

No. 173.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

Telegram, No. 16, 6th February 1911, 12-45 p. m.

Please do nothing at present to Circuit House. The King wishes to live in a Camp connected with the Circuit House, and the Queen would be glad to have option of occupying either the Circuit House, or tents, according to the state of the weather. In any case there is to be no extension of the Circuit House. It will thus be necessary to prepare tents for both the King and Queen to live in.

No. 174.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

Telegram, No. 17, 6th February 1911, 12-45 p. m.

Please tell Grimston that his proposal to leave for England on the 25th is approved.

No. 175.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

* Telegram, No. 19, 7th February 1911, 10-5 a. m.

Clear the line. Your telegram of yesterday. No objection to the course you propose.

No. 176.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces.

Telegram, No. 20, 7th February 1911, 11-15 a. m.

Shall be delighted to see you either on Friday or Saturday, whichever day is most convenient, and will put you up at Barrackpore, where Crown Prince is staying with us. Am sending a letter to you addressed care of Station Master, Allahabad, so that it may reach you in the event of your leaving Delhi Wednesday night. Please tell Station Master what to do with letter.

No. 177.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 6/7th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

I sent you this morning a series of telegrams, and I do not imagine that their contents pleased you any more than they did me. It seems to me that we have wasted a precious month in vain effort. We must now try to catch it up. I am only glad that I was able to telegraph to you their contents before your meeting tomorrow. Otherwise that also would have been a waste of time.

As I think I told you, I telegraphed suggesting that the King might have a tiger shoot or a small game shoot in the United Provinces and asked what His Majesty would like. I had also suggested in my letter of January 19th that the Queen might spend the time, while the King was shooting, either at Dehra Dun or Lucknow. I send to you copy of a telegram received yesterday which runs as follows:—"Your telegram February 1st and letter January 19th. Proposal is while King is in Nepal Queen stays Agra, where King joins Queen before Their Majesties proceed Calcutta. During these fews days at Agra, an unadvertised (!) duck shoot to be arranged in the vicinity of Bhurtpore. No tiger shooting after Nepal. Their Majesties propose to go direct to Bombay after Calcutta".

Now I consider this shoot at Bhurtpore a very unfortunate idea. Bhurtpore is a Native State of comparative insignificance, and the King has refused the Nizam's invitation to go to Hyderabad. How can you have an unadvertised shoot at Bhurtpore, when every action of the King is subjected to the very keenest criticism and scrutiny? I do not like it at all, and I should like to talk to you about it before I telegraph home my impressions. It would be far better for the King to be satisfied with the shoot in Nepal and not to create

jealousies and heart-burnings amongst the Ruling Chiefs by going to shoot in the State of one of the minor Chiefs.

As regards the Queen staying at Agra, I have absolutely no objection, but I suppose it will cost a lot of money, as a standing camp will be required. If the Queen had accepted the idea of Lucknow or Dehra Dun, both the difficulty and the expense would have been considerably less. We must however take people as we find them and do our best. I wonder what the total cost of the visit will be!

I enclose to you the draft of a letter that I propose to send to the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors about their camps and their guests. Will you kindly tell me whether you think it will do and suggest any improvements that you may think suitable? If you think no modification necessary, please send me a telegram and I will send the letter to its various destinations.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

To H. E. THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras.

" " " " " G. S. CLARKE, G.C.[illegible].G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

" HIS HONOUR SIR E. N. BAKER, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

" " " " J. P. HEWETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

" " " " LOUIS DANE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

" " " " HARVEY ADAMSON, *Kt.*, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Burma.

" " " " LANCELOT HARE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February , 1911.

DEAR————

The Finance Department will shortly be asking your Secretariat officially for an estimate of the expenditure in connection with your provincial camp at Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Durbar.

His Majesty's Government have impressed upon me their anxiety that the cost of the Royal Visit should be made as little burdensome on the people as possible; and although the charges will inevitably be high, I hope that I shall have your co-operation in enforcing all practicable economy. There seems to have been a good deal of avoidable outlay at the gathering in 1903; and I do not think that any of us need feel at all bound by the standard of expenditure which was then set up. I should be greatly obliged therefore if you will watch the estimates for your provincial camp and cause the expenditure to be planned with all possible moderation.

Closely connected with the question of economy is the regulation of the number of guests who should be invited. I think you will probably agree with me that, in the matter of official guests, there should be certain general limitations which can be applied perfectly impersonally to all provinces. *Primâ facie* I consider that the provincial lists ought to include the High— or Chief—Court (except for Calcutta, where special arrangements will be made); all Members of the local Legislative Council who live in European fashion; and a few representative members of the non-official community, Chambers of Commerce, and the like. The lists should not go lower in official rank than the Secretaries to the Local Government and the heads of the chief Departments, and I think it would be a sound rule that in no case should the invitation extend beyond the official himself and his wife, if he is married.

Private guests are on a rather different footing, but even in their case some part of their entertainment will fall upon the public purse, while the exigencies of space have to be considered. I have received a strong hint from home that the number of private guests should be strictly limited, and I am inclined to think the limit might reasonably be fixed at 10.

Would you have any objection to letting me have a list of the officials you propose to invite to your camp as guests of Government?

No. 178.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge.

Telegram, No. 22, 7th February 1911, 11-30 a. m.

It would save a lot of trouble if I knew in advance the King's wishes as to performing functions, such as laying foundation stones or opening hospitals, during his stay in India, as well as to receiving addresses from Municipal Corporations. It is proposed to present an address at Calcutta, and it is not unlikely that similar proposal may be made for Bombay and Delhi.

No. 179.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 38, 7th February 1911, 2-30 p. m.

Private. Durbar Medal. Your private telegram of February 1st. There is no objection to the appearance of the Queen's head on the medal, and the idea has my warm approval.

No. 180.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Viceroy.

Telegram, Delhi, 7th February 1911. (Recd. 3-55 p. m.)

Many thanks to Your Excellency for kind invitation. Hope to leave tomorrow night, but will inform Military Secretary. Committee still proceeding, and will inform Your Excellency all about it when I arrive.

No. 181.

FROM E. J. BUCK, ESQ.

Calcutta, February 7th, 1911.

DEAR DUBOULAY,

I should be very much obliged if you could tell me if anything has been settled regarding probable dates of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. I understand that it is unlikely that the actual ceremony will take place in the Fort, and this being so, an amphitheatre is indicated. Anything you can kindly send me, I shall be grateful for.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. J. BUCK.

No. 182.

TO E. J. BUCK, ESQ.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 7th, 1911.

DEAR BUCK,

Under His Excellency's instructions, I am sending your letter of today to the Secretary, Durbar Committee, and asking him to issue from time to time such Press Communiqués as may be possible.

This will, I hope, put things on a satisfactory footing and save you from having to make constant references.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 183.

TO E. V. GABRIEL, ESQ., C.V.O., Secretary, Durbar Committee.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 7th, 1911.

MY DEAR GABRIEL,

His Excellency desires me to send you the enclosed* for the information of Sir John Hewett, with a request that from time to time such Press Communiqués may be issued regarding the Durbar arrangements, as may be possible and expedient. I have told Buck I am doing this, and have not given him any reply on the specific points raised by him.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

* Letter from Mr. E. J. Buck, dated 7th February 1911.

No. 183a.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 7th February 1911.

Your telegram 7th. King will receive addresses from all really important bodies, but hopes they will not be too numerous. Fear time will not admit of laying foundation stones and opening ceremonies, unless there were any of supreme importance and specially recommended by you.

No. 184.

From H. HENSMAN, Esq.

Calcutta, February 7th, 1911.

My dear DuBoulay,

As the local papers had announcements about the tiger shoot, &c., this morning, I had in self-defence to use the information as best I could. We had already announced that the King-Emperor would take up his residence in the Circuit House which is to be altered and improved, &c., &c.

However, I don't think any harm will be done. I waited as long as I could this morning.

Will you kindly thank His Excellency on my behalf? *Special* news which I may get will always be wired to the *Times* as well as to the *Pioneer*. The *Times* like it!

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) H. HENSMAN.

No. 185.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

* Telegram, 8th February 1911, 8-35 p. m. (Recd. 9th, 7-30 a. m.)

Private. My private letter of 13th January. Peninsular and Oriental special ship for Durbar. H. S. Lunn announces *Dunnottar Castle* chartered for Durbar. Many berths already engaged at high prices. I believe you share my view that priority should go to officials and Indians in allotting all seats and facilities for taking part in various ceremonials. Question rises whether it would not be wiser, as well as fairer, in view of tour booking, to make very early publication of statement here and in India as to limits of accommodation for visitors. Are you contemplating providing visitors' camps on anything like scale provided by Lord Curzon? If you agree that publication of warning should be given, will you let me know what you propose to say, so that I may publish simultaneously?

No. 186.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

* Telegram, 8th February 1911. (Despd. from Foreign Dept.)

Foreign. Durbar. Colonel Grimston will probably leave for England on 25th February. We propose to allow him free return passage to England. We should be glad if you would pass orders as to whether he should receive, while on deputation in England, his full Indian salary, *viz.*, Rs. 1,327-14, per mensem at one shilling six pence, as in case of General Beatson—*vide* your predecessor's despatch No. 59, June 30th, 1905—or only two-thirds thereof according to the usual rule—*vide* Civil Service Regulations, Article 85. Will you kindly also determine amount of his subsistence allowance in England, and whether he should receive any outfit allowance?

No. 187.

To THE HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB BAHADUR, K. C. I. E., Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February $\frac{8}{9}th$, 1911.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

Many thanks for your letter of the 2nd February. Would it suit you to come and see me on Monday next, the 13th, at 12 o'clock? I am writing to Maharaja Tagore to make the same suggestion. I should think it would be convenient for both of you to come together.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 188.

To THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR PRODYOT KUMAR TAGORE, *Kt.*

Govt. House, Calcutta, February $\frac{8th}{9th}$, 1911.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I have just written to ask the Maharaja of Burdwan whether it would suit him to come and see me at 12 o'clock next Monday, the 13th. We could then have a talk about the question of the Oriental Pageant. If the time does not suit either of you, we can fix up any other time.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 189.

To COLONEL THE RT. HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 9th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR BIGGE,

I received a long telegram on the 1st of February from Crewe in connection with the Durbar before my memorandum had reached you or him. I wish I had known before that the King wished particularly for the Durbar to be held in the amphitheatre and not in the Fort, as we have spent nearly a whole month in discussing arrangements to be made in connection with the Fort, and now we are making a fresh start again to consider plans for an amphitheatre. As the Durbar is not to be held in the Fort, it would, I am sure you will agree, be an useless waste of money to make preparations in the Fort for holding the Investiture there. They would cost a lot of money, and as the Investiture will only take an hour or two of one evening, it would really be throwing money away to spend it on lighting, decorations and the seating of a large number of people for so short a time, to say nothing of getting the roads up to the Fort in good order. The Investiture can just as well be held in the big Reception tent in the King's Camp. If the King agrees, I do not propose to do anything to the Fort at all.

2. I have stopped work at the Circuit House and shall leave it as it is, with the exception of repairing a bed-room and sitting-room for the Queen, in case Her Majesty prefers to live there to living in a tent. My belief is that she will prefer it, as the nights at Delhi will be cold. I have given orders for a camp to be prepared for the King as well as tents for the Queen, in case Her Majesty should prefer them.

3. I am glad to know what the Queen's plans are while the King goes to Nepal. There is a Circuit House at Agra of the same dimensions, I believe, as that at Delhi. As the King will join Her Majesty there after his shoot in Nepal, a standing camp will have to be arranged. I shall speak to Grimston about it as soon as he returns from Delhi, where he now is.

4. I presume His Majesty is quite aware that Bhurtpore is a Native State. For that reason I do not think it would be desirable that His Majesty should stay with the Maharaja, but should do his shooting by motoring over from Agra and returning the same day. Bhurtpore is quite close to Agra.

5. It may interest the King to know the number of troops that we will be able to bring to the Durbar for the Review. Theyare as follows:—

British troops	...	...	...	28,100
Native troops	...	...	...	58,100
Imperial Service troops	...	...	...	11,300
		TOTAL	...	97,500

In addition, there will be 28,500 followers, and 51,000 horses and pack animals. I think this should make a very fine show.

* * * * * * *

No. 189a.

Please see last paragraph but 3 of Sir G. Clarke's letter of February 1st, and also Sir John Hewett's letter of same date.

There is also the verbal reference by Mr. Maddox to me regarding the Calcutta Corporation.

On the papers, *re* the King Edward Memorial at Delhi, there is also a suggestion that His Majesty should lay the foundation stone.

It will be difficult for the King to escape an address of welcome from the Corporations of Bombay and Calcutta. I do not think Delhi is on quite the same footing.

I might now tell Mr. Maddox that a Coronation address from the Calcutta Corporation seems hardly necessary, and a Dehli address would be out of place, but His Majesty would probably receive one from them in Calcutta.

It might be announced publicly that His Majesty will have no time for laying foundation stones and opening ceremonies, and copy of the telegram might be sent to Sir G. Clarke and Sir J. Hewett, and Sir E. Baker for their information.

J. H. DUBOULAY,—9-2-11.

I agree.

H.,—9-2-11.

No. 189b.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 9th February 1911, 4-30 p. m. (Recd. 10th, 7 a. m.)

Letter this mail will give you King's idea of Durbar.

No. 189c.

FROM COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Buckingham Palace, February 9th, 1911.

MY DEAR VICEROY,

Many thanks for your letter and memorandum of the 19th January, which I answered by telegram on the 4th instant.

1. *Period of visit to Delhi.*—The King wishes to spend two more days in Delhi than you propose, so as to avoid any chance of hurrying the programme. As at present arranged, His Majesty will arrive at Delhi on Thursday, 7th December, and leave Saturday, 16th December.

2. *Programme at Delhi.*—The King approves of the items included in the tentative programme of your memorandum, paragraph 4, but he wishes to have a day for the presentation of Colours, if any. Wigram has already written to Maxwell on this point. His Majesty's idea of the Delhi programme is that, if possible, all classes should have a chance of seeing him close at hand. The Ruling Chiefs, Army and peasants are provided for; the European officials and official guests will have the honour of dining with the King and Queen, as the King is quite willing to give dinners in his camp in addition to the State Dinner. Do you propose that only Europeans should be invited to dine with Their Majesties? The talukdars, zemindars and civilian representatives of British India will welcome Their Majesties on the Ridge; but do you propose that they should meet Their Majesties at any other function except the Durbar? Who would be asked to the garden party? As regards the Investiture, the King quite approves of your suggeston that it should be held in the Diwan-i-Am, but would like to know if you think that one would be sufficient.

3. *State Entry.*—The King entirely agrees with you that the Ruling Chiefs and high civil and military functionaries should meet Their Majesties at the railway station and be presented, and that the Ruling Chiefs should take part in the procession, which should pass through the streets of Delhi over the Ridge into camp as you propose. His Majesty also likes your suggestion that the talukdars, zemindars and representatives of British India should greet Their Majesties somewhere *en route*. One proposal was made that they should be grouped in stands round the Flagstaff Tower, which being circular rather lends itself to the occasion, as the King could ride round and stop before each group, and everyone would be able to see His Majesty.

4. *Elephant* versus *Horse.*—The King gave up the idea of the Queen and himself riding one solitary elephant, and decided to ride a horse, and that the Queen should follow close behind in your State carriage. If you can provide

the King with a handsome charger, His Majesty would ride by himself quite separate from, and well in front of, his escort, so that everyone could recognise the King-Emperor. Will all the Ruling Chiefs ride, and what do you propose for those that cannot ride? I fear the question of precedence may create a difficulty.

5. *Fort as a Residence.*—The King is very glad that you ruled out the Fort as a residence. As the papers announced that arrangements were being made for Their Majesties to live there, I included His Majesty's wishes on this point in my telegram to you of the 28th January.

6. *Circuit House.*—The King hopes that his decision that the Queen and he should live in a camp pitched in the compound of, and connected with, the Circuit House will not, to any great extent, upset your arrangements. His Majesty has set his heart on living in a tent like everyone else, and says he has never felt better in his life than when he stayed in Lord Kitchener's Camp at Pindi in 1905. As the Queen *may* want to live in the Circuit House, will you please arrange that it is ready for occupation: under any circumstances it would be ready in case of fire, inclement weather, or any unforeseen occurrence, but His Majesty does not wish any money spent on structural alterations.

7. *Site for Durbar.*—The King trusts that his decision to hold the Durbar in the amphitheatre will not disappoint you and your Committee, who have spent so much time and labour in examining the possibilities of the Diwan-i-Am. His Majesty, I assure you, fully recognises the immense amount of work entailed in analysing and collating all the details of such a scheme. His Majesty only hopes that this early communication of his wishes may in some measure lighten the task of your Committee, and prevent any unnecessary discussion of the Diwan-i-Am scheme at their meeting on the 7th February. His Majesty feels that, whatever claims there may be in favour of the Diwan-i-Am, sufficient space should be available for an assemblage unprecedented in size, to which His Majesty in person could make known his succession to the Imperial Crown of India. This can only be carried out in some vast open space where more than a hundred thousand spectators can be present to witness what should be regarded as the culminating ceremony of the Durbar.

8. *General Idea of Durbar Ceremony, with Sketch.*—The lines on which the King thinks the Durbar should be conducted are, roughly, as follows:—

As in 1903, all Ruling Chiefs, officials, invited guests, and those entitled to a place in Durbar, would be accommodated in the amphitheatre (B), while the King and Queen would occupy a central Dais (A), but the horns of the amphitheatre should be shorter than in 1903, and the heel more open. Opposite the central Dais (A) and outside the arena would be room for a mass of troops at (D), and a large mound (E) with a ramp to accommodate those not admitted into the amphitheatre. The King lays great stress on accommodation for

thousands of spectators outside the arena. Massed bands and guards-of-honour will, of course, be present. When the preliminaries of the ceremony are over, the King and Queen would walk to a Throne or specially prepared Dais (C), raised well above the ground, and there, in full view of all the Durbaris, troops, and spectators, will perform the final ceremony (whatever is decided upon) of making known in person to his subjects his succession to the Imperial Crown of India. Then the Imperial salute will be fired, national anthem played, &c., &c. After this at (C) the King will receive the homage of the Chiefs, which would be witnessed by the whole assemblage. This is a general idea of what occurs to the King after considerable discussion with various people, but His Majesty feels sure that you and your Committee will be able to develope and improve it. I append a rough sketch to explain the proposed arena, &c.

9. *Crowning Ceremony and Robes.*—I am afraid it will not be possible for the King and Queen to wear their Coronation Robes, as these are too heavy, require eight pages to carry, and there would not be room for the trains in your State carriage. Nor is it possible to take the State Crowns out of England. The King thinks that, if he is to put on a crown, he should put it on himself, but does not quite see how the Queen can remove her hat and put on a crown in the open. The actual form of the culminating act of the Durbar will require very careful consideration before a decision can be arrived at.

10. *Visits to Ruling Chiefs.*—The King thinks your proposal to return the visits of the Ruling Chiefs on his behalf an admirable one.

11. *Reception of Native Officers, Imperial Service Troops and Volunteers.*—The King quite agrees with you that such a function should form part of the ceremonies at Delhi.

12. *Review of Peasants.*—The King will be pleased to carry out this suggestion.

13. *Cups.*—His Majesty will certainly give a cup for the races to be held during His Majesty's visit to Calcutta, and is also prepared to give two cups for Polo at Delhi, one for an open tournament, and one open to the Indian Army.

14. *Tour after Delhi.*—I wrote to you on the 3rd, and wired to you on the 4th, that the present idea was that the Queen should stay at Agra while the King is in Nepal, and that Their Majesties should meet before going to Calcutta. Please consider this only tentative. The King will do everything he can to be in Calcutta for the 1st January, in which case a visit to Agra after Nepal would hardly be feasible. So perhaps His Majesty could go to Agra and have a duck shoot at Bhurtpore after leaving Calcutta. But in any case nothing should be said about Bhurtpore until much nearer the time.

15. *Heralds.*—The King does not intend to bring out any Heralds from England.

16. *Household Cavalry.*—His Majesty cannot bring out an escort from the Household Cavalry, but intends to have three Orderlies, one from each of the three Household Cavalry Regiments.

17. *A.-D.-C. Generals.*—I hope the King may see his way to creating one or two A.-D.-C. Generals of the Indian Army, and will keep in mind your proposal.

18. *Boon.*—It has been suggested that a suitable boon might be to enhance the status of teachers in primary and elementary schools. At present their position appears to be one which inclines them to turn their sympathies towards the people rather than towards the Raj. I may mention that this was Edward Henry's proposal, and I suppose he can speak from experience.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

No. 189d.

FROM THE LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., &c.

Hackwood, Basingstoke, February 10th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR CHARLIE,

I write in some haste, as I am making a public speech tonight, to thank you for your very agreeable letter of January 19th, with the enclosures, about Cadet Corps.

I will answer about these next week.

Today I send you some notes of the conversation that took place at Windsor about the Durbar.

I need hardly say that neither there nor to any one have I volunteered any expression of opinion on the matter. I was asked, and the result of the conversations may perhaps be helpful to you in arriving at a decision of difficult points.

Perhaps, however, it may all be quite beside the point.

I shall of course offer no further opinion on the matter unless asked to do so, since I realise that the initiative and responsibility are wholly yours.

Yours ever,

(Sd.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GSL

[ENCLOSURE TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.]

THE ARRIVAL AND STATE ENTRY.

The subject of the State Entry was also discussed at Windsor. I learned that a plan had been submitted according to which the Indian Princes were not to meet the King at the railway station, nor to take part in the procession through the city, but were to be collected on the Ridge—no doubt in a great stand erected for the purpose—in order to greet Their Majesties on their return to the camp.

I ventured to object to this suggestion for many reasons. I thought that the Princes and Chiefs would be greatly vexed at losing their privilege of meeting the Sovereign at the station, which they would almost regard as a right; and that, whether they were there or not, they would not at all like being excluded from the procession altogether and hustled off to the Ridge (a site with memories almost exclusively of British valour), there to wait for 1½ hours or longer until the King re-appeared. The Princes enjoy the procession through the Native city—where they can appear in great pomp and be seem by the crowd—as much as any one; and great heartburning would, I think, be caused if, even from a desire to do them honour, they were excluded from it. Moreover, the procession itself would be shorn of half its splendour.

As regards the Royal Procession, the question was discussed whether it should be an elephant procession as before—or a procession in which the King and Queen alone should ride an elephant. A convincing argument against the first suggestion was that it would be merely a repetition of the Entry of 1903. As regards the second, elephants are really imposing only in numbers; and a single elephant, or even half a dozen elephants, at the head of a long cavalcade of horsemen and carriages and troops do not present a very imposing spectacle.

The King had been advised by some authorities to ride, and this seemed to be the best expedient. But if so, it would seem to be desirable that His Majesty should ride alone or sufficiently detached from the whole of his suite to be easily seen and recognised by the crowd. If so, the escort, or a portion of the escort, would lead, and then at the head of the mounted part of the procession the King would ride alone—followed at a certain distance by a gorgeous staff. Then would come the carriage of the Queen—and I presume the carriages of the Viceroy and Secretary of State, if they elected to drive. The Imperial Cadet Corps would be here or hereabouts.

The question was next discussed as to the Princes and Chiefs. It would be very easy of solution if all were anxious or able to ride, but there will be some Chiefs reluctant or unable to do so. The best solution seemed to be to inform the Chiefs that His Majesty would be proud to be escorted by them through the city, and that he left entirely to them the choice between horseback and carriages.

Those who elected to ride would appear at the next stage in the procession riding either two or three abreast, as might fit in best with the table of precedence. Those who preferred to drive would follow in their carriages.

It would clearly be impossible to intersperse the riders with the carriages. You could not have first a group of horsemen, then a carriage or two, and then another group of horsemen. If a Chief objected to being in a carriage behind the equestrians, it would be his own fault for being unable to ride. In this way the whole of the Chiefs (presuming them to desire to do so) would take part in the State Entry.

I do not think that any greater difficulty would be experienced—when they leave the station in enabling them to mount their horses or enter their carriages than was done with the elephants on the last occasion.

When the elephant procession left the station, the Chiefs had already mounted outside and they joined in as their turn came.

The carriages of those who elected to drive would be between the station and the Kabul Gate, and all would have to take their seats before the head of the procession left the station.

THE DURBAR.

When I was at Windsor last week the King, Bigge and Wigram spoke to me at length about the Durbar.

I gathered that the proposal to hold the Durbar in the Diwan-i-Am has been abandoned because of the exceedingly confined space: that for similar reasons the Maidan between the Fort and the Jumma Musjid has been set aside, and that it is probable that the Durbar will be held either on or near to the former site.

The present note is written on this hypothesis. I ventured to express the view that, in order to mark the unique importance of the occasion, the arrangements should be as far as possible dissimilar from, and superior to, those of 1903.

How can this be done?

1. As regards the Durbar itself.

In 1903 the amphitheatre was built in the form of a horseshoe with the object of containing as many spectators and auditors as possible, and the entire ceremony was conducted inside the arena. It is true that at a distance of several hundred yards outside a great mound was reared upon which was banked an immense crowd of natives, facing the mouth of the horseshoe; and that the troops were also within sight—though not within earshot. Practically, however, no one outside the arena could obtain more than a bird's eye-view of what was passing within.

I understood the King to favour the idea of a ceremony in which he could place the crown upon his own head in full sight of the Army and vast crowds of people.

This seems to me an admirable idea, and to admit of being carried out by a change of plan that would be attended with no difficulty.

Would it not be possible—keeping the amphitheatrical form—to cut off the ends of the horseshoe about two-thirds of the way down from the dais—at about the point where the last of the Chiefs were seated in 1903? It might be necessary to build deeper and loftier stands in the surviving part in order to accommodate the expected number of spectators, unless, indeed, it is intended that there shall be fewer than in 1903. The bisecting of the amphitheatre would leave the whole of the front open to the troops and the people outside and would admit of the King's ideas being carried out somewhat as follows:—

(1) The Chiefs and their retinues and the Local Governments would be stationed on the lowest tier of the amphitheatre much as before, the main advantage of this plan being that they can approach and drive away from the back without entering the arena.

(2) The King and Queen and the Viceroy and the King's suite would be the only persons to enter the arena in carriages.

(3) The Viceroy would doubtless precede and await the King.

(4) The King favoured the repetition of the herald and trumpeters.

(5) The King expressed his intention to address the Durbar from the dais.

(6) Would it not be possible, after this point, for the Coronation ceremony to be performed somewhat as follows?

In front of the Royal Dais, but at a lower level, might be built a broad gang way—richly carpeted and with gilt rails—leading straight from the dais towards the mouth of the arena. This gangway would terminate at a point midway between the end of the two wings in a lofty hexagonal or octagonal platform or structure mounted by a series of steps and sheltered by a splendid *shamiana*.

The King alone (or the King and Queen, if Her Majesty accompanied him) would descend from the dais, after making his speech, and would walk along the gangway—in front of everyone else. When he reached the central platform he would mount the steps one by one until he alone stood on the topmost stage, a solitary figure—in the sight of hundreds of thousands of his people. There he would lift the Imperial Crown high in the air above his head; it would be seen by all with its diamonds flashing in the sun, and he would then draw it down and place it upon his own brows.

At that moment the great standard would be unfurled, the massed bands inside the arena (drawn up on either side of the gangway) would play the National Anthem—to be followed by cheering—and then the massed bands of all the regiments outside would take up and repeat the strain.

When this had subsided the King would return to the dais.

His Majesty expressed to me his desire to pass in front of and salute the Princes instead of their passing before and offering obeisance to him. At this stage, therefore, he might decide to walk along the broad gangway to right and to left of the dais—assuming the Princes to be seated there as before—and to exchange with them such greetings as he might please.

If it is desired to give an opportunity—apart from the Army—to the hundreds and thousands of natives, who will be on the plain, to see the ceremony close at hand, a great bank might be raised outside the arena—facing the platform occupied by the King—upon which they might be packed in thousands.

No. 189e.

FROM COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Buckingham Palace, February 10th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR VICEROY,

This is rather a delicate matter: but I only write after consulting Knollys. Last evening your eldest brother came to see me, and asked if I thought it would be possible for him to get out to India on the King's Staff. He is, I believe, about to be made an A.-D.-C. to His Majesty.

I am afraid this could not be arranged, as already the Staff is assuming a formidable size! But it has occurred to me that I might ask the King if Lord Hardinge is in India when we arrive whether he could be attached as an A.-D.-C. for the Durbar.

This, however, I will not do until I know your feelings on the subject, and whether it would be convenient to you to ask your brother to come out to stay

with you. Will you therefore kindly send a telegram "Yes" or "No"? If the former, I will ask the King, but of course I cannot say what his reply will be. I shall naturally say nothing to Lord Hardinge—though I must now tell him that I have laid his request before His Majesty, and that it would not be possible to take him out from England on the Staff.

I know that you will treat this as entirely between ourselves, as perhaps your brother might not approve of what I am doing

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

No. 190.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 10th February 1911, 9-25 p. m. (Recd. 11th, 7 a. m.)

Private. Polo at Durbar. The grant of permission to Major Pinney to return to duty for some months has been refused by the Medical Board here; he will therefore be unable to supervise the arrangements.

No. 191.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 44, 10th February 1911, 9-30 p. m.

Private. Visitors at Durbar. Your private telegram of February 8th. The Committee propose that there shall be two visitors' camps in which accommodation in tents will be provided against payment. Accommodation in these two camps will be allotted according to priority of application to the Durbar Committee. It is also proposed to allot land on which visitors to the Durbar can pitch their own tents without assistance from the Committee.

At the various ceremonials priority in the allotment of seats will be given to the Ruling Chiefs and their attendants, to the civil and military officials and their families, and representatives of British India who attend by invitation. Until the claims of all the classes already mentioned have been fully satisfied, the Committee cannot engage to provide accommodation at the different ceremonials to visitors from Great Britain and elsewhere.

A warning in the above sense, which I think desirable, might be issued here and in London on 15th instant, if you approve of its terms.

No. 192.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 45, 11th February 1911, 3-30 p. m.

Durbar. Army Department are anxious to know if Foreign Military Representatives will be invited.

As we do not at present propose to invite Colonial Representatives, it would seem unnecessary that Foreign Military Representatives should be invited.

No. 193.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

At their meeting of 15th January the Durbar Committee recommended—

(i) that the Government of India Camp should accommodate the Members of the Supreme Council, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Secretaries to the Government of India, and the Heads of Imperial Departments; and

(ii) that this camp should be in charge of the Home Department.

In his letter to Mr. Gabriel of 31st January Colonel Maxwell wrote that Your Excellency wished that "the preparation of a list of officials and others who are to be accommodated in the Government of India Camp" should receive early consideration. I understand from this that Your Excellency wishes me to suggest a list of persons to be in this camp. The Home Department will also, I suppose, be examining this question.

It is to some extent affected by a matter on which the Durbar Committee hold a strong opinion. At the last Durbar there were camps of the Army Remount Department, the Director-General of Military Works, the Director-General of Ordnance (only 2 officers), the Director-General of the Post Office, the Director-General of Telegraphs, the Executive Committee and the Foreign Office. The Committee see no reason for these numerous camps. They consider that there should be one camp for the Foreign Office, the Committee themselves and administrative officers working under them, including postal and telegraph officers. The Director-General of the Post Office and the Telegraph Office should, they think, be accommodated in the Government of India Camp. The Director-General of the Remount Department should, they consider, go into the Commander-in-Chief's Camp (he is in the Quarter-Master-General's branch); any member of the Department on duty with the King's or Viceroy's stables should go with their wives into the camp for the escort; any, if there are such, looking after the supply of horses for Governors, Lieutenant-Governors or the Commander-in-Chief should go into the camps with which they are respectively concerned.

The proper place for the Directors-General of Military Works and Ordnance seems to be in the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, and not in their own camps. In any case we propose to give land for Army Head-Quarters by the Commander-in-Chief's camp.

With this explanation I will now state my idea of the composition of the Government of India Camp—

(*i*) Six Members of Council;
(*ii*) Bishop of Calcutta;

(*iii*) Chief Justice of Bengal and 13 (I am not sure of the number) Puisne Judges;

(*iv* Naval Commander-in-Chief and 3 other Naval officers;

(*v*) Non-official Members of the Legislative Council. I believe that the number is 30. The Government of India have not, like the Local Governments, a separate camp (called Provincial) for Indians. The only thing I can suggest is that those content to live according to the European fashion should be admitted to this camp, if they will bring only the regulation number of (say) 4 servants, and that those who live according to Indian fashion should be in an annexé. I am afraid, however, that this latter arrangement will be very troublesome, and awkward in the middle of the European camps, and, even at the risk of their not being satisfied, the Indian Members, who follow Indian ways, might be accommodated in the Provincial Camps of their Local Governments. Under such an arrangement, the four United Provinces representatives would probably be distributed (*i*) the Raja of Mahmudabad and Nawab Abdul Majid to the Government of India Camp; (*ii*) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Raja of Partabgarh to the United Provinces Provincial Camp. I am conscious that, in making this suggestion, I am proposing rather a delicate solution of the question.

The official representatives of the Local Governments in the Viceroy's Legislative Council might be in the camps of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. If so, the latter should be told of this arrangement.

(*vi*) Secretaries to Government of India, including Secretary, Army Department, but not Secretary, Foreign Department, who will be in the Foreign Office Camp, and also including the Joint Secretaries in the Army (Finance) Department and the Education Department.

(*vii*) The following heads of Departments:—

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Sanitary Commissioner.
Director of Criminal Intelligence.
Inspector-General of Forests.
Surveyor-General.
Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.
Inspector-General of Agriculture.
Inspector-General of Irrigation.
Comptroller and Auditor-General.
Director of the Geological Survey.

Director-General of the Post Office.
Director-General of Telegraphs.
Director-General Archæology.
Two members of the Railway Board (President will be in Foreign Office Camp).
Inspector-General of Salt and Excise.
Chief Commissioner, Port Blair.

I omit the following heads of Departments for reasons assigned against their names, but perhaps the Departments of Government of India may not always agree with me:—

(1) Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops. ... Will be in Imperial Service Troops Camp?

(2) Director of the Indian Marine. ... I am not sure whether he should be treated as an officer under the Army Department or the Commander-in-Chief. If the former, he would go into the Government of India Camp.

(3) Secretary, Board of Examiners.
Director-General of Observatories.
Director, Botanical Survey of India.
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.
Reporter on Economic Products.
Chief Inspector of Explosives.
Chief Inspector of Mines.
Accountant-General, Railways.
Consulting Architect to the Government of India.
Electrical Adviser to the Government of India.
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.
Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Military Accountant-General and Deputy Secretary.
Examiner, Military Works Services.
} Because it does not seem necessary to invite heads of minor Departments.

(4) Census Commissioner ... Whose office is a transitory one; the Census will have been taken in March 1911.

The 11th February 1911.

J. P. HEWETT.

No. 194.

To H. E. THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras.

" " " " " G. S. CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

" THE HON'BLE SIR E. N. BAKER, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

" " " " J. P. HEWETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

" " " " LOUIS DANE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

" " " " HARVEY ADAMSON, *Kt.*, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Burma.

" " " " LANCELOT HARE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Govt. Houie, Calcutta, February 11th, 1911.

DEAR————,

The Finance Department will shortly be asking your Secretariat officially for an estimate of the expenditure in connection with your camp at Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Durbar.

His Majesty's Government have impressed upon me their anxiety that the cost of the Royal Visit should be made as little burdensome on the people as possible; and although the charges will inevitably be high, I hope that I shall have your co-operation in enforcing all practicable economy. There seems to have been a good deal of avoidable outlay at the gathering in 1903; and I do not think that any of us need feel at all bound by the standard of expenditure which was then set up. I should be greatly obliged therefore if you will watch the estimates for your camp and cause the expenditure to be planned with all possible moderation.

Closely connected with the question of economy is the regulation of the number of guests who should be invited. I think you will probably agree with me that, in the matter of official guests, there should be certain general limitations which can be applied perfectly impersonally to all provinces. *Primâ facie* I consider that the provincial lists ought to include the High— or Chief—Court (except for Calcutta, where special arrangements will be made); all Members of the local Legislative Council who live in European fashion, the rest being accommodated in the provincial camp; and a few representative members of the non-official community, Chambers of Commerce, and the like. The lists should not go lower in official rank than the Secretaries to the Local Government and the heads of the chief Departments, and I think it would be a sound rule that in no case should the invitation extend beyond the official himself and his wife, if he is married.

Private guests are on a rather different footing, but even in their case some part of their entertainment will fall upon the public purse, while the exigencies of space have to be considered. I have received a strong hint from home that the number of private guests should be strictly limited, and I am inclined to think the limit might reasonably be fixed at 10.

Would you have any objection to letting me have a list of the officials you propose to invite to your camp as guests of Government?

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 195.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 11th February 1911, 11-45 p. m. (Recd. 12th, 10 a. m.)

Private. Visitors to Durbar. Your private telegram of 10th instant. I approve and will publish the statement here in newspapers of 15th instant on lines indicated.

No. 196.

To THE HON'BLE MR. S. L. MADDOX, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 11th, 1911.

DEAR MADDOX,

You spoke to me some little time ago about the loyal desire of the Corporation of Calcutta to present addresses to the King, not only on the occasion of his arrival in Calcutta, but also on the occasion of his visit to Delhi, and also on the occasion of his Coronation. I am now in a position to tell you that a Coronation address from the Calcutta Corporation seems hardly necessary, and that a Delhi Durbar address would be entirely out of place. It is probable that His Majesty would receive an address from the Calcutta Corporation when he visits Calcutta, but the matter would of course have to be formally laid before him by His Excellency.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 197.

[*PRIVATE.*]

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I hope that you will permit me to say one more word about the camps of Local Governments.

The cost of different camps is affected by the distance they have to be taken and by the material that has to be taken by train. The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma have to take everything a long way to the Durbar. Perhaps the Governors take their body-guards and bands : of this I am not sure. Then again the number of representatives of commerce from Calcutta and Bombay, possibly also from Madras, will be larger than from elsewhere. But all these considerations do not account for the differences in the rate of expenditure shown on page 577 of the official papers for the Durbar.

I may mention that my camp, *i. e.*, my own and the Provincial one, at the Agra Durbar of 1907 cost Rs. 98,000. The cost of transport was of course very small. I understand that in any case the Government of India will have to provide the funds for some Local Governments who have not the prescribed balances. As there is a temporary fulness of the Imperial treasure chest, might not all Local Governments get grants for this particular purpose from the Imperial Government? The latter can then say "you must spend so much and no more." When it is a question of saying this in respect of Provincial funds there are difficulties.

The Provinces of highest population are Bengal, United Provinces, and Madras ; those with longest distance to go Burma, Bengal, Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Bombay ; those with special interests to be represented Bengal and Bombay, and, in a much smaller degree, Madras. Might the grants be somewhat on the following scale—

	Rs.
Bengal } Bombay }	3 Lakhs.
Madras } Burma }	2½ „
Eastern Bengal and Assam	2¼ „
United Provinces } Punjab }	2 „
Central Provinces	1 „

12*th February* 1911.

J. P. HEWETT.

No. 197a.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In addition to the more important matters of the site of the Durbar, the nature of Their Majesties' entry, the programme, and the allotment of sites, there were a number of minor matters which we advanced at our meeting of the 7th and 8th. We have now got the arrangements for water, electric light and railways fully advanced; the postal and telegraph arrangements are also well forward. We had up the question of the Visitors' Camps and appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas, Mr. Hailey and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, to make formal proposals regarding these camps. The sites which we proposed for Visitors' Camps, Nos. 1 and 2, are the Kudsia Bagh for the former and the open ground near the Mori Gate, which was used for a similar purpose in 1903, for the latter. The third Visitors' Camp will consist of a space of land set apart for those who bring their own tents and make their own arrangements. We resolved to place Mr. C. Bayley, M.V.O., in charge of the Press Camp and to appoint an Indian to assist in looking after the Indians connected with the Press. We suggest Major Morris for the charge of the Government of India Camp. There was a strong opinion that special arrangements should be made in the Durbar for veterans having the Order of Merit or the Order of British India or the Mutiny Medal, and also for men who had been King's orderlies and had now retired. I may mention that since I arrived in Calcutta I have received a telegram from the Maharaja Scindia, saying that he hoped that Mutiny veterans would be asked to the Durbar. I think myself that it would be desirable to have all the men of this class in a camp with a suitable officer to look after them, and that there should be no march past as there was in the previous Durbar. I hope that Your Excellency will agree to our having the Mutiny veterans associated with the other *ex*-soldiers who have been specially decorated. They could be located in a camp under the control of some military officer.

There are two matters in connection with the postal services which seem to require His Majesty's orders. At the Durbar of 1903 a special set of stamps was issued. I don't know whether it is desired that this precedent should be followed. The other matter is a smaller one relating to the form of cancellation of stamps at the Durbar. Some device of the Crown and His Majesty's cypher might be introduced between the lines on which the cancellation is made. The Director-General of the Post Office will submit proposals which I shall forward to Your Excellency.

A matter outside the scope of our Committee is that of a special train for Their Majesties. Many people—of very different classes of society, Indian and European—have expressed to me the opinion that Their Majesties should travel in a train never used by any one else. The sentiment is expressed in

the constant query at our meetings from the Maharaja of Idar—"What more honour for King than for Viceroy?" I believe that in the present train Their Majesties would have to take their meals with the suite. I hope that I shall not be presuming if I suggest that three new coaches for the occupation and use of Their Majesties might be added to the Viceroy's train.

Your Excellency is interested in the volunteers. The Commander-in-Chief proposes to provide for 1,000, of whom 250 will be wanted. I am inclined to think the number rather small, but Sir T. Wynne, a volunteer officer of long service, does not. The volunteers were hurt at their treatment at the last Durbar.

For the post of Chief Herald I think that Colonel Nickalls, now Commanding the 17th Lancers, would do very well. He gives up his regiment on 30th October, and will have to be kept in the country for some two months.

Your Excellency's directions to do nothing at present to the Circuit House do not, I hope, extend to the kitchen. It is in a scandalous state, and if Her Majesty may possibly occupy the Circuit House, there ought, I think, to be a decent kitchen.

I propose to be responsible for the garden in the King's Camp. The Committee, when Colonel Maxwell was present, proposed to give this duty to Miss Pirie, the daughter of the Principal of the Canning College. She and her father have made a special study of roses. The Durbar occurs at the very worst time for flowers in Northern India, but in addition to the plants in the camp, we hope to get a fine show of chrysanthemums from the United Provinces and Punjab, and of palms from the United Provinces for the decoration of the camp. I have spoken of this to Colonel Maxwell.

The Ruling Chiefs wish that when His Excellency the Viceroy advances with the Crown at the Durbar, four leading Chiefs (Scindia suggested the Nizam, Mysore, Baroda and Udaipur) should be in the procession. I mention this now, but it will not need consideration till later when some orders have been received as to the programme in the Durbar.

I may perhaps mention that Scindia said to me that he thought that all the Honorary A.-D.-C.'s to the King should be in attendance on His Majesty even during the Durbar. I understand that all the Ruling Chiefs will be expected to be in their proper places at the Durbar. The Foreign Office will no doubt settle this matter. The Honorary A.-D.-C.'s apparently hoped to have a tent each in the King's Camp.

Scindia suggested that there should be bands in the procession at the State Entry. We explained that there would be bands on the side of the route which would play the National Anthem when His Majesty passed, and that bands playing in the procession would be out of place.

I may mention that the Chiefs still want an elephant procession. Scindia wanted one on the lines of the 1903 procession and Sir Partab Singh one in which only Their Majesties and those in immediate and personal attendance would ride elephants. I explained that His Majesty had definitely decided to ride a horse.

Scindia asked me privately to mention to Your Excellency the desirability of Her Majesty receiving the *purdahnashin* ladies of highest rank. The Committee will not discuss this matter.

The Maharaja of Idar wished to introduce Brahmans and Mahommedan priests into the Durbar ceremony, but we explained that this was impossible. He was also very strong about a permanent record of the Durbar. The canopy and pavilion in 1903 were constructed in the manner described on page 362 of the volume of "Official papers relating to the Coronation Durbar", and looked very well. All marble work takes a terrible time in India, and we could not get the canopy made in marble in time. The idea of a permanent memorial is very attractive. It could be carried out after the Durbar. The Maharaja of Idar suggested that the Chiefs of Rajputana should provide the money for the permanent edifice, if constructed before the Durbar. I did not understand the suggestion to apply to the supply of funds to construct it afterwards. A park might be made round it, or at all events a decent grassed enclosure.

Cups will be required for Polo and the point-to-point races. I propose to get designs from Carrington, subject to the restriction that Your Excellency mentioned. They will be charged against Durbar funds.

The question of a religious service for troops as in 1903 was mentioned, but the Committee generally were opposed to the idea of repeating what was the biggest failure of the last Durbar.

We refused to appoint an official photographer. There are some applications for the post of official painter. Perhaps His Majesty may bring his own painter? I propose to do nothing unless the Committee receive orders to make arrangements.

There are numerous applicants to have Coronation odes written by them recited at the Durbar. We have rejected the idea.

We have appointed an Executive Committee of local officers under the Deputy Commissioner to co-ordinate the work of the administrative officers. It would lead to great inconvenience if the Railway officer were making his alignment without regard to the needs of the Engineer laying out the roads, and so on.

We have received and approved of a scheme for medical and sanitary arrangements.

12*th February* 1911. J. P. HEWETT.

No. 197b.

[*PRIVATE.*]

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

At the meeting of the Committee held on the 7th February, I opened the proceedings by requesting the members of the Committee to keep our proceedings confidential, and asked them to leave it to me to decide what could be talked about in public. I did this because I had learned that there had been a good deal of talk at Calcutta about our deliberations of the 14th and 15th January. I also spoke to the members in the sense of Your Excellency's letter of 3rd February to the effect that no proposal should go home to the King or to any of the King's staff except through the Viceroy or Colonel Grimston. I am entirely at one with Your Excellency in thinking that communications have been proceeding between a member of our Committee and someone at home, and that the source from which information has been supplied on this side is the one which Your Excellency mentioned to me.

I had, before the meeting, obtained Your Excellency's agreement to the Committee discussing the question of how to arrange for the Durbar in the Diwan-i-Am before communicating the fact that His Majesty wished it to be on the site of the old Durbar. My object in doing this was to ascertain what was the real opinion of the Ruling Chiefs on the Committee upon the subject. All four of them were present, and I confess that when the proceedings began I anticipated that they would all be in favour of the Durbar being held within the Diwan-i-Am. In this I was mistaken. The Nawab of Rampur stated his objections to the use of the Diwan-i-Am. They were in effect that the Fort was an unlucky place, since the sovereignty of those who had reigned in it had passed for ever, and in fact that the walls of Delhi surrounded a city which had been too often the prize of foreign conquerors to justify its being selected as the place for the Coronation Durbar of our King-Emperor. The Maharaja Scindia was also not in favour of having the Durbar in the Diwan-i-Am, his idea being apparently that the Diwan-i-Am was a place of reception for the general public, and was therefore not exactly suited to the kind of Durbar required to celebrate the King-Emperor's Coronation. The Maharaja of Bikaner was strongly in favour of the Durbar being held in the Diwan-i-Am, and the Maharaja of Idar expressed his opinion that it would be a good place for the purpose. When votes were taken on the subject, the only members of the Committee (I may mention here that the whole Committee was present) who voted against the idea of having the Durbar in the Diwan-i-Am were the Maharaja Scindia, the Nawab of Rampur and Mr. Hailey. After the voting I announced that it was His Majesty's desire that the Durbar should take place on the scene of the previous Durbars of Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon. The Maharaja of Idar at once said that he approved whatever the King approved. The

Maharaja of Bikaner said that he regretted the decision, but that it must of course be obeyed. The majority of the Committee were disappointed at the rejection of their original proposal. It appeared to us that it offered a great opportunity for the King and Queen to be seen by a number of his loyal subjects, and that it also would, both in the lining of the route and by the massing of troops between the Fort and the Jumma Masjid, have afforded a great opportunity for the employment of a large number of men on the day of the Coronation Durbar.

The Committee then determined to postpone the further consideration of how the amphitheatre, which was the site of the Durbar of 1903, could be best adapted to present requirements, until they had had an opportunity of visiting it. This was done on the morning of the 8th, and we had a long talk *in situ*. Your Excellency will find on page 102 of Mr. Wheeler's account of the Durbar of 1903 a sketch which shows the form of the amphitheatre in 1903, and also the arrangement which was adopted at Lord Lytton's Durbar. I believe that there is no question that the closing in of the horns of the amphitheatre in 1903 was due to the desire of Lord Curzon that his voice should penetrate to the extreme ends of the amphitheatre, and it did, in fact, do so. But there was another, and what I think was a very unfortunate result, namely, that the troops saw nothing of the Durbar and the Durbar saw nothing of the troops. There is at a little distance from the amphitheatre a mound at which some 15,000 people were, I believe, assembled on the occasion of the last Durbar, and it seems to me quite obvious that they saw nothing of the proceedings either. After an examination of the amphitheatre we came to the general conclusion that it would be wise to aim at some arrangement more after the manner of Lord Lytton's than of Lord Curzon's Durbar, the great advantage of this being that it would enable a considerable force of troops to see the Durbar and also to be seen by those taking part in it. Eventually at our meeting two alternative schemes based on this idea were put forward. They are appended to this note and marked X and Y. There was no time to get these plans drawn to scale, and this is being done by Major Crookshank and Sir Swinton Jacob. I hope to send copies to Your Excellency in a few days. The elliptical plan X was approved of by a large majority of the Committee. There were two members—Colonel Maclagan and Colonel Bamber—who would prefer the arrangement in Y in any case, and several members who were prepared to vote for Y unless X could be altered so as to provide more opportunity for troops to see the Durbar and be seen from the Durbar on either flank. I must explain that it was intended that the King's canopy should be at the place marked K, and that there should be assembled Their Majesties, the Suite, the Viceroy and those in attendance on His Excellency. The King would face towards A and B, and the first line at A would accommodate 120 Chiefs and Political Officers. Each Chief would be practically equidistant from the King, and it was suggested that the routes by

which they would approach His Majesty should be raised until they came to the steps leading up to the Throne. The blocks marked C are intended for spectators. In the plan X they are shown in the form of an ellipse, but they could obviously be flattened out so as to be practically straight, and this would give a greater opportunity for troops being employed so as to be seen on either flank. In the plan Y the troops would all be drawn up on the opposite end of the arena to the place where the Durbaries would be assembled. This would rather tend to prevent them from seeing the Durbar, and would also, I think, not make them so visible to those in the Durbar as they would be if drawn up on the sides. Moreover, there is another substantial advantage, and that is that in the terre plain at the back of C could be drawn up 3,000 troops who would themselves have a perfect view of the Durbar. The route from the King's camp to the Durbar would, we calculated roughly, if the troops lining it were two deep, require 18,000 troops to line it and some 15,000 or so could be employed on the two sides of the arena. This would be a comparatively small portion of the total number of troops to be located in camp at the Durbar, but it seems impossible to arrange for the employment of any larger number in or around the Durbar. One suggestion which rather appealed to a good number of the Committee was that at the conclusion of the Durbar, if His Majesty approved of the idea, some troops could be marched through in front of the spectators. This would involve His Majesty turning round towards the troops, but it ought not be impossible to arrange this, and the Chiefs present declared that there would be no objection, in the circumstances, to His Majesty's back being turned towards them, since they, as well as His Majesty, would all be looking at the troops in the same direction. This matter I mention to Your Excellency, but of course it must lie over till the receipt of His Majesty's directions regarding the Durbar, which are, I understand, expected towards the end of the month. A third scheme for the Durbar on the amphitheatre of 1903 had been prepared by Mr. Gabriel, but the Committee did not approve of it, and I do not think it necessary to submit it to His Excellency.

One result of having the Durbar in the old amphitheatre is that it has become necessary to revise our programme. In the programme, as submitted by me to His Excellency, it was proposed to have the military sports and point-to-point on the afternoon of the 9th December, and we proposed to utilise, for that purpose, the old amphitheatre and the mound in its neighbourhood. We shall not be able to do that now, and we came to the conclusion that the best proposal would be to use, for the purpose of the military sports and the point-to-point races, the stands that would be erected for the Review. This, however, renders it necessary to have the sports and the point-to-point after the Review, and we have therefore, in a revised programme, moved the military sports and point-to-point from the 9th to the 15th. We have placed the semi-finals of the polo on the 9th and the finals on the 13th. As the arrangements for the Durbar and Investiture—the latter to be held, under Your Excellency's

instructions, within the King's camp—will leave no formal ceremony to be held within the Fort, the Committee thought that it would be a good thing to have the garden party with the massed bands in the Fort instead of at the polo ground. This was a suggestion of Sir Louis Dane's, and on the 6th February I went round the Fort with him and came to the conclusion that it was an admirable one. The Fort, if the gardens are improved (as they can be for an expenditure of Rs. 25,000), will be an admirable place for a garden party, and the Diwan-i-Khas would suit Their Majesties excellently for such an entertainment. Sir Louis Dane also proposed that, instead of His Majesty driving out to see the peasants, we might combine the fireworks with the garden party, the fireworks beginning as dusk came on and being exhibited in the low ground between the Jumna and the Fort. There is a large area of ground there which would lend itself to such a display and would give an opportunity for a very large number of peasants to collect there. If Their Majesties would deign to appear at a position on the walls of the Fort, where they could be viewed by the people in the Bela below, it would, I believe, give great gratification to many of the humbler visitors to Delhi. It would not be necessary for Their Majesties to remain very long at this entertainment; they might come in an unofficial way in a motor car and leave as soon as the fireworks began, should they so please. We would not, in order to provide for this solitary entertainment in the Fort, extend, as we had previously intended, the light railway from the Kashmir Gate to the Fort. People would be coming to the Fort from an early period in the afternoon and would leave it up to a late period in the evening. There would be no necessity for special illumination of the Fort by electricity. The installation in the Fort itself would, we think, be all that is necessary for our purposes. We should have to make provision for people with tickets for the Fort arriving at the railway station at Selimgarh or coming in to the Bela by carriage, to approach the Fort from that side. Ramps up from the Bela would be necessary, but the total cost of making these arrangements would not be very large, and personally I think that it would be far better to have the garden party in the Fort rather than on the polo ground. There might be a number of bands within the Fort, and massed bands might, as seemed best, play either in the Fort itself or in the land below it. One great advantage of having the garden party at the Fort would be that it would be a change from the polo ground, with which most people will, during the Durbar, become rather closely familiar.

Your Excellency desired that the Committee should devise a plan by which the camps of the Indian Chiefs should be so located that the return visits might be easily paid by Your Excellency. I think that we have been able to work out an excellent plan with this object, which is shown on the two small plans "B" attached. The merit of this scheme belongs to the Maharaja Scindia, who was anxious that there should be a straight line of camps from the King's camp to the Durbar. That would have involved, in any case, the

movement of the Durbar ground, to which, I understand, there are essential objections. But as plan A shows, there were still further objections to it, for it cut into the old polo grounds, and we should not know where to find others to take their place. We came to the conclusion that the proposal marked "B" would be admirably suited to meet Your Excellency's wishes, and that it provides an arrangement of camps which would be a great improvement on those of the former Durbar. The arrangements contemplated provide 400,000 square yards for the King's camp, 75,000 square yards for each of the Governors' and Lieutenant-Governors' camps and for the Commander-in-Chief's camp, 40,000 square yards for each of the camps of Chief Commissioners and Agents to the Governor-General. The road from the King's camp to the Durbar will extend to about two miles, and we propose to make it an exceptionally broad road, to metal it on the sides as well as in the centre, and to make it as attractive as we can. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has offered to provide two large fountains for it, and it may be necessary to provide one or two more.

I have submitted separately, for Your Excellency, a note on the Government of India camp.

The idea which we had as regards the entry of His Majesty was that he would be received at the railway station by the Ruling Chiefs as well as by the Heads of the Civil Governments. After the necessary presentations, a procession would be formed. It would be led, I presume, by the Inspector-General of Police, who would be followed by troops, and possibly by the officers of Army Head-Quarters. Then would come the Ruling Chiefs, and behind them part of His Majesty's escort and the Imperial Cadet Corps. His Excellency the Viceroy would ride on the right of the King and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the left. Immediately behind His Majesty would come the Queen in a carriage, and then the carriage of Lady Hardinge. These carriages would be followed by the rest of the escort of His Majesty. Behind this escort again would come the Governors of the different Provinces, and possibly the Members of His Excellency's Council. But all this requires to be more carefully looked into with reference to the precedent of 1903. Behind the Civil Governors would come those Ruling Chiefs, who did not wish to ride and who had carriages fit to go in the procession. I think that we may assign them this position without any compunction, though possibly there may be some difficulties later on as to the position in which some of those who are not really able, owing to physical weakness, to ride should be placed. Among the Ruling Chiefs there was a distinct opposition to the idea of His Majesty dismounting to meet representatives of British India on the Ridge, and the Committee came to the conclusion that they should not recommend this course. The opposition went so far as to suggest that it would be undignified of His Majesty even to say anything from his horse to the representatives of British India, but the European members of the Committee were not able to accept this view. We had a discussion, first, as to where His Majesty should be received by the

representatives of British India, and, secondly, as to what should be done at the time. The two alternative places are just outside the railway station and on the Ridge. The majority of us at the meeting rather favoured the railway station, but on looking at the place afterwards, I saw that it would not lend itself to this arrangement, and I am clearly of opinion that the reception ought to be at the Ridge. Here we can make on either side of the road a place in which some 4,000 or 5,000 people can be gathered. It was suggested that the senior non-official Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council might read an address of welcome of two or three lines. This would have to be carefully edited. His Majesty, without dismounting from his horse, would acknowledge this address in the manner that approved itself to him. Meantime the Ruling Chiefs in advance of His Majesty would have proceeded on their way and the official character of the procession would have come to an end. This would, however, involve some consideration as to where the Army Head-Quarters would have to go. Their Majesties, the Viceroy, and the escort would then proceed to the King's camp, and the rest of the procession would disperse to their own camps as soon as the road was clear on Their Majesties' departure. The scheme in its present form is of a general character, and the positions to be assigned to the different participants in the procession will be worked out later on.

12*th February* 1911. J. P. HEWETT.

Programme as revised.

Date.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.
7th December	State Entry	Visits from Chiefs.	
8th „	Visits from Chiefs, with possible drive out to see peasants.	...	
9th „	Visits from Chiefs ...	Semi-finals of polo.	
10th „	Sunday	(free).	
11th „	...	Garden Party, Massed Bands and Fireworks (Fort).	
12th „	Durbar	...	State Dinner and Reception.
13th „	...	Finals—polo ...	Investiture.
14th „	Review.	...	
15th „	Reception of Native Officers of Indian Army and Volunteers.	Military Sports and Point to Point on Review ground.	
16th „	Departure of Their Majesties.		

No. 198.

To H. S. REED, Esq.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 13th, 1911.

My dear Reed,

Thanks for your letter of February 6th, of which I understand you sent a copy to the President of the Durbar Committee. I have no doubt that there will be records for official use of all that happens in connection with the functions at the Delhi Durbar, but I have not so far heard of any intention to publish a history of His Majesty's doings there. If the question does crop up, I will remember what you say on the subject.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 199.

To THE HON. Mr. J. B. WOOD, C.I.E., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 13th, 1911.

My dear Wood,

I enclose, for your information, copies of telegrams to and from Sir Arthur Bigge indicating the King's wishes in regard to addresses and laying foundation stones and opening ceremonies. I have sent copies to the Private Secretary Bombay, United Provinces and Bengal, and His Excellency desires me to ask you to publish a communiqué for general information in so far as foundation stones and opening ceremonies are concerned.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 200.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, 13th February 1911. (Despd. from Foreign Dept.)

Foreign. Secret. Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The following is the substance of a resolution passed by a meeting of the citizens of Madras, which was convened by the Sheriff and presided over by the Governor:—"This meeting respectfully prays that Their Majesties the King and Queen will be graciously, pleased after the Durbar at Delhi, to visit Madras in order to afford the people an opportunity of demonstrating loyal devotion to Throne and persons

of Their Majesties.". The meeting was of a most representative character. The resolution is cordially endorsed by the Governor in Council, who says that wide-spread disappointment would undoubtedly be caused by the rejection of the invitation. We propose to reply that His Majesty greatly regrets that he will be unable to visit Madras on this occasion owing to pressure of time, but that the spirit of loyalty and devotion, with which the resolution of the citizens of Madras is inspired, is greatly appreciated by His Majesty.

No. 201.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 13th, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

I enclose the Memorandum you ask for, and will send you as soon as possible copies of the various Durbar Memoranda you have sent in.

I am sending copies of the letter about Durbar Camps to the following:—

Bayley	...	Hyderabad.
Roos-Keppel	...	North-West Frontier.
O'Dwyer	...	Central India.
Colvin	...	Rajputana.
Archer	...	Baluchistan.
Daly	...	Mysore.
Craddock	...	Central Provinces.

I want to be quite sure that each of these is going to have a camp of his own before I send the letters out. Would you therefore kindly let me have a wire to say whether the above list is all right.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Printed copy of Memorandum by the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Hewett, dated the 5th February 1911, *re* the Police.

No. 202.

To { J. E. B. HOTSON, Esq., Private Secy. to the Governor of Bombay.
COLONEL R. F. GORDON, Private Secy. to the Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces.
CAPTAIN R.. C. B. WILLIAMS, Private Secy. to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Govt. House Calcutta, February 13*th*, 1911.

MY DEAR { HOTSON, / GORDON, / WILLIAMS,

I am desired to send you, for $\frac{\text{His Excellency's}}{\text{His Honour's}}$ information, copies of telegrams to and from Sir Arthur Bigge indicating the King's wishes in regard to addresses and laying foundation stones and opening ceremonies. I am asking the Foreign Department to issue a communiqué for general information *re* foundation stones and opening ceremonies.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 203.

It is announced, for general information, that there will be two Visitors' Camps at the approaching Delhi Durbar in which, on payment, accommodation will be provided in tents. Allotment of accommodation in these two camps will be made in accordance with priority of application to the Durbar Committee. It is also proposed to allot land on which visitors to the Durbar, without assistance from the Committee, can pitch their own tents.

At the various ceremonials Ruling Chiefs and their attendants, Civil and Military officials and their families, and representatives of British India who attend by invitation will be given priority in the allotment of seats. Until the claims of all the classes already mentioned have been fully satisfied, the Committee cannot engage to provide accommodation at the different ceremonials to visitors from Great Britain and elsewhere.

14-2-11.

No. 204.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Private Secy. to Viceroy.

Telegram, Lucknow, 14th February 1911.

Your letter about camps at Delhi. Officers you mention all had camps in 1903. It will be for Government of India to decide whether they shall do so this time, but I presume that precedent will be followed.

No. 204a.

To THE HON'BLE MR. R. H. CRADDOCK, C.S.I., Chief Commr., Central Provinces.
" " " SIR C. S. BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.
" " " LIEUT.-COL. SIR G. O. ROOS KEPPEL, K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Govr.-Genl., N.-W. F. Province.
" " " MR. M. F. O'DWYER, C.S.I., Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Central India.
" " " MR. E. G. COLVIN, C.S.I., Agent to the Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
" " " LIEUT.-COL. C. ARCHER, C.I.E., Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. Baluchistan.
" " " LIEUT.-COL H. DALY, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February $\frac{11}{15}$ *th*, 1911.

DEAR————,

The Finance Department will shortly be asking you officially for an estimate of the expenditure in connection with your camp at Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Durbar.

His Majesty's Government have impressed upon the Government of India their anxiety that the cost of the Royal Visit should be made as little burdensome on the people as possible; and although the charges will inevitably be high, the Viceroy hopes that he will have your co-operation in enforcing all practicable economy. There seems to have been a good deal of avoidable outlay at the gathering in 1903; and His Excellency does not think that anyone need feel at all bound by the standard of expenditure which was then set up. His Excellency would be greatly obliged therefore if you will watch the estimates for your camp and cause the expenditure to be planned with all possible moderation.

Closely connected with the question of economy is the regulation of the number of guests who should be invited. The Viceroy thinks you will probably agree with him that, in the matter of official guests, there should be certain general limitations which can be applied perfectly impersonally to all provinces. *Primâ facie* he considers that the provincial lists ought to include the High—or Chief—Court except for Calcutta, where special arrangements will be made; all Members of the local Legislative Council who live in European fashion, the rest being accommodated in the provincial camp; and a

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few representative members of the non-official community, Chambers of Commerce, and the like. The lists should not go lower in official rank than the Secretaries to the Local Government and the heads of the chief Departments, and His Excellency thinks it would be a sound rule that in no case should the invitation extend beyond the official himself and his wife, if he is married.

Private guests are on a rather different footing, but even in their case some part of their entertainment will fall upon the public purse, while the exigencies of space have to be considered. The Viceroy has received a strong hint from home that the number of private guests should be strictly limited, and he is inclined to think the limit might reasonably be fixed at 6.

Would you have any objection to letting me have a list of the officials you propose to invite to your camp as guests of Government?

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 205.

FROM CAPTAIN R. C. B. WILLIAMS, Private Secy. to Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Belvedere, Calcutta, February 15th, 1911.

MY DEAR MR. DuBOULAY,

Very many thanks for your letter of February the 13th, enclosing copies of telegrams to and from Sir Arthur Bigge indicating the King's wishes in regard to addresses and laying foundation stone and opening ceremonies.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) R. C. B. WILLIAMS.

No. 206.

Secretary of State to Viceroy. (Foreign Dept.)

* Telegram, 15th February 1911, 9-35 p. m. (Recd. 16th, 8 a. m.)

Foreign. Secret. Your telegram, dated 8th February. Grimston. Free passage appoved; also full Indian salary, 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee, plus exchange compensation allowance and subsistence allowance, guinea daily, in England. Outfit allowance appears unnecessary.

No. 207.

Extract from a letter from H. E. the Viceroy to Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir Arthur Bigge, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 15th February 1911.

* * * * * * * *

4. I am sending you a memorandum upon certain questions connected with the Durbar which were under discussion at Delhi on the 7th. There were many other questions discussed, but as they are greatly dependent upon the contents of the letter that you have promised giving me the King's views on the Durbar, I have thought it best to omit them for the time being.

5. Of course arrangements will be made for the Queen to stay at Agra if Her Majesty wishes it. There is a Circuit House there which will require a few things to be done to it, and if the King also stays there, as I understand is His Majesty's intention, on his way back from Nepal, it will be necessary to have a camp there as well. I will talk to Grimston about this when I see him.

6. There will be no difficulty in connecting the Reception tent with the Circuit House. I am sorry that the Queen has not definitely decided whether she will live in the Circuit House or in tents. It is so much easier to concentrate with success on one rather than on two residences. My conviction is it would be far more comfortable for the Queen to live in the Circuit House, but there it is,—if the Queen wishes to have the option on arrival at Delhi, we will do our best to make them both as comfortable as possible. Only there are certain things which it would be difficult to provide in duplicate, but which can be moved from one to the other. We had already ordered electric stoves for Their Majesties' tents, but we intend to put in fireplaces as well, as we doubt if they alone will be sufficient. The tents will not be pitched for long before they are occupied.

7. I cannot think where you got the idea from of Their Majesties living in the Fort. I never thought of it for a single moment, nor anybody else who was in a responsible position.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDUM.

1. A meeting of the Committee took place at Delhi on the 7th February and sat for two days. They were informed that the proposal to hold the Durbar in the Diwan-i-Am had been abandoned and that the King had decided upon holding it in an amphitheatre.

2. The Committee went to the spot of the former amphitheatre and discussed *in situ* the form it should take. The closing in of the horns of the amphitheatre in 1903 was due to Lord Curzon's desire that his voice should penetrate to its extreme ends, but it had the unfortunate results that the troops saw nothing of the Durbar, and the Durbar saw nothing of the troops. It was therefore decided to avoid this form of amphitheatre and suggestions were made for an amphitheatre of an entirely different nature in which the King's canopy

would face the Ruling Chiefs and Representatives of British India, while there would be long lines of spectators at the back, leaving wide open spaces at the sides which would be filled with troops. Plans to scale are being worked out and will be forwarded in due course.

3. The route from the King's Camp to the Durbar would require about 18,000 men, two deep, to line it and 15,000 more could be employed on the two sides of the arena. This would be only a small portion of the troops to be located in camp, but the idea has been suggested, and is, I think, worth considering, whether at the end of the Durbar ceremony which need not be very protracted in length some troops could be marched through the open space between the King's canopy and the large body of spectators. This would involve His Majesty turning round towards the troops, which could be arranged. The Ruling Chiefs present at the Committee declared that there would be no objection to His Majesty's back being turned towards them since they, as well as His Majesty, would all be looking at the troops. This matter must however remain over till the receipt of the King's directions regarding the Durbar which, I understand, I may expect to receive towards the end of the month.

4. After the decision had been taken that the Durbar is not to be held in the Diwan-i-Am I came to the conclusion that it would be undesirable to spend a large sum of money on fitting the palace in the Fort with the necessary electric lamps, furniture, carpets, &c., for the investiture which will probably last not more than a couple of hours of one evening, especially as the Fort is not at all a convenient place to get to at night, and I am of opinion that the investiture can very well be held by the King in the large reception tent in the King-Emperor's Camp. I hope that this view may meet with His Majesty's approval.

5. As regards the investiture to be held by His Majesty, I have always heard that that held by Lord Curzon in 1903 lasted several hours owing to the needless formalities by which it was accompanied, so much so that most of the spectators who had been invited left when the investiture was only half over. I would recommend that the investiture should be carried out at the Durbar in the same manner as at St. James', only in the presence of all the members of both Indian Orders and other invited guests. Also that the Knights Grand Cross of the Orders should wear their respective robes in order to give colour and dignity to their presence. In this manner the function would not be unduly prolonged.

6. As regards the Fort it has been suggested to me by the Committee that it would be a good thing to have the garden party with massed bands in the Fort instead of at the polo ground. The suggestion appears to be an admirable one and would be an entirely new feature as distinguished from former Durbars. There is a large area of ground between the Jumna and the Fort that would be very suitable for the display of fireworks, and if Their Majesties during the course of the garden party would deign to appear at a position on the walls of the Fort where they could be viewed by the people on the ground below it would, I am sure, give great gratification to many of the humbler visitors to

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GSL

Delhi. It would not be necessary for Their Majesties to remain very long at this entertainment; they might come in an unofficial manner in a motor car and leave when it pleased them. The massed bands could be either in the fort or on the ground below. I should like to have the King's approval of this suggestion.

7. There are two or three points upon which it would be desirable to obtain the King's decision.

8. A strong opinion was expressed by the Committee that special arrangements should be made in the Durbar for veterans having the Order of Merit, the Order of British India, or the Mutiny Medal, and also for men who had been King's orderlies and had now retired. It would, I think, be desirable to have all the men of this class in a camp with a suitable officer to look after them, and that there should be no march past as in the previous Durbar.

9. At the Durbar of 1903 a special set of stamps was issued. A decision is required whether this precedent is to be followed.

10. The question of a religious service for troops as in 1903 was discussed by the Committee who were generally opposed to the idea of repeating what was in reality the greatest failure of the last Durbar.

11. Some applications for the post of official painter have been received. Will His Majesty bring his own painter? The Committee have refused applications to appoint an official photographer.

12. A slight modification has been made in the programme affecting only the military sports and polo matches. It now stands as follows :—

Programme as revised.

Date.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.
7th December	State Entry	Visits from Chiefs.	
8th „	Visits from Chiefs, with possible drive out to see peasants.	...	
9th „	Visits from Chiefs ...	Semi-finals of polo.	
10th „	Sunday	(free).	
11th „	...	Garden Party, Massed Bands and Fireworks (Fort).	
12th „	Durbar	...	State Dinner and Reception.
13th „	...	Finals—polo ...	Investiture.
14th „	Review.	...	
15th „	Reception of Native Officers of Indian Army and Volunteers.	Military Sports and Point to Point on Review ground.	
16th „	Departure of Their Majesties.		

February 16th, 1911. HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 208.

Secretary of State to Viceroy. (Foreign Dept.)

P * Telegram, 16th February 1911, 9-35 p. m. (Recd. 17th, 7 a. m.)

Foreign. Secret. Durbar. Reply proposed to Madras Resolution is approved. Reference your telegram of the 13th instant.

No. 209.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We are officially informed that, owing to the shortness of his stay in India, His Majesty the King regrets that he will not be able to accept invitations to perform functions such as the laying of foundation stones of public buildings, opening of hospitals, &c.

No. 210.

Secretary of State to Viceroy. (Foreign Dept.)

P * Telegram, 16th February 1911, 9-45 p. m. (Recd. 17th, 6. a. m.)

Foreign. Durbar. Invitations are not to be issued to any Foreign military representatives. Any application received might be considered on its merits. These orders are with reference to your telegram, dated the 11th February.

No. 211.

Secy., Foreign Dept., to Chief Secy. Madras Govt.

Telegram, 17th February 1911.

No. 80-D. Your telegram 58, February 2nd. Resolution of the citizens of Madras praying that Their Majesties the King and Queen will be graciously pleased to visit the city of Madras after the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. His Majesty's pleasure has been taken in the matter. His Majesty greatly regrets that he will be unable to visit Madras on this occasion owing to pressure of time, but the spirit of loyalty and devotion, with which the Resolution of the citizens of Madras is inspired, is greatly appreciated by His Majesty. I am to request that, with approval of Governor in Council, citizens may be informed accordingly.

No. 211a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Lucknow, February 18th, 1911.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

Your Excellency has had communications with the Secretary of State on the subject of the enclosed letter which I received this morning. It will be some little time before the information as to charges, &c., can be given. I do not see how it can be refused when ready, but in sending it, I might enclose a copy of the *communiqué*, and say that the Company ought, if it makes any attempt to advertise, to refer to the fact that preference in the matter of seats at the different ceremonials will be given to residents in India over visitors from England and elsewhere.

With all respect,

I am, &c.,
(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 212.

FROM J. E. B. HOTSON, ESQ., Private Secy. to the Governor of Bombay.

Govt. House, Bombay, February 18th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

I am desired to thank you for the copies of the telegrams indicating the King's wishes in regard to addresses and laying foundation stones, &c.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON.

No. 213.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

Telegram, 18th February 1911. (Despd. from Finance Dept.)

Your telegram 14th February. Forecast. Estimates for cost of Royal visit, when complete, will be submitted to you in full detail for sanction. Meanwhile 100 lakhs is provisional for Budget purposes. We fear it is most unlikely that reduction will be practicable, but every effort shall be made to keep detailed estimates within moderate limits when they come before us.

2. It must be remembered that our provision covers whole cost of Royal progress and not only functions at Delhi. For latter we are tentatively allotting 75 lakhs, the remaining 25 lakhs being for other episodes of Royal visit. Figures in both cases are gross, and actual recoveries will be deducted as they accrue. True comparison therefore with 1903 is 75 lakhs against 43 lakhs. Increase is due to greatness of occasion; larger military concentration requiring general services on more extensive scale; special needs of present conditions such as liberal road lighting, &c., in view of motor traffic; and general rise of prices and cost of labour in India during last eight years.

3. Preparation of detailed estimates is now being pressed on under direct supervision of one of our most competent financial officers, Hailey, who has been attached to Sir John Hewett as financial adviser from the outset. Meanwhile shortness of time makes it imperative to start certain portions of the preliminary work at Delhi without awaiting your sanction, and contracts must be made and some expenditure incurred at once, though we shall keep our commitments down as carefully as possible pending receipt of your orders. We trust that we may retain 100 lakhs for Budget purposes. We are of opinion that we cannot do with less.

No. 214.

FROM THE HONBLE SIR EDWARD BAKER, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Belvedere, Calcutta, February 19th, 1911.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I have carefully considered Your Excellency's demi-official letter of the 11th instant regarding the Bengal Camp at the Coronation Durbar.

2. Subject to what is explained below, I am in general agreement with all Your Excellency's proposals. In particular, I agree that there are certain general limitations which can be applied impartially to all provinces; that the lists should not go lower in official rank than the Secretaries to the Local Government and the heads of the chief Departments; that invitations should be confined to the official himself and his wife; and that the number of private guests should be limited to 10, at the outside.

3. I note that, in the case of Bengal, the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court should not be included, and that special arrangements will be made

for them, presumably in one of the India Camps. To this also I agree. I also assume that the Bishop of Calcutta and his wife and the Advocate-General will be accommodated in the India Camp, and not in that of Bengal. I presume also that Mr. Graham, President of the Chamber, who is a Member of Your Excellency's Council, will be in the India Camp.

4. As regards the non-official community, Chamber of Commerce, &c., I would venture to mention that in Calcutta the European members of this class are far more numerous and more influential than anywhere else in India. It is commonly stated that they are several times as numerous as in Bombay, and that the two Government House lists will corroborate this. In these circumstances, it will, I think, be expedient to include in the Bengal Camp a rather larger number of them than in other provinces; otherwise I fear that a good deal of discontent will be excited. As however Your Excellency will see from the enclosed list, I have kept down the number to very moderate limits.

5. The chief difficulty which I feel in the matter is in regard to Your Excellency's proposal that the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp should include "all Members of the Local Legislative Council who live in European fashion, "the rest being accommodated in the Provincial Camp". In 1903, the Bengal Legislative Council had only 20 Members, including the Lieutenant-Governor, and more than half of these were officials, only one of whom was an Indian. At the present time, the Council has 54 Members, of whom 26 are Europeans and 28 are Indians. If these are all brought in now (as doubtless they must be), the total number of Government guests will be very greatly increased, resulting in a corresponding and inevitable increase of expense. This point is referred to further below.

6. Of the 53 Members of Council (exclusive of the Lieutenant-Governor), I calculate that 14 officials (with nine ladies) will be included in the Bengal Camp in any case, by reason of their official status; and also three non-official Members (with two ladies) as representatives of the non-official public. This leaves 36 Members of the Council, who may be classified as follows, *viz.*, nine Europeans, official and non-official (with three ladies); five Indians (with one lady) who actually live in European fashion; and 22 Indians (with one lady) who do not. Among the last named class however there are a considerable number, certainly 12 (with one lady), who dine with Europeans. These last are in various stages of emancipation, and some of them, as I have had occasion to observe, have little real acquaintance with European manners; but if they came to know that "living in European fashion" was held to be the criterion for admission to the Bengal Camp, many of them would most probably claim admission, and it would be a somewhat invidious matter to refuse them. If they were admitted, in what I anticipate would be the probable numbers, the

amenities of the camp would be seriously affected, and I fear that some of the ladies would resent it rather keenly.

This particular difficulty is likely to be experienced in Bengal much more strongly than anywhere else, partly because the Legislative Council is so large, and partly because it includes so very large a proportion of Indian gentlemen who are neither one thing nor the other.

7. The solution I suggest, for Your Excellency's consideration, is that the list for the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp should not include any Members of the Local Legislative Council, *as such*, but only those of them who may be invited in some other capacity, *i. e.*, by reason of official standing or as representatives of the non-official community; and that the others should all be accommodated in the Provincial or Darbari Camp, where a special annexe might be provided for them, with separate messes for Europeans, Hindus and Mahommedans. I do not suppose that the Europeans will altogether like it, but if they are "done" generally speaking on the same scale as in the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, they will have no tangible cause of complaint.

8. I enclose two lists showing the names, &c., of the official guests who would be included in the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp and in the Council annexe to the Provincial Camp respectively, if the foregoing suggestion is approved. Your Excellency will see that, including staff and camp officers (whom I have reduced far below the scale of 1903), the numbers are 70 and 41 respectively. In 1903 the total number in the camp was 80.

9. If, however, the foregoing suggestion does not commend itself to Your Excellency, and if it should be decided to adhere to the plan indicated in your letter under reply, it would then be necessary to transfer not less than 18 names (*viz.*, 14 men and 4 ladies), and possibly more, from List II to List I. The total numbers in the two lists taken together would remain unchanged, and only the distribution will be altered.

10. With reference to Your Excellency's caution in regard to the estimates, we shall certainly do our utmost to keep down the cost, and enforce all practicable economy. But it is a matter of common knowledge that, during the last 9 years, the prices of labour, food and materials have all risen very greatly; and if the number of guests is to be increased by nearly 40 per cent., by reason of the enlargement of the Legislative Council, I can see no hope of avoiding a considerable increase over the figures of 1903. It is fortunate that in Captain Allanson, whose services have been applied for, we have an officer with full experience of what was done then, and no effort shall be wanting on our part to conform to Your Excellency's wishes.

I remain, yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) E. N. BAKER.

LIST I.

BENGAL HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP.

I

Officials.

	NAME.	Appointment held.	Whether Member of Legislative Council.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.
(*a*) Members of Legislative Council.	1. The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C. S. I.	Vice-President, Executive Council.	Yes	1	1
	2. „ „ „ F. W. Duke, C. S. I.	Member, Executive Council	„	1	1
	3. „ „ Rai K. L. Goswami Bahadur.	Ditto ditto	„	1	...
	4. „ „ Mr. R. T. Greer, C. S. I.	Member, Board of Revenue	„	1	1
	5. „ „ „ C. J. Stevenson-Moore.	Chief Secretary ...	„	1	1
	6. „ „ „ L. F. Morshead.	Inspector-General of Police	„	1	1
	7. „ „ „ D. J. Macpherson, C. I. E.	Senior Commissioner ...	„	1	1
	8. „ „ „ H. Wheeler, C. I. E.	Secretary to Government	„	1	1
	9. „ „ „ J. G. Cumming	Ditto ditto	„	1	...
	10 „ „ „ E. P. Chapman	Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to Government.	„	1	1
	11. „ „ „ T. Butler ...	Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government.	„	1	...
	12. „ „ „ B. K. Finnimore	Ditto ditto	„	1	...
	13. „ „ „ G. W. Kuchler	Director of Public Instruction.	„	1	...
	14. „ „ „ S. L. Maddox	Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.	„	1	1
		Total ...	...	14	9
(*b*) Not Members of Legislative Council.	1. Brigadier-General H. D. Fanshawe, C. B.	General Officer Commanding Presidency Brigade.	No.	1	1
	2. Mr. F. L. Halliday, C. I. E., M. V. O.	Commissioner of Police.	„	1	1
	3. Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Buchanan	Inspector-General of Prisons.	„	1	1
	4. Colonel G. F. A. Harris ...	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.	„	1	1
		Total ...	...	4	4

II. *Non-officials.*

	Name.	Occupation.	Whether Member of Legislative Council.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.
(a) Members of Legislative Council.	1. The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrock	Late Vice-President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	Yes	1	1
	2. " " Sir F. Dumayne ...	Vice-Chairman, Port Trust	"	1	...
	3. " " Lieutenant-Colonel G. Grant-Gordon, C. I. E.	Honorary Aide-de-Camp	"	1	1
		Total ...	...	3	2
(b) Not Members of Legislative Council.	1. Mr. F. A. Stewart ...	Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce.	No.	1	1
	2. " R. N. Mukharji, C. I. E. ...	Sheriff of Calcutta ...	"	1	1
	3. " W. A. Dring, C. I. E. ...	Agent, East Indian Railway.	"	1	1
	4. " L. G. Dunbar	Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.	"	1	1
	5. " E. C. Emerson ...	Master, Calcutta Trades Association.	"	1	1
		Total ...	...	5	5

III. *Staff, &c.*

Name.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.
1. Permanent Staff	4	...
2. Indian Aide-de-Camp	1	...
3. Temporary Aides-de-Camp	4	...
4. *Camp officials*—		
Captain Allanson	5	1
Medical Officer		
Police do.		
Public Works Officer		
Electrical Engineer		
5. Lieutenant-Governor	1	1
6. Private guests, say, ...	4	3
Total ...	19	6
Total of Page I	18	13
" " II	8	7
" " III	19	5
Grand Total ...	70	

LIST II.

Annexe to Provincial Camp for Members of the Legislative Council.

	Name.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.
	I.—*Europeans.*		
1.	The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin, I. C. S.	1	1
2.	„ „ C. H. Bompas, I. C. S.	1	...
3.	„ „ C. E. Oldham, I. C. S.	1	...
4.	„ „ W. R. Gourlay, I. C. S.	1	...
5.	„ „ C. F. Payne, I. C. S.	1	1
6.	„ „ J. G. Apcar	1	...
7.	„ „ Norman McLeod	1	...
8.	„ „ W. J. Bradshaw	1	1
9.	„ „ T. R. Filgate	1	...
	II.—*Hindus.*		
10.	The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra	1	...
11.	„ Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, *Kt.**	1	...
12.	„ Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh	1	...
13.	„ Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu†	1	...
14.	„ Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur	1	...
15.	„ Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K. C. I. E.*†	1	1
16.	„ Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi	1	...
17.	„ Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh*	1	...
18.	„ Babu Kirtanand Sinha	1	...
19.	„ Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo*	1	...
20.	„ Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari	1	...
21.	„ „ Hrishikesh Laha	1	...
22.	„ Mr. K. B. Dutt	1	1
23.	„ Rai Sahib Sankar Sahay Bahadur	1	...
24.	„ Rai Baikunta Nath Sen Bahadur	1	...
25.	„ Babu Mahendr Nath Ray	1	...
26.	„ „ Braja Kishor Prasad	1	...
27.	„ Mr. Dip Narayan Singh	1	...
28.	„ Babu Bal Krishna Sahay	1	...
	III.—*Mahommedans.*		
29.	The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Buhadur	1	...
30.	„ Mr. Gholam Hossein Cassim Ariff	1	...
31.	„ Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy	1	...
32.	„ Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad	1	...
33.	„ Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakr-ud-din	1	...
34.	„ „ „ Zahir-ud-din	1	...
35.	„ Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan	1	...
	IV.—*Indian Christian.*		
36.	The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, C. I. E.*	1	...
	Total	36	5

Note—*Gentlemen who live in European fashion.

†These two gentlemen are Members of His Excellency's Legislative Council and will presumably be in the Imperial Legislative Council Camp.

No. 214a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR LOUIS DANE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab.

Lahore, February 19th, 1911.

DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I fully understand and sympathise with the wish expressed by Your Excellency that the number of guests at the Coronation Durbar should be kept as small as possible. I am quite willing to restrict my private guests to ten, excluding, I presume, the members of my own family and personal staff.

I enclose a list of the official guests who would have to be asked if the suggestion made by Your Excellency is adopted. I am afraid that it is rather a long list, and the numbers in the Punjab Camp will be larger than they were in 1903. This however is in part due to the new Legislative Councils, and other Provinces will probably have longer lists under this head.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) LOUIS DANE.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT CAMP.

LIST OF OFFICIAL GUESTS.

Chief Court—

Sir Arthur and Lady Reid, Chief Judge.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Robertson.
" " " " " " Kensington.
" " " " " " Johnstone.
" " " " " " Rattigan.
" " " " Shah Din.
" " " " and Mrs. Williams (possibly).

Members of Council—

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Douie, First Financial Commissioner. (Mr. Douie's period of service expires on 7th December. If he desires to attend the Durbar, it would probably be desirable to extend his term for a few days).
The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Offg. Second Financial Commissioner.
" " " " " Burt, Manager, N.-W. Railway, and Colonel, N.-W. R. Volunteers.
" " Mr. and Mrs. Godley, Director of Public Instruction.
" " Sir Arthur and Lady Ker, Manager, Alliance Bank of Simla.
" " Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Parsons, Commissioner, Lahore.

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Fenton, Chief Secretary.
" " " " " Mant, Financial "
" " " " " Tollinton, Revenue Secretary.
" " " Currie, President, Punjab Chamber of Commerce.
" " Mian Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur, Barrister.
" " Mr. Shadi Lal, Rai Bahadur, Barrister.
" " " Hari Chand, Rai Bahadur.
" " Malik Mubariz Khan.
" " Sirdar Partab Singh, C. S. I.
" " Mr. Sultan Singh.
" " Sirdar Sundar Singh, Sirdar Bahadur.

NOTE.—

(The Hon'ble Nawab Bahram Khan, C. I. E.
" " Saiyad Mahdi Shah.
" " Khwaja Ahad Shah.
" " Khwaja Yusuf Shah.
" " Seth Adamjee Mamoojee.)

} Probably do not live in European fashion, and so will not be in the Camp.

Heads of Departments—

The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Lahore.
Mr. and Mrs. Diack, Second Financial Commissioner.
" " Bennett, Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
" " Scratchley, Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
" " Farrant, Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads.
" " Lee French, Inspector-General, Police.
Colonel and Mrs. Bamber, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals.
Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Braide, Inspector-General of Jails.
Mr. and Mrs. Brigstocke, Accountant-General.
" " Fisher, Conservator of Forests.
" " Hamilton, Director of Agriculture and Industries.
" " Maxwell, Postmaster-General.
" " Henderson, Director of Telegraphs.

} Should these be considered chief Departments?

(The Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs may perhaps be omitted, as they will presumbably be in executive charge of their own Departments and have their own camps.)

One Under Secretary, Political Department.
Three Indian Aides de-Camp. (These will be in the Provincial Camp probably.)
Lieut.-Colonel Wright, Commanding 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Non-Officials—

Dr. and Mrs. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, and Principal, Forman Christian College.
Sir David and Lady Masson, C. I. E., Banker.
Princes Bamba Dhuleep Singh (if Government of India so desire).
Mr. and Mrs. Harkishan Lal, Banker.

Gentlemen*	...	...	... 43
Ladies	...	...	... 32
		TOTAL	... 75

* Omitting five Indian Members of Council and Indian Aides-de-Camp.

No. 215.

Dated Simla, the 19th January 1911.

From—S. TREGLOWN, ESQ., *Civil and Military Tailor, &c.*,

To—The Secretary, Central Committee, Delhi Coronation Durbar.

We beg to approach you with reference to the making of the uniforms for the Heralds for the coming Delhi Coronation Durbar. We have the full particulars as to the making and trimming of the same, as well as have at the present time the same staff who made the uniforms for the last Delhi Durbar.

Our object in approaching you so early is because we believe you are already making all arrangements. We could also get the stuff out from England to be in readiness; we had already addressed the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Wood, C. I. E., Foreign Secretary, on the subject, but we now learn that the arrangements are made by yourself, hence we have taken the liberty of troubling you.

Should we be favoured with the order, we guarantee everything to be correct and at the same time to give every satisfaction.

MR. GABRIEL.

I should like a further note about the Heralds, their selection, and their dresses.

I think that Colonel Nickalls will be accepted as the Chief Herald.

How are the others to be selected and how many? Where are the dresses of (*a*) the Chief Herald, and (*b*) the others, to be made.

J. P. HEWETT,—12-2-11.

HIS HONOUR.

In 1877 and 1903 there was one Herald, also 12 State trumpeters, all mounted. On the latter occasion the number included a drummer.

In 1877 the Herald is described as being dressed "in a splendid tabard, emblazoned with the Arms of England". The trumpeters, who followed him, were six Europeans and six Natives, clothed in scarlet uniforms and carrying silver trumpets with State banderoles.

In 1903 the Herald (Major Maxwell, 6th B. C.) was similarly attired, wearing the tabard over his ordinary full dress military uniform with white breeches and jack boots, gauntletted white gloves and a white helmet with a special gold *puggaree*. He carried a Herald's mace and a copy of the Proclamation on vellum. The trumpeters wore copies of the English State trumpeters' gold and crimson uniforms, and carried trumpets furnished in the same way as those of the State trumpeters in England, *i. e.*, with double banderoles bearing the Royal Arms, embroidered in gold, and the Royal cypher. The kettledrums also were similarly furnished. The trumpeters wore white breeches and jack boots; the British ones had white helmets with spikes, and the Natives gold and blue *lungis*. The men were selected by the military authorities and were as follows:—

British Cavalry.

4th Dragoon Guards	...	...	1
5th Dragoon Guards	...	...	2
9th Lancers ...	...	...	1
15th Hussars ...	...	...	1
4th Hussars ...	...	...	1
Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	1

Spare man, 5th Dragoon Guards, Indian Cavalry.

2nd Madras Lancers	...	...	1
2nd Bombay Lancers	...	...	1
3rd Punjab Cavalry	...	...	1
6th Bengal Cavalry	...	...	1
9th Bengal Lancers	...	...	1
1st Central India Horse	...	...	1
Spare man, 6th B. C.			

I think that we should get trumpeters selected in the same proportions.

J. P. HEWETT.

H.

Major Maxwell rode a black horse which was specially purchased and which he was afterwards permitted to dispose of on specially favourable terms.

His tabard was ordered in England* through the India Office in October 1902. Its price was £63. It is now in the Victoria Memorial Museum at Calcutta and in good enough condition to be used again. It was however made to fit Major Maxwell, on measurements supplied by his tailor, and might require alteration to fit another officer.

* I believe from Wilkinson & Son, Maddox Street, but am not certain.

E. V. GABRIEL.

A new tabard of the same pattern should, I think, be obtained from England.

J. P. HEWETT.

H.

The mace was presented to Major Maxwell as a memento of the occasion.

The trumpeters' horses were obtained either from the regiments concerned or from the Remount Depôt, there is no record to show which, and I have no recollection. Their coats* and black velvet caps (which were only used for evening ceremonies) were made by Messrs. Harman & Co., Lahore, at a cost of Rs. 525 each, a pattern being obtained from the Lord Chamberlain's Office and copied exactly, except that they bore an Imperial cypher E. R. I. instead of the E. R. that is all the regulation ones have. Ten of these coats and seven of the caps are still with the Foreign Department, and one is in the Victoria Memorial Museum. I have examined them and found them in quite good enough condition to use again.

* Crimson velvet with blue velvet cuffs, buttoned down the front with four gold basket buttons. Laced all over with gold lace, 1 inch and 2 inches, showing velvet lights all over the coat. Gold embroidered E. R. I. and Crown sown on back and front.

E. V. GABRIEL.

I would personally prefer to have new ones. I think Messrs. Rankin & Co. would make a better job of it than Messrs. Harman & Co., to whom the job was given last time, if I am correctly informed, owing to a personal dispute.

J. P. HEWETT.

I think these might be used again. It is a matter of £500.

H.

The State trumpets were obtained from England and were of the regulation pattern used by the Lord Chamberlain's Department. They were silver-plated and cost £5 each. They were purchased by Captain Cotterill of the 28th P. I. in London, and were afterwards given to the regiments which furnished the trumpeters as souvenirs. One was deposited in the Victoria Memorial Museum and one kept by Lord Curzon. The men received Durbar medals, and rewards of Rs. 40 were given to each European and Rs. 20 to each Native.

They can be obtained in the same way.

J. P. HEWETT.

H.

The banderoles were copied from a specimen obtained from the Lord Chamberlain's Department and were made by Kishan Chand of Delhi. They cost Rs. 180 a pair and were presented with the trumpets. There is a specimen pair in the Victoria Memorial Museum, where the similar drum furniture in also deposited.

Can also be copied.

J. P. HEWETT.

H.

At the Victoria Memorial foundation stone ceremony in Calcutta in January 1906 ordinary regimental trumpets belonging to the XV Hussars were used.

At the Agra Investiture in 1907 the same course was adopted, but a silver trumpet, which was purchased by me in London (from Boosey & Co., Regent Street, on a model lent to me from the Tower of London) at the Viceroy's request, and at a cost of £11-15, was afterwards presented by His Excellency to the Regiment, with a banderole and an inscription, as a souvenir of its services both at Calcutta and Agra.

The flourishes played at the 1903 Durbar were arranged for in London by Captain Cotterill. Four of them were those used at the Coronation in London and two were specially composed by Professor Villiers Stanford, who based them on historical themes lent to him by the German Emperor.

I don't know Captain Cotterill, but, if he is still in the service, he would doubtless be the best man to undertake the duty this time.

J. P. HEWETT.

H.

Captain Cotterill, who was regarded in 1902 as the expert on this subject, afterwards assisted Major Maxwell to train the trumpeters at Delhi. (There was some friction over this with Captain Sanford, who wanted to take the business into his own hands.)

Before proceeding further there are a few comments on the proceedings of 1903 that may perhaps be made.

In the first place, the Herald's dress was incorrect. It all looked very nice from the spectators point of view, but the tabard is only part of a Herald's dress and should not have been worn with military uniform. The dress of a Herald is as follows: —

I am afraid that I am not of the opinion that this matters much.

J. P. HEWETT.

Insignia.—A silver collar of SS.

† Major Maxwell's staff was made by Kishan Chand and displayed a silver Crown instead of a gilt badge of office.

E. V. GABRIAL.

A black ebony staff† gilt mounted displaying the Herald's particular badge of office.

Uniform.—The tabard, or King's coat, and black velvet cap with embroidered badge.

The tabard consists of 4 pieces displaying the Royal Arms thus :—

(*Design not printed.*)

This is worn on full dress occasions over a scarlet cloth coatee with blue-black velvet cuffs, pocket flaps of scarlet cloth on the waist seam, scarlet silk lining, fully embroidered with gold embroidery on the edges, fronts, collar, cuffs, pocket flaps, back, skirts back skirts and side edges. White kerseymere breeches, white silk stockings, black shoes with gilt buckles. Black beaver cocked-hat with white ostrich feather border.

I think we should adhere to the costume of 1903 which, in my opinion, is much more suitable for India.

H.

I have often seen the Heralds on State occasions in England and they always wear blue overalls which look extremely bad.

H.

I think that he certainly should not be on foot in India.

J. P. HEWETT.

I agree.

H.

In England, if a Herald has to appear mounted, he wears, I think, blue cloth overalls with gold lace stripe, but the Earl Marshal's regulations seem to make no provision for Herald's appearing on horseback, and strictly speaking the Herald should, I think, have been on foot at the Delhi Durbar, as he would have been in England.

Secondly, there seemed to be an idea that there was some inherent connection between a Herald and trumpeters, and that the two must necessarily go together. This was probably a

survival from the ceremony of 1877, or rather from the loose phraseology of Mr. Talboys Wheeler, who, in the official account of the Assemblage wrote of the "Heralds" meaning the State trumpeters. As a matter of fact, in England they are quite independent, the trumpeters belonging to the Lord Chamberlain's Department and the Heralds to the Earl Marshal's.

They went very well together in 1903.
J. P. HEWETT.
They must do so again.
H.

At State ceremonies in England the trumpeters are on foot, and they are only mounted, I believe, when on purely military duty in processions. They do not move about with the Heralds, but are stationed in particular places, just as bands or guards-of-honour are, and this was the procedure followed at Calcutta and Agra in 1906 and 1907 respectively.

On the present occasion, the Committee have decided to recommend that there should be a Herald and trumpeters as in 1903. The members of the Committee were apparently influenced in this decision* by the picturesqueness of the ceremony at Lord Curzon's Durbar, and presumably desire to reproduce what was done then.

* I should say by the complete success of this part of Lord Curzon's arrangements.
J. P. HEWETT.
H.

As regards the trumpeters, I have no suggestions to make. They might be exactly as last time with a G substituted for the E of the Imperial cypher, and, whatever arrangement is adopted for the Durbar, I do not think that more than 12 will be really necessary. It might also be difficult to train a larger number to work together, but this is a point for the musical experts. If, however, trumpeters are stationed at different points, a larger number could be employed in detachments, say of six, and as there were 12 on the last occasion, it might perhaps be well now to have more to mark the difference.

I think this a good idea.
J. P. HEWETT.
I agree.
H.

As regards the Herald, I would suggest that, if the English arrangements are being copied at all, one Herald is inadequate for an occasion when the King himself is present. In England on high State occasions, the heraldic part of the ceremony necessitates the presence of—

(1) The Earl Marshal.
(2) Garter Principal King of Arms.
(3) The Provincial Kings of Arms, *i. e.*, Clarenceux and Norroy.
(4) Six Heralds.
(5) Four Pursuivants.

It would therefore hardly appear suitable that, at a great State ceremony like the Durbar, the functions of these officials should be placed in the hands of a single officer dressed to represent one of them of comparatively low rank. If such a ceremony were being held in England, it would be Garter who would read the Proclamation, &c., and I do not think it would look well in India to assign the duty to an officer who represents a lower rank. On the other hand the title of Herald is understood in this country, whereas that of King of Arms is not, and the latter has no significance apart from its historical associations in England. Moreover the Heralds College in England has vested rights that are practically as old as those of the Sovereign himself, and it is undesirable to provoke a protest from it on the ground that the Government of India is encroaching on its prerogatives.

I would therefore propose that the arrangements at the Durbar, if there must be an heraldic display at all and the English College of Arms is put out of Court, should be based on an entirely different scheme, and that there should be a *Chief Herald* and four Heralds,

all of whom might wear the dress prescribed for the officers of Arms in England, with differences to show that it was something special for India and not a mere copy of the English ones. The tabards, for instance, might be of the same form as the English ones, since this seems to find special favour with the members of the Committee, but charged with a Star of India *in fesse* on the Royal Arms.

The remainder of the uniform might be as in England, boots and breeches being worn if mounted. The Chief Herald might have insigna similar to those of a Provincial King of Arms (without the Crown), *i. e.*, a black gilt mounted ebony staff, and a silver gilt collar of SS. It is not necessary to give him the badge suspended from a triple chain as worn by Clarenceux and Norroy in England.

The other Heralds might carry black gilt mounted ebony staves like the English Heralds. They whould simply follow the Chief Herald about. It is presumably desired that, for spectacular purposes, the Heralds should ride in the King's procession on the occasions both of the State Entry and the progress to the Durbar. Besides this, the only duties that could be assigned to them would be the opening and closing of the Durbar, the reading of the Proclamation and the announcement of the King-Emperor's style and titles.

These duties could of course be quite well performed by the Foreign Secretary or whoever was performing the duties assigned to the *protocole* in most modern Courts where there are no Heralds corresponding to the English ones.

If extra Herald's dress has to be purchased, it might be obtained in the same way as last time, or direct from Wilkinson, or Ede Son & Ravenscroft, which are the best known firms for work of this kind.

The trumpeters' dress might be made locally as last time, and the Lord Chamberlain's Department might be asked—as the King himself is coming—to lend the necessary trumpets for the occasion, or if this is not agreed to, new ones could be ordered from Boosey or Besson; and the selection of the trumpeters and also (subject to the Viceroy's approval) that of any additional Heralds required might be left to the military authorities.

E. V. GABRIEL,—15-2-11.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

Your Excellency informed me on 21st January that you had written home to say that you hoped that the Heralds would not come from England, and requesting me to set about finding suitable people to act as Heralds out here.

When in Calcutta I mentioned that I had suggested Colonel Nickalls, who now commands the 17th Lancers, to the Committee as suitable for the post of Herald or Chief Herald. I have since come to the conclusion that Brigadier-General Peyton, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Meerut, who formerly commanded the 15th Hussars, would be more suitable. He is a big man, with a good presence, a fine horseman and most particularly smart.

Your Excellency will observe from Mr. Gabriel's note that on both previous Durbars there was one Herald and 12 State trumpeters.

I am afraid that I am no authority on Heraldry, and to me personally it appears that, unless Heralds from England are sent out, we need not trouble about there being no provision in the Earl Marshal's regulations for Heralds or trumpeters being mounted. To me as a spectator the arrangement of the Heralds and trumpters at the Durbar of 1903 appeared to be one of the most pleasing parts of the ceremonial, and I fancy that most of the spectators thought the same. Whatever the rules and practice may be at home, public opinion in India would, I think, regard Heralds and trumpeters on foot at the Durbar as incongruous. I have never, to the best of my belief, met a Herald in real life except Garter King at Arms with whom I was at school.

So far as Heralds on high State occasions are concerned, I have rarely seen them, and never been permitted to gaze at them except from a considerable distance. They have always in these conditions appeared to me to be rather moth-eaten both in respect of their personal appearance and their habiliments. Your Excellency will have had more experience than I have, and may very likely think that I am mistaken.

My own view is, unless orders to the contrary come from home, that we should follow Lord Curzon's arrangements in respect of the Herald and trumpeters pretty closely, increasing the number of the latter, if this appears desirable.

J. P. HEWETT,—18-2-11.

Private Secretary to Governor-General.

The Heralds in England are the untidiest and seediest looking crowd that it is possible to find anywhere. We should avoid copying them in any way. I think in this matter we shall do well to follow the precedent of Lord Curzon's Durbar and have one Herald (whom Sir J. Hewett will select) and 24 trumpeters. There should be a distinction as regards numbers between the King and Lord Curzon. I see no reason why 24 trumpeters should not trumpet harmoniously. They must all be mounted. It is a matter for consideration whether the Herald and all the trumpeters should not wear turbans* so as to present a similar and uniform appearance.

* Like officers in Native Cavalry Regiments.

H.,—20-2-11.

No. 216.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR L. HARE, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Camp, February 20th, 1911.

DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I have carefully considered Your Excellency's letter of the 11th February regarding the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam at Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Durbar. I can assure Your Excellency that I shall carefully watch the estimates for my camp, and that I will cause the expenditure to be planned with all possible moderation. Major Cole, the officer to whom I am entrusting the preliminary arrangements, is a thorough and economical worker, and I have impressed the need for economy upon him. In order that waste may be avoided, it is of great importance that arrangements should be planned and executed deliberately and in good time, so that there may be as little as possible of hurry with the heavy expenditure which hurry always involves. I am therefore endeavouring to frame plans and to place orders with firms at the earliest practicable date, and I feel sure that economy will be greatly furthered if the Foreign Department and the Coronation Durbar Committee supply Local Governments with details affecting the scale and nature of the arrangements as soon as they are able to do so.

I am entirely in agreement with the principles stated in the third paragraph of Your Excellency's letter regarding the regulation of the number of guests. I append a list of the officials whom I would propose to invite to my camp as guests of the Government. This list does not go below entry No. 46 in the Warrant of Precedence, in which is included the heads of the principal departments. In addition to the officials who will come as guests, it is anticipated that provision will have to be made for about four camp officers.

As regards private guests, the limit of ten, which Your Excellency suggests, appears to me to be a very suitable one. For the Eastern Bengal and Assam Camp, the invitation of private guests will rest with my successor.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) L. HARE.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

List of Officials whom it is proposed to invite to the Camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Two Members of the Board of Revenue.
Five Divisional Commissioners.
Four Secretaries to Government.
Director of Public Instruction.
Director of Land Records.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
Legal Remembrancer.
District Judge, Dacca.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Inspector-General of Police.
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Accountant-General.

No. 217.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

Telegram, 21st February 1911. (Despd. from Finance Dept.)

We propose to pay from Imperial Funds cost of journeys undertaken by Sir John Hewett outside his province on purely Durbar business. Total figure in current financial year will probably not exceed Rs. 5,000.

No. 218.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 21st February 1911, 3-50 p. m. (Recd. 22nd, 8 a. m.)

Private. Durbar. Your private telegram of the 15th instant. The King tells me that he desires that no presents should be given. This should apply to Coronation as well as Durbar. You will know how, and at what time, it would be best to make this known.

No. 219.

Secretary of State to Viceroy. (Finance Dept.)

P * Telegram, 21st February 1911, 4-45 p. m. (Recd. 22nd, 6 a. m.)

Civil expenditure on Royal visit. Your telegram of the 18th instant. I am not satisfied that so large provision as one hundred lakhs is required, but on the understanding that every effort will be made to bring actual expenditure considerably below estimate and in view of your strong representations, I agree that figure may stand.

No. 220.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

* Telegram, No. 62, 21st February 1911, 4 p. m.

Private. Honours. The King, I understand, desires to have as many honours at his disposal as possible. At present there are only three G. C. S. I. and one C. S. I. available besides the usual number of C. I. E.

I shall probably submit proposals for special additions on the occasion of the Durbar, but even if that is done, I think it would be best to have no distribution next June and to make an announcement accordingly.

I shall be glad to know whether you agree to this.

No. 221.

FROM H. E. THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, G. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., Governor of Madras.

Govt. House, Guindy, February 21st, 1911.

DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th February regarding the proposals for the Madras Governor's Camp at Delhi on the occasion of the forthcoming Durbar.

I am in entire accord with the view that all practicable economy is desirable. I may say that, so far as the 1903 Durbar was concerned, the expenses in connection with the Madras Camp do not strike me as having been

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GSL

(nordinately high and while I agree that the expenditure should be as low as possible, I am afraid that we cannot hope to make it less than it was at the last Durbar.

In the first place, the occasion is of far greater moment. Certainly in men's minds in the South the figure of the King-Emperor standing to be crowned in the midst of his Indian dominions looms far larger and appeals much more vividly to the imagination than that of any Viceroy holding Durbar could possibly do. Consequently I think there will be a much stronger desire to be present at the coming Durbar than there was on the last occasion.

And I think it is quite right that the ceremony should be celebrated in as impressive a manner as possible. I think it would be deplorable if the glories of Delhi in 1911 waxed poor by comparison with those in 1903.

His Majesty has elected to do this unique thing, and the decision having been made I think it would be a thousand pities if the manner in which the ceremony was conducted were to be in any way not fully worthy of the great occasion. I am afraid it is hopeless to expect that we shall be able to reduce the numbers. We may, and I think we shall, be able to effect some economy in the actual organisation of the camp.

I may say that I have discussed the matter in a general way with my Colleagues, and they agree with me that it would be undesirable to curtail the numbers in any appreciable degree, and that, as a matter of fact, it will probably be difficult to prevent those numbers being somewhat increased.

I think there can be no doubt that the Provincial lists will have to be not less than what you propose. It is clear, I think, that there must be two camps, as was the case in 1903, consisting of (*a*) what I may call Governor's Guests, and (*b*) Provincial Guests. In the former category I think that the general limitations which are proposed in your letter seem suitable, *i. e.*, what you speak of as the "Provincial lists", and what I will if I may call the "Governor's Guests". This should, as you suggest, include the High Court, all Members of the local Legislative Council who live in European fashion, a few representative members of the non-official community, *e.g.*, the Chamber of Commerce, Trades Association, &c., Secretaries and Heads of Departments, the invitation being to the official himself and to his wife, if he is married.

By the inclusion of all Members of the local Legislative Council, as now constituted (and I certainly do not see how any of them can be excluded), there will apparently be some increase of numbers as compared with the 1903 numbers, though the Legislative Council now includes the Chairmen of the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Harbour Trust respectively, all Secretaries to Government, and Heads of Departments. The full number from the Legislative Council will be, say, 24—almost all of whom are married. Then there are the Judges of the High Court (of whom five will almost certainly be accompanied by their wives), the Bishop and his wife, and probably one or two more persons to be included. These numbers assuming that they all avail themselves of the invitation run to over 60. Then you have

the Governor's family and staff, say, 16, which bring the total to 76. In Lord Ampthill's Camp on the last occasion the total number was only 55, including himself, his family and staff, and guests (private and official). I think the Governor should be allowed to include a certain number of private guests, and 10 certainly does not strike me as too many.

I am rather inclined to think that we might say that the Governor's whole party in category (*a*) should not exceed 80 in all, it being understood that all those whom you mention as "official" guests should be invited, and that he might, if he chose, make the number up to 80. This is an increase of nearly 33 per cent. on the 1903 numbers, but as I said just now, there will, I believe, be greater eagerness to go this year than there was eight years ago. At all events I think that we shall have to base our calculations on a figure of not less than 70 to 80 for the Governor's guests, and for Provincial guests not less than 60. In 1903 it was less than 30, but many did not go who, I think, will go this year.

The total bill on the last occasion, which the Provincial revenues were called upon to pay, amounted to 2·63, lakhs, but in addition to this Lord Ampthill paid a considerable sum out of his own pocket. I believe that the figure amounted to very nearly £5,000, but I think you will agree with me that this is altogether wrong. I do not think that, unless the Governor chooses to ask a lot of his private friends to come from England, such a function as this ought to cost him anything at all beyond his own private incidental expenses, *e. g.*, clothes, uniform, &c., &c. It seems to me preposterous that a Governor should be asked to pay £5,000 on such an occasion. I doubt if Carmichael could possibly afford to do so.

I think that three lakhs is, under all the circumstances, a fair amount to write down as the estimated cost of the Madras Camp, which, in view of our distance from Delhi, does not seem to me to be an unduly large sum.

I remain, yours sincerely,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LAWLEY.

No. 222.

To THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR A. H. McMAHON, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Secy. to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 22nd, 1911.

My dear McMahon,

I enclose, for necessary action, a paraphrased copy of a telegram received this morning from the Secretary of State, saying that no presents should be given by Chiefs at the Coronation or the Durbar. The message, to which it is a reply, is I think on your records.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 222½.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Camp, February 22nd, 1911.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I enclose a letter from the Director-General of the Post Office concerning two matters which I mentioned to Your Excellency in connection with the Durbar, with two alternative designs, for the proposed cancellation, by the Durbar Post Office. Your Excellency may wish to take His Majesty's pleasure on both points.

With all respect, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

FROM C. STEWART-WILSON, Director-General of the Post Office of India, TO THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Camp Ambala, February 19th, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

In continuation of my telegram of 15th from Lahore, I enclose a couple of sketches, which Colonel Lenox-Conyngham of the Survey Office has kindly had prepared for me, of the proposed cancellation for the Coronation Durbar Post Office. Of the two designs sent, the lower one will be the most suitable for our purpose, except that the crown will have to be somewhat simplified. Will you kindly let me know whether you approve of it?

As to the question of a set of Durbar stamps, there would, of course, be no time to have had stamps of a special design prepared, and I very much doubt whether His Majesty, who is a keen philletalist, would approve of this being done. There would, of course, be time to issue the stamps current at the time *with a surcharge*, but this would be open to several objections. The issue of such stamps has come to be considered hardly respectable and is confined chiefly to petty countries to whom the extraction of a few pounds from the pockets of philletalists is a matter of importance. For this reason I do not think that His Majesty will like it done. There is also the further objection that stamps used for a limited period, such as these would be, are forbidden by the Universal Postal Union to be used for international correspondence. I see no objection, however, to our doing again something like what we did at the last Durbar in the way of selling sets of our stamps ready cancelled with the special Coronation Durbar obliterator to serve as a souvenir. If you will kindly let me know what your views are in the matter, I shall be glad to go into it further.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) C. STEWART-WILSON.

No. 222a.

FROM H. E. THE HON'BLE SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, February 22nd, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I most cordially agree with your letter of February 11th, and I will try ot carry out your wishes by keeping down the expenditure in connection with the Durbar.

I find that in 1903 the figures were approximately—

Governor's Camp	...	70
Provincial Camp, invited Indians ...	...	50
Provincial Camp, Political Officers ...	...	28
TOTAL	...	148

This does not include any Chiefs of the Presidency who had their special camps.

My predecessor, Lord Northcote, seems to have had 16 private guests. I propose to have three, or four at most, asking only people who would probably in any case have stayed with me next cold weather.

In 1903 the whole High Court was not asked, and including all the High Court Judges and the members of the enlarged Legislative Council, I fear the numbers in my camp will run above 100; but I will send a complete list alter.

I should have been glad if all promiscuous people not invited to the recognised camps would have been excluded, as most of them will have seen the Coronation festivities at home; but I suppose this was not possible.

I am so glad that you have notified that His Majesty cannot undertake private functions during his short visit. This simplifies the situation, as I had received petitions from six sources.

Do you yet know if His Majesty will re-embark at Bombay?

I believe that in 1903 the Governor did not wait to receive the Royal party; but preceded them to Delhi. I think this would not be proper on the present occasion, and if it is impossible for us to travel on the same day, it will not greatly matter. If Calcutta gets its visit, I think it would be regarded as a grievance if His Majesty did not stop two or three days here either coming or returning, and, as I think I wrote, I would much like the King and Queen to see a really great gathering of our children.

I fear that expenditure on a considerable scale cannot well be helped. The arrangements at the landing place in 1903 were miserable, and I have had a proper pavilion designed which will cost fully a lakh; but will not only add to the comfort of Their Majesties, but will impress the people of Bombay with the great importance of a unique occasion.

I note Mr. O'Grady's anxiety for economy in India with some amusement. I hope he will not be taken too seriously.

All papers required for our application for the re-extradition of Savarkar were sent off two mails ago, and I hope that, if we fail at the Hague, Government will not fail to move. Considering how many of this man's tools have suffered the penalties of the law, it would be monstrous if he escaped. The effect would also be to cause the revolutionary party to believe that the French people sympathised with them.

With all kind wishes to Your Excellencies from us both,

I am, yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) G. S. CLARKE.

No. 222b.

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. M. F. O'DWYER, C. S. I., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Indore, February 23rd, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

Many thanks for your letter of the 11th February 1911, in which you conveyed to me His Excellency's wishes regarding estimates of expenditure at Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Durbar.

I shall endeavour to frame the estimates for the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp with all possible moderation, and trust that they will be found to be in accordance with His Excellency's desire for economy. At present I am only acting here, and have therefore some diffidence in putting forward proposals. But as the matter cannot wait, I submit a list of the officials whom I should propose, if still here, with His Excellency's permission, to ask to the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp as guests of Government. It is framed, as far as conditions allow, on the lines laid down in your letter, but it is not easy so far ahead to settle the list definitely. Thus I do not yet know who will be the General Officer Commanding, Mhow Division, as the post is at present vacant, nor whether the two Officers Commanding the Central India Horse will be able to attend; if not, I should probably invite other military officers in their places. I venture, therefore, to suggest that, as long as the total number is not exceeded, a certain elasticity be left in the selection, at least for the present.

At the 1903 Durbar practically all Political Officers were in the Chiefs' Camp, and I believe it will be the desire of Ruling Chiefs generally to be accompanied by their Political Agents. But it will be well to assume that two such officers (and their wives) will be accommodated in the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp.

It is understood that the six private guests, whom the Agent to the Governor-General will have the privilege to invite, will also be entertained at Government expense. Their names will also be submitted, for approval, later, if so desired.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. F. O'DWYER.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Camp of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
2. Mrs. O'Dwyer.
3. Miss O'Dwyer.
4. Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Roberts, M.B., I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.
5. Mrs. Roberts.
6. H. G. Waterfield, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Central India Agency.
7. Mrs. Waterfield.
8. Major J. P. Blakeway, R.E., Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.
9. Mrs. Blakeway.
10. L. M. Crump, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.
11. Mrs. Crump.
12. The Foreign Office Attaché.
13. The Officer on special duty.
14. P. Hide, Esq., M.A., Principal, Daly College.
15. Mrs. Hide.

16. } The General Officer Commanding, Mhow Division, and wife.
17. }

18. The General Officer Commanding's Staff Officer or A.-D.-C.

19. } The Officer Commanding 38th Central India Horse and wife.
20. }

21. } The Officer Commanding 39th Central India Horse and wife.
22. }

23. }
24. } Two Residents, or Political Agents and wives.
25. }
26. }

In addition, the following Political Officers and, if married, their wives, will be accommodated in the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp, or in the Chiefs' Camps according to convenience, the wishes of the Chiefs, and the decision about the Chiefs' accommodation :—

The Resident at Gwalior,
" " at Indore,
" Political Agent, Bundelkhand,
" " " Baghelkhand,
" " " Malwa,
" " " Bhopawar,
" " " Bhopal, and
" Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

} Of these, two (with their wives) will probably be in the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp.

No. 223.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, *Kt.*, K. C. S. I., Lieut.-Governor of Burma.

Govt. House, Rangoon, February , 1911.

DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I am replying to Your Excellency's letter of 11th February, in which I am asked to give the list of officials I propose to invite to my camp at Delhi as guests of Government.

I do not quite understand from paragraph 3 of Your Excellency's letter how many official guests should be invited. If they are to include all those mentioned in that paragraph, namely, all the Chief Court Judges, all Members of the Local Legislative Council, who live in European fashion, all officers of official rank not lower than the Secretaries to the Local Government and the Heads of the chief Departments, the invitation being restricted to officials and their wives, the total number from Burma that would be entitled to invitations would be 79, the names and ranks of whom I give in annexure A. To these must be added a few representative members of the non-official communities—Chamber of Commerce and the like—whose names will be found in annexure B, and whose number is 16. The total number of official guests would thus be 95, exclusive of the Provincial Camp, but this is a far greater number than was invited to the Durbar of 1903, the total number of guests for Burma on that occasion was, exclusive of the Provincial Camp, 27. If, however, by paragraph 3 of Your Excellency's letter it is meant that only a selection should be made of the officials of the ranks stated therein, a list of such, as I think should be invited, is given in annexure C. The number is thus reduced to 36, and perhaps the list of non-officials given in Annexure B might be similarly curtailed, *vide* annexure D, but even then the total number of official guests would not be less than about 46.

I do not know which of these scales best represents the arrangements that are desired—if I were given an idea of the total number of official guests, exclusive of Provincial Camp, expected from a Province, I could of course easily add to, or cut down, these lists. I have assumed that Your Excellency wants a list of official guests, and not a list of the officials I propose to invite as stated in the last paragraph of Your Excellency's letter, but if it is only a list of officials that is wanted at present, consideration of annexures B and D may be excluded. The names that I have given are those of the gentlemen at present occupying the official position described opposite each, and other names will probably have to be substituted for some of them later on. To the lists should be added Lady Adamson, myself and my staff.

I should be very glad if I could be furnished with early intimation as to the scale of guests finally decided on, as orders will have to be given very soon for the purchase of tents. Your Excellency probably knows that tents are not much used in Burma for camping, and that consequently we have a very small supply.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) H. ADAMSON.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

ANNEXURE A.

List of Official Guests for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

1.	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Fox, *Kt.*, Chief Judge, Chief Court of Lower Burma, and Lady Fox.	
2.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates, C. S. I., Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, and Mrs. Gates.	
3.	The Right Revd. R. S. Fyffe, Bishop of Rangoon.	
4.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hartnoll and Mrs. Hartnoll.	Judges, Chief Court of Lower Burma.
5.	„ „ „ „ Ormond and Mrs. Ormond.	
6.	„ „ „ „ Twomey and Mrs. Twomey.	
7.	„ „ „ „ Robinson and Mrs. Robinson.	
8.	„ „ „ „ Parlett and Mrs. Parlett.	
9.	Mr. G. W. Shaw, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma.	
10.	Major-General Sir R. I. Scallon, K. C. I. E., C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Burma Division, and Lady Scallon.	
11.	Major-General E. S. Hastings, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Mandalay Brigade.	
12.	The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Eales, and Mrs. Eales.	Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor.
13.	„ „ „ C. P. R. Young and Mrs. Young.	
14.	„ „ „ G. G. White and Mrs. White.	
15.	„ „ „ G. F. Arnold.	
16.	„ „ „ C. K. Finlay and Mrs. Finlay.	
17.	„ „ „ W. R. Stikeman.	
18.	„ „ „ H. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson.	

19. Mr. O C. Lees, Chief Engineer, P. W. D., and Mrs. Lees.
20. Brigdr-General L. Herbert, C. V. O., Commanding Rangoon Brigade, and Mrs. Herbert.
21. Mr. W. H. A St. J. Leeds and Mrs. Leeds, Commissioner.
22. Lieut.-Colonel W. A. W. Strickland and Mrs. Strickland, Commissioner.
23. Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. C. Macnabb and Mrs. Macnabb.
24. „ „ F. H. Eliott and Mrs. Eliott.
25. Mr W. H. Dawson and Mrs. Dawson.
26. Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend.
27. Mr. A. Gaitskell and Mrs. Gaitskell.
28. Mr. L. H. Saunders and Mrs. Saunders.

(23–28) Commissioners of Divisions.

29. Mr. F. Lewisohn, Secretary to Government, and Mrs. Lewisohn.
30. Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, and Mrs. Mathews.
31. Mr. J. H. Lace, Chief Conservator of Forests.
32. Mr. J. MacKenna, Director of Agriculture, and Mrs. MacKenna.
33. Major W. R. Stone, Commissioner of Excise, and Mrs. Stone.
34. Mr. A. S. Judge, Chief Collector of Customs, and Mrs. Judge.
35. Mr. E. R. Jardine, Postmaster-General, Burma.
36. Mr. H. E. Chappel, Director of Telegraphs, Burma Circle.
37. Mr. W. S. Adie, Accountant-General, Burma.
38. Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. H. Bell, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Prisons, and Mrs. Bell.
39. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Parkin, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Police, and Mrs. Parkin.
40. W. N. Baines, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.
41. Commander G. A. Rose, R. I. M., Principal Port Officer, Burma, and Mrs. Rose.
42. Mr. J. G. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, Burma, and Mrs. Covernton.
43. Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.
44. Major S. A. Harris, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.
45. Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Evans, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and Mrs. Evans.
46. The Civil Surgeon in charge of His Honour's Camp.

ANNEXURE B.

List of Non-Officials to be invited as Guests of Government.

1. Mr. B. J. B. Stephens, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, and Mrs. Stephens.
2. Mr. P. C. Mactaggart, Bulloch Brothers, and Mrs. Mactaggart.
3. M. J. A. Polson, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and Mrs. Polson.
4. Mr. F. D. Stewart, Steel Brothers, and Mrs. Stewart.
5. Mr. J. Wood, Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Wood.
6. Mr. J Binning, Chamber of Commerce.
7. Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman, Port Trust, and Mrs. Buchanan.
8. Mr. . McCarthy, Editor, *Rangoon Gazette*, and Mrs. McCarthy.
9. Mr. R. S. Giles, Barrister.

ANNEXURE C.

List of Official Guests for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Fox, *Kt.*, Chief Judge, Chief Court of Lower Burma, and Lady Fox.
2. he Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates, C. S. I., Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, and Mrs. Gates.

3. The Right Revd. R. S. Fyffe, Bishop of Rangoon.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hartnoll, Judge, Chief Court of Lower Burma, and Mrs. Hartnoll.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ormond, Judge, Chief Court of Lower Burma, and Mrs. Ormond.
6. Major-General Sir R. I. Scallon, K. C. I. E., C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Burma Division, and Lady Scallon.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Eales, and Mrs. Eales.
8. „ „ „ C. P. R. Young and Mrs. Young.
9. „ „ „ G. G. White and Mrs. White.
10. „ „ „ G. F. Arnold.
11. „ „ „ C. K. Finlay and Mrs. Finlay.
12. „ „ „ W. R. Stikeman.
13. „ „ „ H. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson.

Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor.

14. Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. C. Macnabb, Commissioner, and Mrs. Macnabb.
15. Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, and Mrs. Mathews.
16. Mr. J. H. Lace, Chief Conservator of Forests.
17. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Parkin, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Police, and Mrs. Parkin.
18. Commander G. A. Rose, R. I. M., Principal Port Officer, Burma, and Mrs. Rose.
19. Mr. J. G. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, Burma, and Mrs. Covernton.
20. Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.
21. Civil Surgeon attached to His Honour's Camp.

ANNEXURE D.

List of Non-Officials to be invited as Guests of Government.

1. Mr. B. J. B. Stephens, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, and Mrs. Stephens.
2. Mr. P. C. Mactaggart, Bulloch Brothers & Co., Ld., and Mrs. Mactaggart.
3. Mr. J. Wood, Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Wood.
4. Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman, Port Trust, and Mrs. Buchanan.
5. Mr. F. McCarthy, Editor, *Rangoon Gazette*, and Mrs. McCarthy.

No. 224.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 24th February 1911, 9-40 p. m. (Recd. 25th, 7-30 a. m.)

Private. Secret. Royal visit. I cannot help feeling strongly on reflection that, in view of refusal to pay visits, especially to Madras and Hyderabad, on grounds of lack of time, the effect of a second shooting camp after Calcutta would be very unfortunate. If you concur, I am quite willing to take responsibility of pressing this view which is, I believe, generally held by King's *entourage*, though they are not in a position to represent it. I should propose also to point out the seriousness of extra expense involved in addition to enormous necessary cost of visit. I shall be glad to have your views by telegraph.

No. 225.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, 24th February 1911, 5-50 p. m. (Recd. 25th, 6 a. m.)

The King is inclined to live on board ship at Bombay instead of staying with the Governor. Considering the large number of suite, servants and luggage, I expect this arrangement will be more convenient both to His Majesty and to the Governor. I am writing to the Governor by this mail.

No. 226.

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. R. H. CRADDOCK, C. S. I., Chief Commr., Central Provinces.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 24th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

Just as I was about to answer your letter of February 15th, I received an invitation from His Excellency to stay at Government House, so I thought I would wait and speak on the subject before I wrote.

I was not myself one of those invited to the last Durbar at Delhi, and find it more difficult on that account to form an estimate of the probable directions in which expenditure could be avoided. But taking only that part of it which relates to the number of guests entertained, I find that in 1902-03, there were in all 43 guests, of whom 32 were official. But the 32 official guests included 15 ladies, five were daughters of officials.

On this occasion daughters may well be excluded; their inclusion last time caused some dissatisfaction. Ordinarily speaking then the list might be curtailed somewhat on this occasion; but since that time Berar has been attached to the Central Provinces, and Berar last time supplied five officers and two ladies to the Hyderabad Camp.

Moreover the expansion of the administration has brought into existence since that time a Bishop, a Financial Commissioner and two Additional Judicial Commissioners, so that curtailment is more difficult.

2. So far as I am able to judge at present, the following officers and their wives (if any) should be invited:—

(i)	The Bishop of Nagpur and Mrs. Chatterton	2
(ii)	The Financial Commissioner and his wife	2
(iii)	The Judicial Commissioner and his wife	2
(iv) & (v)	Two Additional Judicial Commissioners and their wives ...	4
(vi), (vii), (viii)	Three Commissioners of Divisions and their wives (out of five Commissioners in the C. P. and Berar)	5
(ix)	Chief Engineer and his wife	2
(x)	Inspector-General of Police and his wife	2
(xi)	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and his wife ...	2

(xii)	Chief Conservator of Forests and his wife ...	... 2
(xiii) & (xiv)	Two (out of three) Secretaries and wives ...	... 4
(xv)	Director of Public Instruction	... 1
(xvi)	General Officer Commanding and his wife ...	... 2
(xvii)	Commissioner of Settlements and his wife ...	... 2
(xviii)	Commissioner of Excise and his wife ...	... 2
(xix)	One Berar Officer and his wife	.. 2
(xx)	One Non-official and his wife (to be selected) ...	... 2
	TOTAL	... 38

This would complete the total of official guests making 20, or with their wives 38.

But it would be necessary to include as Assistants, one Public Works Department officer on special duty with the camp, one Camp Medical Officer, one Police Officer, one Assistant Commissioner as Magistrate, and the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, making 43 in all.

The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, whose wife would accompany him, would be in charge of the Provincial Camp.

3. There arise however certain questions. For instance, would the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, Additional Member of His Excellency's Imperial Legislative Council, be attached to the Central Provinces or the Government of India Camp? Would also Lieutenant-Colonel Stanyon, recently appointed Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, be on duty with the Viceroy's Camp, or in his capacity of Additional Judicial Commissioner with the Central Provinces Camp?

Again in the case of the General Officer Commanding Jubbulpore, being on duty at Delhi, might I substitute the Commanding Officer of one of the regiments stationed in the Central Provinces? But it would appear, as far as I can see, *and allowing for three private guests*, that the number would be—

Selves	... 3
Official guests	... 38
Officers on duty	... 5
Private guests	... 3
TOTAL	... 49
or counting the Political Agent (and his wife) attached to the Provincial Camp ...	... 51

Last time, including the Chief Commissioner and his daughter, the Political Agent and his wife and lady friend, and a Police officer attached to the Police Camp at Delhi, the total numbers going from the Central Provinces were also 51, but there were seven guests from Berar attached to the Hyderabad Camp, so that there were then all told 58 persons for the Central Provinces and Berar.

If, however, from my proposed list of total persons I deduct all those who would not have been there to ask if the Central Provinces had remained as before, I am making a total of 41 against 51 last time.

I trust His Excellency will not consider that this list is too large. I have left out heads of minor departments and only propose to take two out of three Secretaries. Some of the wives may not be out here at the time, but this cannot now be said for certain. There were more officers without wives last time, this time there are only two.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) R. H. CRADDOCK.

No. 226a.

FROM COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Buckingham Palace, February 24th, 1911.

MY DEAR VICEROY,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant—

1. In the programme please remember the presentation of colours and find a time for the function.

2. The shoot in Nepal. His Majesty will only have a small suite, and no Native A.-D-C.'s. He agrees to the 10 days allotted. I will telegraph to you as soon as I can get any definite numbers of the suite. The King is doubtful as to whether he will live in a house: perhaps it would be better not to go on building houses. I will telegraph.

3. Paragraph 5. The idea of Their Majesties residing in the Fort was telegraphed home to the newspapers, and it was with the best intentions, and to save the Durbar Committee any possible discussion of the scheme, that Their Majesties' wishes were wired out before your recommendations reached us.

4. His Majesty has, during the past week, seen the Prime Minister and urged upon him the importance of a grant from home to carry out some scheme, such as the development of technical education as a boon. I am afraid Mr. Asquith did not give His Majesty much hope, and, in any case, he questioned whether technical education would be of much benefit to the people of India as a whole. You may, however, be sure that His Majesty will do all he can to press this matter.

Yours ever,

(Sd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

[Private & Confidential.]

P. S.—I am a little uneasy as to the advisability of His Majesty doing any more shooting than in Nepal. So many people, who know India, repeat the warning that the Natives regard him as semi-Divine! and that, if he goes about like anyone else and indulges in a sport like duck shooting, in a way similar to anybody else, his position will suffer in the eyes of the Natives.

It strikes me that, unless we are very careful not to make him too much like the Prince of Wales in 1905-06, no good will be done by the visit. Only yesterday the Duke of Connaught, who *has* a fair Indian experience, spoke strongly to me on this subject, especially about the shooting, and said I might tell His Majesty what he had said.

He is inclined to set his head against living in *houses*! I tell him that I presume the Nepalese think a house would be preferable to a tent for him, but if he does not intend to occupy the houses, they had better not be built.

It strikes me that the India Office are moving slowly about the Cadet Corps and Indian Commission question. It ought to be all settled before the Durbar.

I cannot help thinking that the young Natives ought to come home and go to Sandhurst. If they are to live in regiments with British officers, they should be educated on lines to a certain extent similar and become imbued with our tastes for sport, manly games, &c.

Moreover why should they be admitted to the Army under terms less onerous than those imposed upon young Britishers?

Yours ever,

(Sd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

P. S.—Please if it is necessary to refer to what I have written, do so on a separate page to your usual typed letter, as I should not show it.

A. B.

No. 227.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

Telegram, 25th February 1911. (Despd. from Mily. Finance Dept.)

Your telegram, dated 18th February. Coronation Military expenditure. Figure proposed, namely, Rs. 50 lakhs, includes four lakhs obtained from suspending all ordinary manœuvres and is estimated to provide for following grants:—

	Lakhs.
Durbar with manœuvres	44
Home Coronation Contingent	$2\frac{1}{2}$
General Army concessions	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Escort for Calcutta visit	2

Number of regular troops, including volunteers, to be assembled is 86,000. Period for which estimates provide, including four days' manœuvres, is 24 days. (Round) figure of £59,000 for Durbar of 1902-03 is completely fallacious basis of comparison, since it represents only that portion of total direct and indirect expenditure which it was decided to treat as appertaining to Durbar proper. Military Accounts Department ultimately reported aggregate expenditure incurred on 1902-03 Durbar and manœuvres was 28¼ lakhs net. Cost of Home Contingent was 3¼ lakhs and of General Army concessions 1 lakh, total 32½ lakhs. Number of regular troops and volunteers was 35,000, and total duration of combined operations 64 days. But numerous variations in conditions, for instance, composition of forces, distances from which drawn, prices, railway rates, &c., preclude safe comparison between the two years. We have cut down operations to minimum period, but many important charges are not thereby affected materially, for instance, movements of troops to and from Delhi and initial preparations in regard to roads, railway sidings, water, lighting and sanitation. Though details of present estimates still await our orders, we do not anticipate that they will prove excessive, and cannot hold out any expectation of number of men proposed being provided for at less than total suggested. Only method of obtaining large and assured reduction is by curtailment of numbers, and saving thus obtained would not be in proportion to numbers reduced. I have carefully considered question of reducing numbers in consultation with my colleagues. We are unanimously and strongly opposed to any such curtailment which, if large enough to assure material reduction of expenditure, would have to be carried to such an extent as would gravely impair dignity of ceremonial and be unworthy of unique occasion created by His Majesty's decision to visit his subjects in India.

No. 228.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 66, 25th February 1911, 2-30 p. m.

Private. Secret. Royal visit.

I quite share your view that a second shooting expedition, and particularly to a Native State, should be avoided after refusal to go to Madras and Hyderabad.

We calculate that an additional expenditure of about two lakhs will be involved in erecting a standing camp if the King and Queen go to Agra. There is only a Circuit House at Agra and, for even the Queen to stay there, a great deal will have to be done in installing electric light, refurnishing, &c. Her Majesty would be much more comfortable if she stayed during the interval at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, or Government House, Lucknow, where in each place the accommodation is ample and most comfortable. By far the cheapest solution is the above, and it would be the most comfortable.

No. 229.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, Buckingham Palace, London.

Telegram, No. 66, 25th February 1911, 12-35 p. m.

I think the King's idea is a good one, especially if superfluous servants and baggage could be sent ahead from Bombay to Delhi, so as to be at Delhi before Their Majesties' arrival.

No. 230.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 25th February 1911, 3-15 p. m.

Your letter 9th February, paragraph 1. King approves that nothing should be done to fort. His Majesty much regrets that time will not permit a visit to Lucknow to open Medical College.

No. 231.

From V. GABRIEL, Esq., C. V. O., Secy., Coronation Durbar Committee.

Calcutta, February 25th, 1911.

Dear DuBoulay,

I think I had better show you the enclosed telegram before moving further in the matter, in case His Excellency has any views on the subject.

We can of course arrange for the party under either of the schemes, but we are awaiting Colonel Strachey's arrival here on Tuesday before working out details and prices.

I suggest the following reply :—

"Accommodation can be arranged; details follow by post.
I will refer to Sir John Hewett before sending an answer."

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) V. GABRIEL.

No. 231a.

From THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. H. DALY, C. S. I., C. I. E., Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

Bangalore, February 25th, 1911.

My dear DuBoulay,

Please excuse the delay in answering your demi-official letter of the 11th (15th) February, about the Royal Durbar. I am, as you know, new to this part

of the world, and I had to look up records and consult the Commissioner of Coorg.

His Excellency may feel sure that I will do my utmost towards enforcing all practicable economy. Owing to our distance from Delhi, railway charges must be a heavy item; but, in other respects, our demands should not, I think, be serious.

I enclose a list of the officials and representatives of the non-official community whom I would propose to invite. I am in some doubt as to whether I should include the Director of the Indian Institute of Science; but, on the whole, it seems to me that I should leave the Government of India to invite him or not, as they may think proper. The Institute is not local, but for all India, and it is a pure matter of chance that it is placed here. My own party, including my personal staff (First Assistant, Residency Surgeon, and Personal Assistant), will number probably four ladies and four men. On the last occasion an additional Political Officer on special duty was attached to the Resident's staff. If this is done again, the number of my own party would have to be raised by one or two, according as the officer is or is not married.

As to private guests, I would venture most respectfully to suggest that six seems to be a very low limit, considering the nature of the function and the anxiety which will naturally be felt to attend it. In our own case, we hope to have in our camp a sister of my wife and a brother of mine, with his wife. That would leave us with a marginof *three* only !

If the *recognised* number of private guests is limited to six, would it be possible to admit others, up to a suitable maximum, with the proviso that no extra expenditure must be debited to Government for providing camp equipment, &c., on their account, and that no special sumptuary allowance can be drawn for them ?

No doubt, even with these provisoes, some extra expense would be caused to Government, but it should not be serious.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. DALY.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

List of Official Guests whom I propose to invite to the Durbar in my capacity as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Designation.	Ladies.	Men.	
The General Officer Commanding the Troops at Bangalore	1	1	See Note A.
The Commandant, Coorg and Mysore Rifles (Volunteers)	1	1	See Note B.

A representative of the planting community in Coorg	1	1	See do.
A representative of the Kolar gold-field mining community	1	1	See Note C.

Note A.—The General may perhaps attend the Durbar on military duty, in which case he would be excluded from my list.

Note B.—As Chief Commissioner of Coorg, I am Honorary Colonel of this Corps. The Commandant is a planter, but is an agent not an owner: he belongs to North Coorg. The representative whom I propose to invite would come from South Coorg, where the planters are in some respects quite a distinct body.

Note C.—No representative appears to have been invited on the last occasion; but, in view of the importance and unique character (in India) of the industry, I consider that a representative should certainly be included.

Note D.—The planting community in Southern India always have a representative on the Madras Legislative Council. The present Member belongs to Mysore. He will presumably be invited by the Madras Government. If not, I think I should ask him.

Note E.—On the last occasion the Mysore Durbar invited the senior European officers in their employ and will doubtless do so again. I have therefore not provided for them.

No. 232.

To V. GABRIEL, Esq., C. V. O., Secy., Coronation Durbar Committee.

Govt. House, Calcutta, February 25th, 1911.

DEAR GABRIEL,

I have shown this to His Excellency, and he says he would like it to be submitted to Sir John first.

If Sir John is in doubt, he will doubtless consult His Excellency.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Copy of a telegram, dated 23rd February 1911, *re* accommodation for a party of 200 in the Durbar Camp.

No. 233.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge.

Telegram, No. 25, 27th February 1911, 2-15 p. m.

Your private letter of 10th respecting my brother. Yes.

No. 234.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

Telegram, No. 25, 27th February 1911, 2-15 p. m.

Please do nothing more for amphitheatre plans. Am sending in day or two new authorised plan to work on.

No. 235.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, 28th February 1911.

Your letter 9th February, paragraph 3. Their Majesties' wish to join somewhere before arriving Calcutta but Agra seems out of the way and the King after spending 10 full days in Nepal will only just have time to reach Calcutta by Saturday 30th. Please consider Queens stay Agra tentative. Other proposals under discussion.

No. 236.

Private Secy. to Lieut.-Govr., Burma, to Private Secy. to Viceroy.

Telegram, Rangoon, 27th February 1911, 5-20 p. m.

Reference His Honour's letter addressed to His Excellency, dated February 20th, regarding Durbar. Please obtain His Excellency's orders as to scale of guests as early as possible, and wire reply that orders may be given for tents.

No. 237.

Private Secy. to Viceroy to Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

Telegram, No. 27, 28th February 1911, 4 p. m.

Please see your letter to His Excellency, dated February 1st. Following has been received from home :—

Begins. His Majesty much regrets that time will not permit a visit to Lucknow to open Medical College. *Ends.*

No. 238.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge.

Telegram, No. 28, 28th February 1911.

Your private telegram of 27th.

If other proposals are under discussion, I venture to suggest, for the Queen's consideration, a short but delightful tour from Delhi to Agra, Kotah, Bundi,

past Deoli to Ajmer, thence to Agra and Benares, where the King might meet Her Majesty. She could make a short stay with Maharajas of Kotah and Bundi and at Mayo College. If such an idea should be approved, I could easily arrange it. I hope that 30th December as date of arrival at Calcutta will be adhered to.

No. 239.

FROM THE HON'BLE MR. E. G. COLVIN, C. S. I., Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, and Chief-Commr., Ajmer-Marwara.

Camp Ajmer, February 28th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

Please refer to your demi-official letter, dated February 11th/15th 1911, on the subject of expenditure in connection with the Rajputana Agency Camp at Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Durbar.

I have received the Finance Department official letter asking for an estimate, and in framing it I will cause the expenditure to be planned with all possible moderation. I may mention that, on the occasion of the last Durbar, my predecessor was authorised to incur expenditure up to the amount of Rs. 55,615, but the net expenditure, after deducting the amount realised by the sale of furniture, tents, &c., came to Rs. 40,338.

As regards the number of guests who should be invited to the head-quarters camp, I attach a list showing that 31 persons, excluding clerks and subordinates were accommodated on the last occasion. I entirely agree with His Excellency's suggestion that the number of private guests should not exceed six, and personally I do not propose to invite more than three, or at the most four. In the matter of official guests it is difficult to apply to Rajputana the general limitations referred to in paragraph 3 of your letter, as we do not, of course, possess a Chief Court, Legislative Council or Chamber of Commerce.

On the other hand, the presence of all the Political Agents is indispensable. In the 1903 Durbar, several of these were accommodated in the Rajputana Chiefs' Camp; but if the proposal that the Chiefs should have small camps in a Central position be adopted on this occasion, it may be difficult to find room for them in those camps. In that event, the only alternative seems to be to include them in my camp. I think this is really a more suitable arrangement than allowing them to be guests of some Chief throughout the period of the Durbar, and it is scarcely possible to arrange for their accommodation in a Chief's Camp on any other footing.

I attach a list showing the officials who might, in my opinion, be invited, and I trust that it will meet with His Excellency's approval.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) E. G. COLVIN.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

LIST.

3. Agent, Governor-General, Mrs. Colvin, Miss Colvin.
2. Resident, Jaipur, and wife.
2. Resident, Mewar, and wife.
2. Resident, Western Rajputana States, and wife.
2. Chief Medical Officer, and wife.
2. Secretary, Public Works Department, and wife.
2. First Assistant, and wife.
2. Principal, Mayo College, and wife.
1. Commissioner, Ajmer.
1. Political Agent, Kotah.
2. Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, and wife.
2. Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and wife.
2. Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, and wife.
2. Executive Engineer for Camp and wife.
1. Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Criminal Branch.
1. Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
2. Railway officer and wife.
1. Personal Assistant.
4. Private guests.

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List of Guests at Delhi, 1903.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Martindale.
2. Chief Medical Officer and wife.
2. Chief Engineer and wife.
2. First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and wife.
2. Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and wife.
1. Colonel W. Loch, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, Principal, Mayo College.
2. Resident, Western Rajputana States, and wife.
2. Resident, Udaipur, and wife.
1. Resident, Jaipur.
1. Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.
2. Political Agent, Alwar, and wife.
2. Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, and wife.
2. Executive Engineer for Camp arrangements and wife.
1. Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti.
2. Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and wife.
3. Private friends from England.
2. Colonel Sir Swinton and Lady Jacob.

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No. 240.

Private Secy. to Viceroy to Private Secy. to Lieut.-Govr, Burma.

Telegram, No. 29, 1st March 1911, 12-15 p. m.

It will be impossible to settle scale of guests definitely for several weeks. Meantime you can safely provide for accommodation for same numbers as at the last Delhi Durbar, but Viceroy hopes it may not be necessary to purchase entirely new set of tents.

No. 241.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 1st, 1911.

[Private.]

I sent you a telegram on Monday asking you to stop preparing any more plans, and I have now received a definite and authorised scheme from home.

I enclose to you the plan which was sent me from home. It is quite impracticable in its actual condition, but I have developed it in another plan which I am sending you in a separate parcel, and which I have had drawn roughly to scale. The lettering on this plan is unfortunately different from that received from home, but I send it without alteration so as to avoid delay. Taking the plan that I have sent you, upon which my plan is based, the following are the lines on which the King thinks the Durbar should be conducted. As in 1903 all Ruling Chiefs, officials and Durbaris would be accommodated in the amphitheatre 'B' (home plan), while the King and Queen would occupy a central dais 'A'. Opposite the central dais 'A' and outside the arena would be room for the massed troops 'D' and a large mound 'E' with a ramp to accommodate those not admitted into the amphitheatre. The King lays great stress on accommodation for thousands of spectators outside the arena. Massed bands and guards-of-honour will of course be present. When the preliminaries of the opening ceremony are over, the King and Queen would walk to a throne, or specially prepared dais 'C', raised well above the ground, and there in full view of all the Chiefs, Durbaris, troops and spectators will perform the final ceremony (whatever is decided upon) of making known in person to his subjects his succession to the Imperial Crown of India. Then the Imperial salute will be fired, national anthem played, &c. After this at 'C' the King will receive the homage of the Chiefs and also I think of contingents of the Durbaris, which would be witnessed by the whole assembly. The plan that I am sending you allows for the presence of about 12,000 or 13,000 troops in E, F & C, D, and 50,000 on E, F. It has to be in scale practically double of your proposed plans.

We at last know what the King wants, and we must now work on those lines. The stand at 'C' must be certainly well raised and should be of a very delicate architectural design. The other dais at 'A' might be something on the same lines as in Lord Curzon's Durbar. The King is most anxious that as many of the common people and ordinary spectators as possible should see him and the Queen, and I am quite convinced that he will be extremely pleased with the proposal to show himself in public on the walls of the Fort to assembled thousands below. I hear you propose to make a sort of fair down below to which people would come in from outside with lots of side-shows. I think this an admirable idea, as the people will be amused and at the same time will have the privilege of seeing the King and Queen.

The King agrees to the Investiture taking place in the Reception tents, and not in the Diwan-i-Am.

He likes also the suggestion that the talukdars, zemindars and representatives of British India should greet Their Majesties on the Ridge.

It is not possible for the King and Queen to wear their Coronation Robes, as they are too heavy and require eight Pages to carry them and there would not be room for the trains in the State carriage. He also says it is not possible to take the State crown out of England, but he does not say where his crown is going to come from. I think there are many serious objections to an idea I have heard mooted that a crown should be provided by the Ruling Chiefs. In any case that is not a matter in which the Government of India could take any sort of initiative.

The King has announced his readiness to give two cups for Polo at Delhi, one for an open tournament and one open to the Indian Army. I think, however, that one cup will be ample, as we cannot manage to have two tournaments. We have not got the necessary time. I shall tell him so.

No Heralds are coming out from England, so we must get on with our own.

I think that the visit to Agra and Bhurtpore looks like falling through. I hope it will, as His Majesty now talks of being in Calcutta on the 30th of December; as he only arrives in Nepal on the 18th and wishes to spend 10 days there, he could not go anywhere in the meantime.

I am still working at a scheme of procession for the arrival in Delhi. I learn that at Curzon's Durbar the Chiefs who had no elephants took no part whatever in the State Entry. I do not know whether there were any heart-burnings over this; but, if not, would it not be possible to simply announce that Chiefs who can ride should take part in the procession and ignore those who do not ride? What do you think of it? If this is not possible, those who do not ride and wish to drive could be allowed to go in groups with their Governors and Lieutenant-Governors.

If the King sees all these crowds of natives at the Durbar and at the Garden Party in the Fort, I think it would be hardly desirable to have the proposed drive out in the country to see the peasants. I cannot help having a feeling that the peasants will be driven in by hundreds and thousands by the police, and this, I think, would be very objectionable. I do not see the necessity of it, and it would be extremely tiring to the King.

A point I should like to be considered is whether something should not be done for the police, as I think, you know, it was originally intended that a deputation from the police should be sent to England to go with the Native officers, levies and military police. The police have so few friends, and have had such a bad time in the last few years, that I really think it would be politic to do something for them. Would it not be possible to have a certain number from each province of the best and smartest police and have them inspected by the King? It would not take more than half an hour and would, I think, have a splendid effect. Will you please think this over and tell me what you think?

I have just read your report on the interior situation in 1909. I think it was excellent, and I fail to understand why a document of that value was not sent home to the India Office.

It will be all right about your judges.

I hear privately there is not much likelihood of the proposed financial boon being given. Lloyd George & Co. are trying to make out that India is richer than England. Of course it will be if the Government go in for such hare-brained schemes as payment of Members, insurance for sickness, &c. No revenues would stand perpetual attacks of that kind.

I see that I have not answered your letter of the 19th February, in which you enclose a couple of sketches of the proposed cancellation for the Coronation Durbar Post Office. I like the lower design, but I think the crown might be a little bigger. I do not intend to submit this home, but I have written to enquire whether the King wishes a set of Durbar stamps to be prepared.

I return you the enclosure of your letter of the 18th. I agree with you that it cannot be fittingly refused, but I think you would do well to enclose a copy of the *communiquè* and point out to the Company that they should in their advertisement refer to the fact that preference in the matter of seats at the different ceremonials will be given to residents in India rather than to visitors from England and elsewhere.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 24la.

FROM LIEUT.-COLONEL A. F. PINHEY, C.S.I., C.I.E., Offg. Resident at Hyderabad.

Hyderabad, March 1st, 1911.

No. 80.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

I regret the delay which has occurred in replying to your demi-official, dated the 15th February 1911, regarding the number of official guests to be invited to the Resident's Camp at Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Durbar. Sir Charles Bayley was unable to dispose of the case before handing over charge, and I only arrived at Hyderabad myself on the 25th of last month. At the last Delhi Durbar there were, excluding ladies, 14 European official guests of the Resident who were awarded the medal. I enclose a list with their names and rank for reference. Now that the administration of Berar has been transferred to the Central Provinces the number of official guests will be necessarily reduced, with the exclusion of the Berar officials, five of whom were in the Resident's Camp at the last Durbar. I also find from the correspondence that Mr. Hankin, Inspector-General of His Highness's Police, was only included in the number of the Resident's guests, as he was at the time serving on the Police Commission which was then at Delhi. If Mr. Hankin is to attend the Royal Durbar, room will no doubt be found for him in the camp of His Highness the Nizam. Thus, under any circumstances, there would have been a considerable reduction in the number of official guests as compared with the last Durbar. The rule, however, that the lists should not go lower in official rank than the Secretaries to Local Governments and the Heads of the chief Departments, if applied to this Residency, would involve limiting the number of official guests to the Resident himself and the First Assistant Resident. I venture to think that the limitation of the number of official guests to one or two in the case of this Residency would, to some extent, detract from the prestige, which has always attached to it, and which it is important to maintain in our relations with His Highness the Nizam. As no civil officials of the requisite rank are serving under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad, I venture to suggest that a military officer of high rank, either the General Officer Commanding IX Division or the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Secunderabad, be invited as an official guest to the Resident's Camp at Delhi.

I now come to the staff who will accompany the Resident to Delhi. As before, the Residency Surgeon should be in medical charge of the camp. The Personal Assistant Resident must necessarily accompany the Resident. With His Highness the Nizam and the principal officers of his Government at Delhi, the presence of the First Assistant Resident in the Resident's Camp is also

desirable, especially as the Resident will have only taken over charge in September, and will not perhaps by December have had time to make himself fully acquainted with the Hyderabad nobles and officials who will be present at the Durbar. I am also inclined to think that it will be advisable to obtain the services of a military officer or political probationer as Additional Personal Assistant to Resident for the Durbar itself, and for a month or two before the Durbar, to prepare the camp in Delhi. Thus, if my suggestions are approved, the following officers will be on duty with the Resident at Delhi:—First Assistant Resident, Residency Surgeon, two Personal Assistant Residents, and in my opinion all these officers should be treated as official guests. They obviously cannot make their own arrangements for food, &c., in the Resident's Camp, and must be entertained by the Resident either at his own expense or at the expense of Government. As they will be on duty throughout the Durbar, their entertainment does not appear to me a fair charge against the Resident, an opinion I may freely express, as I shall not myself be Resident at the time. In my opinion, therefore, these officers should be included in the list of official guests, but as a set off in the direction of economy they should receive no detention or deputation allowances in connection with the Durbar. My proposals are thus that, in addition to the Resident, there should be five official guests in the Resident's Camp, but that no officers from this Residency should draw any allowances in connection with the Durbar. If any of the above officers are married, the invitation should be extended to their wives.

The orders in regard to private guests I will communicate to my successor. I must apologise for the length of this letter, but the circumstances of this Residency are in some respects peculiar, and I am further at a disadvantage in that I have to suggest arrangements without an opportunity of consulting the officer who will be permanent Resident at the time of the Durbar.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) A. F. PINHEY.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

List of Official Guests in the Camp of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr, K. C. S. I., during the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1903.

Barr, Mr. A. G.	... Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.
„ Captain H. K.	... Personal Assistant to Resident.
„ Mr. A. D.	... Assistant Commissioner, H. A. D.
Crump, Mr. L. M.	... Second Assistant Resident, Foreign Office Attaché, and in executive charge of Camp.
Elliott, Mr. A., C. I. E. ...	... Officiating Commissioner, H. A. D.
Garrett, Lieut.-Colonel R. Vernon	... Deputy Commissioner, H. A. D.

Gimlette, C. I. E., Lieut.-Colonel G. H. D.	...	Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, Officer in medical charge of Camp.
Godwin-Austen, Mr. H.	...	Deputy Commissioner, H. A. D.
Hankin, C. I. E., Mr. A. C.	...	Inspector-General of Police, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, and member of the Police Commission.
Hastings, Lieut.-Colonel W.	...	Inspector-General of Police, Jails, &c., H. A. D.
Lushington, Lieut.-Colonel E. C. M.	...	Military Secretary to the Resident.
Richardson, C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., Brigadier-General G.	...	Commanding Hyderabad Contingent.
Watkin, Captain	...	IVth (Queen's Own) Hussars.
Wodehouse, C. B., C. M. G., Major-General	...	Commanding Lahore District.

No. 242.

To THE LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., &c.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 2nd, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR CURZON,

I cannot tell you how grateful I am to you for the notes which you kindly sent me about your conversations at Windsor. It gave me an insight into what the King really wants and an indication of his thoughts. I have so far been quite unable to get any definite idea of what was really wanted, and I have simply sent home suggestions, some of which have been accepted, and others criticised. I know now the views of the King on the two central functions of the Durbar, *i. e.*, the State Entry into Delhi and the ceremony of the Durbar. After what you told me, I at once commenced drawing out a plan for the Durbar, which I have now completed, and having completed it, I have received a plan from home which I find tallies almost exactly with mine, except that the accommodation provided for spectators is not nearly as adequate as that provided in my plan. I shall now be able to get on with it steadily, but the sad thing is that we have wasted two months of precious time.

I am extremely grateful to you for your views on various points, which I can assure you carry great weight with me, and will be most useful. How glad I shall be when it is all well and successfully over. It is a tremendous handicap for me having the Durbar on my hands during my first year of office, when I have so much to learn, so much to do, and so much to read. It may, however, have the advantage of giving the greatest scope for my energy during the succeeding years when my time will not be so fully occupied as now. As soon as the Budget debate is over at the end of this month, I shall go to Delhi and look into matters myself. I feel that, until I have been there,

it is quite impossible for me to express an adequate opinion upon many points that have to be considered.

Thanking you again very heartily for your kind letter,

I am, yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 243.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 2nd March 1911.

Movements and quartering of suite from England after Delhi will be difficult. King is willing to take 12 to Nepal if you think this number is not too many. How many do you propose to invite to Calcutta? Please wire reply, as King wishes select suite for Nepal and Calcutta. Total suite will be 21, including three ladies and Lord Crewe.

No. 244.

To COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 2nd, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR BIGGE,

I am really very grateful to you for your letter of the 9th of February, which gives me solid indications of the lines upon which we are to proceed. Curiously enough before I received the plan which you enclosed I was already myself at work with my Military Secretary upon a new plan entirely different from any suggested by the Committee, which happens to tally almost exactly with yours. I do not wish to say that my plan is better than yours, but I think it will hold a great many more spectators and troops.

2. In paragraph 2 of your letter you put to me certain questions which I will now proceed to answer. I do not propose that only Europeans should be invited to dine with Their Majesties. Some of the high Indian officials should also be invited, while all the talukdars, zemindars and civilian representatives of British India should certainly be invited to the garden party as well as the Europeans. So also the official Indians, or a selection of them, might be invited to witness the Investiture.

3. Paragraph 3. I think you will now have gathered that it is on the top of the Ridge that it is proposed that Their Majesties should meet the talukdars and representatives of British India. They will be grouped in large and richly decorated *shamianas* and stand on each side of the road. My idea is that the leading representative (if we can discover him) should read a very short address to the King, who would halt in the road, while the Queen's carriage would come alongside of His Majesty, so that they would both be in full view of the whole crowd, and the King after bowing and saying a few words to them would pass on, followed by the Queen in her carriage.

4. Paragraph 4 of your letter. We are making all our plans for the King to ride and the Queen to drive in my State carriage, which I am having done up and beautified, immediateiy behind the King, and I am preparing a scheme of what the procession should consist of and how it is to be marshalled. I gather that most of the Ruling Chiefs will ride. I am thinking out what should be done with those who cannot ride. If it is necessary that they should drive, they will have to come in another part of the procession with the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces to which they belong. I do not think that there will be any difficulty about precedence.

5. I entirely approve of the proposals for the Durbar ceremony as defined in paragraph 8 of your letter. The only development that I would like to add would be that, after the King has received the homage of the Chiefs, a few selected representatives of the various Provinces of British India should advance, make a low bow to His Majesty, present an address of loyalty, to which no reply beyond a verbal one of thanks would be necessary, and then retire. I feel that British India would be hurt if they had no part at all beyond that of spectators in the Durbar, and I do not think that it will do at all to allow the Ruling Chiefs who only represent the smaller part of India to monopolise the function.

6. Paragraph No. 9. I do hope that the King will bring a crown with him. If the State crowns cannot go out of England, is it not possible to have one of them copied? Of course the King should himself put on his own crown; no one else can do it for him in this country.

7. As regards the Queen, I do not think it is necessary that the Queen should be crowned in this country, but I do think that Her Majesty should not wear a hat on that occasion, but if I may be allowed to suggest it, that Her Majesty should wear a veil hanging down behind with a small miniature crown, such as I have seen Queen Alexandra wearing at the opening of Parliament. The Queen could arrive with it, so there would be no necessity for putting it on, as it is not a real crown. I will guarantee that a hat will be quite unnecessary for the Queen, and that not a ray of sun shall touch Her Majesty's head, which will be protected by a State umbrella. I feel it is somewhat rash on my part to make suggestions on such a matter to the Queen, but I cannot help feeling that a hat is not suitable on an occasion of that kind.

8. Paragraph 11. I have explained to Grimston the manner in which I think the reception of the Native officers, Imperial Service Troops and Volunteers, should be carried out. It would be an interminable business if each officer of every regiment was to salute the King, put out his sword, salute again and then retire. My idea is that the officers of each regiment should come in with their Colonel, they should stand in a line facing the King, and all salute the King at the same time. They should then hand their swords, and the King would pass down the line touching the hilts. The officers would then salute the King and retire, and the officers of another regiment would immediately come in. In that way I feel confident that His Majesty would be able to get the whole reception finished in about an hour without too much fatigue. I lay the greatest possible stress on the fact of the King touching the hilts of every officer's sword. The Indians are an emotional race and the loyalty of every officer, whose sword has been touched, is to my mind assured.

9. Paragraph 12. If the King will accept the idea that I have put before His Majesty in paragraph 6 of my memorandum of February 16th that Their Majesties should, during the course of the garden party in the Fort, show themselves to the assembled masses below where I really believe some hundreds of thousands of people can be brought together, I think it would hardly be necessary to have a review of peasants 20 miles out in the country. Such a review would be fatiguing to His Majesty, and also would lend itself to the collecting of crowds by the police, which I venture to think is very undesirable.

10. As regards paragraph 13, I am very glad that His Majesty will give a cup for the Races to be held during his visit to Calcutta. I do not think it necessary that the King should give two cups for polo at Delhi, one will be quite enough. It should be an open tournament, and the Indian Army should be allowed to compete by two regiments combining together to form a team. There would be neither time nor space for two tournaments during the stay at Delhi.

11. Your paragraph 14. As I gather from your telegrams that the proposals for the Queen's stay at Agra are purely tentative, I ventured yesterday, after discussing the question with Sir Walter Lawrence, who is staying with me, to suggest a little tour that might suit the Queen. If Her Majesty should approve such an idea, there will be no difficulty in arranging it very comfortably. I do not know the places mentioned, but Lawrence says that they are both beautiful and interesting, and the two Maharajas of Kotah and Bundi are both of them very nice people, who would be enchanted to entertain Her Majesty.

12. I do not think that the boon suggested in paragraph 18 would be regarded as such by the people. It would be looked upon purely as an administrative act done by the Government of India. A boon to be of any value must be of a very different nature.

13. I have summoned the Committee to meet again in a few days' time in order to work out the Durbar scheme on the lines approved by His Majesty. I have nothing new to tell you at present, but no doubt I shall be able to give you more information after the next meeting of the Committee.

14. I wonder if you could give me any information on the point mentioned in paragraph 6 of my letter to you of January 26th. I have only 13 spare bed-rooms in Government House, but I can put a certain number of tents in the garden. If you *can* give me any idea of the number Their Majesties will bring with them, please telegraph, as I leave Calcutta at the end of this month and shall probably not return until after the Durbar.

Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 245.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, Buckingham Palace.

Telegram, No. 30, 3rd March 1911, 8-20 p. m.

Your telegram of yesterday. Twelve, but not more, of King's suite could go to Nepal. I have twelve spare bedrooms for Their Majesteis' suites in Government House and could put the remainder in tents. We shall be delighted if they will all come with Their Majesties, but I am afraid that I cannot arrange to put them up between the Durbar and Their Majesties' arrival in Calcutta, as household and effects will take sometime to transport from Delhi to Calcutta.

No. 246.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

* Telegram, 3rd March 1911, 10-50 p. m. (Recd. 4th, 8 a. m.)

Private. King's visit. I have been asked about my going to Nepal. It would be a remarkable sight and experience, but I am anxious to take full advantage of the chance of discussing questions with yourself and Members of your Government and other leading people, for which this time may afford only quiet opportunity. Decision seems dependent on your plans and those of officials immediately after Delhi. Please let me know what you think.

No. 246a.

FROM COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Buckingham Palace, March 3rd, 1911.

MY DEAR VICEROY,

Many thanks for your letter of the 9th February.

1. The King was sorry that there had been any misunderstanding about holding the Durbar in the Amphitheatre and not in the Fort. The fact is, we knew nothing of Crewe's telegram of the 1st February. We saw your tentative programme of the 20th January, but in it there was no mention of the site of the Durbar. It is a little difficult having two ends working here, namely, at the India Office and at Buckingham Palace, but I hope that we shall be in closer touch with Crewe now, as we have arranged to communicate direct with Dunlop Smith, who, perhaps you know, will accompany Crewe to India.

2. On the 25th February a telegram was sent to you to say that His Majesty approves of nothing more being done to the Fort; also that he regrets that time will not admit of a visit to Lucknow to open the Medical School.

3. The question of a crown is now under consideration. The idea is that Garrard should make one especially for the Durbar, and on His Majesty's return it would be broken up, and Garrard would be paid for the work of making it and interest on the necessary outlay. It seems to me a pity that the crown should not be retained. The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, would be a suitable place to deposit it. But then, of course, there is the question of who would buy it. This is only my own idea.

4. The question as to where the Queen should go after Delhi is still being considered. A visit to Eastern Bengal, Shillong and Dacca has been proposed.

5. I think that it is very advisable that the King should not go to Agra *en route* from Nepal to Calcutta. In fact, I imagine there would not be time for him to do so and be at Calcutta on the 30th December, on which date His Majesty has promised to arrive.

Yours ever,

(Sd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

[Private.]

P. S.—Directly I received your telegram I wrote to your brother and said that the King was sorry he could not *take him* on his staff to India; but if he becomes an A.-D.-C. and is in India when we arrive, His Majesty would appoint him to the staff for the Durbar.

The King was intensely amused at the Crown Prince's little escapade; the consternation in the minds of his German staff must have been delightful, but I expect the Emperor would read the riot act should he hear of it.

I *hope* the King may be induced to give up any shooting other than in Nepal.

It will not be understood, I fear, by either Natives or British, especially as the Madras invitation has been declined for want of time!

A. B.

In great haste to catch the mail.

No. 247.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

* Telegram, No. 78, 4th March 1911, 3-15 p. m.

Private. King's visit. Your private telegram of yesterday. I advise you to go to Nepal. It will be a unique occasion. You will have plenty of opportunities to see leading people and discuss questions with them at Delhi, where your mornings will be free, and later in Calcutta. Owing to the difficulty of transporting household, household effects, stables, &c., to Calcutta from Delhi, my family and I will have to spend at least a week in a small house at Dehra Dun, and all the officials will be equally on the move.

No. 248.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 4th March 1911, 7-50 p. m.

Your Memorandum 16th February. Paragraphs 4 and 6 approved.

No. 249.

FROM THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL H. DALY, C. S. I., C. I. E., Offg. Resident in Mysore.

Mysore, March 4th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

Since I wrote to you about the guests whom I proposed to invite to Delhi, I have found that, on the last occasion, the Durbar invited a representative from the Kolar Gold-fields. They will probably do so again, and, in that event, I shall not have to include anyone from the Field.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) H. DALY.

No. 250.

FROM THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR G. O. ROOS-KEPPEL, K. C. I. E., Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, N.-W. F. Province.

Peshawar, March 5th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

I must apologise for the delay in answering your demi-official of the 11th February on the subject of guests for the Delhi Durbar. I was away in camp and could not get the papers of the last Durbar in 1903, which have not been touched since then and which were in great confusion.

I find that on that occasion there were, in the North-West Frontier Province Camp, 14 official guests, 11 private guests and two subordinates. This is the total of Europeans only, and does not include the "Provincial Camp".

It must be remembered that the Province was then in its infancy, and that it has grown since. We have no High—or Chief—Court, no Legislative Council, and no Chamber of Commerce. The chief Departments are the Judicial and Revenue, and the Residency in Waziristan, which ranks with them. The secondary are (1) Frontier Corps, (2) Public Works, (3) Medical, and (4) Police, while the minor Departments are (1) the Educational, and (2) Archæological. Thus the list is—

1. Chief Commissioner.
2. Secretary.
3. Assistant Secretary.
4. Personal Assistant.
5. Judicial Commissioner.
6. Revenue Commissioner.
7. Resident in Waziristan.
8. Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps.
9. Secretary, Public Works Department.
10. Administrative Medical Officer.
11. Inspector-General of Police.
12. Director of Public Instruction.
13. Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
14. Officer on special duty in charge of Provincial Camp.

Of the above list, it is obvious that Nos. 1 to 7 and No. 14 must be invited; 8 to 11 should all be invited, or none; it is hardly necessary to invite 12 and 13, as they rank very low. Allowance should be made for two European clerks (Registrars or Superintendents).

It is difficult to say how many of the incumbents of these posts will have wives next December, as some are officiating in their present posts and changes are frequent.

At the present time the incumbents of posts Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 and 13 are married, and those of Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 14 are unmarried, but some may marry before December. Either all the wives of officers selected should be invited, or none. It is certainly beyond my power to discriminate between them, and rather than do so, I should prefer that officers should be invited without their wives.

If my suggestion that Nos. 1 to 11 and No. 14 be invited is approved, this would mean 12 men and, if their wives are invited, it would mean about 8 ladies: a total of 20 official guests. If you think that this list is too long, please cut it down, and if you consider that it should be longer, I can easily add

to it, as some officers serving in the Province are higher in official rank than some Heads of Departments.

The number of officers who will be able to be absent from the Province will of course depend largely upon local political conditions; and in calculating their number I am assuming that the Frontier will be, in December next, comparatively peaceful—a large assumption.

I will carefully watch the estimates for the North-West Frontier Province Camp, and will endeavour to keep the expenditure within very reasonable bounds.

Sincerely yours,

(Sd.) G. ROOS-KEPPEL.

No. 251.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Lucknow, March 5th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I received Your Excellency's letter and the plan of the Amphitheatre yesterday morning and promptly talked it over with Colonel Maclagan and Major Crookshank, whom I had summoned here for the purpose. Sir Swinton Jacob has since arrived, and we are going to discuss their joint proposals tomorrow. There are some difficulties, *e. g.*, getting all the Chiefs, Durbaris and others who have to be accommodated, without having to extend the wings of the building so much that the length of the distance between the Central dais in which Their Majesties will first take their seats, and the raised throne to which they will subsequently proceed, will be inconveniently long. However I need not trouble Your Excellency with details on this matter until I am in a position to forward the further plan to carry out His Majesty's wishes. I confess that I regret the decision for two principal reasons, (*i*) we shall mix up the actual Durbaris and privileged spectators, as in 1903. I have received any number of suggestions from people of position as Durbaris that Eastern custom is entirely in favour of not doing so; (*ii*) I fear that the 50,000 spectators in the mound will, whatever arrangements we can make for them, see very little of the actual ceremony of the Durbar. The mound must, by reason of the troops, be at a considerable distance from Their Majesties' throne. I do not say this with any idea that the decision should not be carried out.

We will do our very best to make it a success, and I hope that Your Excellency will be satisfied with the plan when you receive it. There will be an enormous amount of earthwork to be done, and it is essential that there should be no more delay in starting the Amphitheatre if it is to be ready.

I am glad that Your Excellency thinks that the King will be pleased with the idea of having a large number of peasants, &c., gathered below the Fort on the occasion of the Garden party. I think that we ought to be able to provide them with amusements winding up with fireworks, which they would thoroughly enjoy. At our last meeting, the proceedings of which are, I am sorry to say, taking an unconscionable time to print, &c., the Committee themselves resolved that, if the Garden party could be held in the Fort and the people be collected below it, it would be unnecessary to pursue the idea of His Majesty driving out, at considerable personal inconvenience, to see a body of peasants possibly, as Your Excellency suggests, collected by the exercise of undesirable pressure. This was a Punjab idea: I was never much in favour of it, but, as I was assured by the local authorities that it would be much appreciated and would be capable of being arranged without pressure, I agreed not to oppose it.

I am delighted that Your Excellency is against more than one polo tournament, and sincerely trust that the King will abandon the idea of one for the Indian Army. We can only find two afternoons for polo, while Their Majesties are at Delhi. Friday afternoon (8th) is, indeed, unfilled, but the entries for a tournament for the Indian Army would be very large, and one afternoon would be of no use. Besides, the rest on the Friday afternoon may be acceptable, and, I suppose, that it is quite possible that Their Majesties may themselves like to see beforehand what has been arranged for the Durbar, &c. I suppose that, if His Majesty gives the cup, I should arrange for four small cups for the winners as well as for the cups for the Point-to-Point races.

I am in communication with General Peyton. He wrote that he would be delighted to be Herald were it decided to have one, and I shall now write to him definitely. He thinks that the Herald and trumpeters will all look better in *lungis*. I don't suppose that the Commander-in-Chief will make any objection on military grounds. The Life-guards trumpeters wear tabards and caps, and, if *lungis* are objected to—I can't think why they should be—caps of the same kind might be worn by the European trumpeters. General Peyton does not think that they would suffer from the sun, as they could have their helmets to wear both before and after the ceremony. While he and I would prefer the caps to helmets, we both prefer *lungis* to caps.

I am inclined to think that, were all Chiefs who cannot ride excluded from the procession there might be heartburning. There would not be any ground for it if Your Excellency were to order all the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners and Agents to the Governor-General and Members of Council (if they are in the procession) to ride. Do you think this possible?

It would save a great deal of trouble, for then all Chiefs, who would not ride, could go away from the Railway Station after the procession had started. They will all want to be there to receive Their Majesties, and the ceremony on the Ridge should, I think, be entirely for British India. I need not say that, if the procession consisted only of horsemen, besides the Queen, Lady Hardinge and the Queen's ladies in carriages, the work of marshalling and starting it would be greatly reduced. Personally I think that it would look *much* finer as a procession.

Lord Crewe said that *a* crown was coming from England: I hope that this is so, as it would be an impossible task to have to get one made in India on the spur of the moment.

I cordially agree with Your Excellency that it would be a great thing if we could have some representatives of the Police inspected by the King. May I defer definite proposals as to the nature of the force to be inspected until I can discuss the matter with Mr. French, Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, and Mr. Cleveland, who is still on leave? They and I are to work out together the police arrangements at the Durbar. Each Government will bring some police for its camps, Central and Provincial, and towards the end of the time His Majesty might inspect some of the police who had been at work at the Durbar (all could not of course attend), the numbers being limited for each Province, and only the smartest allowed to join the inspection. The effect of this recognition of the police would be admirable. It could perhaps take place on the morning of the 15th as well as the Reception of Native officers of the Indian Army, but this does not demand immediate settlement.

* * * * * * *

I was afraid that the financial boon would be an impossibility.

I will arrange to have Your Excellency's suggestion about the cancellation for the Durbar Post Office carried out.

I have written to the P. & O. Company in the sense suggested by you.

I return the enclosure extracted from the *Tribune*.

We have been trying to get the Indian Engineer, Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, now a pensioner belonging to the Patiala State, who was in charge of the works at the Durbar last time, to undertake some work on our behalf at Delhi. He is getting on for 60, I believe, and therefore too old for any heavy executive work. He applied from England for employment, but has so far not answered our reply to him, and Colonel Maclagan, the representative of the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department on our Committee, told me yesterday that he believed that he was not coming out to India at all—we can see. We have asked Sardar Bahadur Ram Singh to submit a design for the

Amphitheatre, but have not received one as yet. It will be too late, but in any case we intend to get his assistance in the decoration of the pandal at the Amphitheatre. He is a *very* good man. I don't know whether Your Excellency would be prepared to utilize him in connection with the decoration of Their Majesties' tents.

We propose to put an Indian in charge of the Press Camp. Scindia suggested a Mahommedan, who had been on duty with the Amir, at the last meeting.

As to the initial paragraph it is most unjust. Major Crookshank, the Superintendent of Works, and Mr. Pitkeathly, the Electrical Engineer, are United Provinces men. I suggested their appointment when the Chief Engineer of the Punjab told me that he could not provide men. Under them are some European officers, one a Sapper, and one an Assistant Engineer from the United Provinces. Colonel Maclagan asked me for the latter: I objected on the ground that the Assistant Engineer ought to come from the Punjab. The reply was that the Punjab Government could not give a man. The Indians employed are, to the best of my belief, all Punjab men. Major Smallwood asked for a particular Police officer from the United Provinces for the charge of the King's Camp. I refused, saying that it was the duty and the right of the Punjab Police to furnish the officer for this honourable duty.

* * * * * * *

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 252.

Replies have now been received from all the major provinces except United Provinces and it is hardly necessary to await that, as it is understood these replies will be referred to Sir John Hewett.

2. Bombay and Madras do not give much information, but the tables below tabulate the proposals so far as they have been made and compare them with the last Durbar.

3. There seems to be no strong opposition to the limitation of private guests, and the exclusion of daughters; so to simplify tables, ladies and private guests are omitted as well as the family of the head of the administration and his personal and camp staff.

4. It should be noticed that these proposals are entirely limited to the Head-Quarter camps and make no reference except incidentally to the Provincial Camps.

5. The following remarks are made about the various provinces.

Burma.—These proposals are presented in a very useful form showing how the lists can be cut down. If it is desired to further reduce the list, the only suggestions that occur are the omission of every one below 40 on the list—except perhaps the Inspector-General of Police,

and the Director of Public Instruction, and the reduction of non-official representatives or their inclusion as private guests.

Among the reductions proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor himself the only one that seems doubtful is that of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, and the Judges of the Chief Court.

No mention is made of the seven Indian Non-official Members of the Legislative Council; presumably they would be included in the Provincial Camp.

Bengal.—The various points raised by the Lieutenant-Governor are for orders. A very small reduction could be made by cutting out all below 40, except Inspector-General of Police and Director of Public Instruction, but these two would in this case come in under 27 as Members of the Legislative Council.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Similar remarks apply. The list makes no provision for 20 Native and 5 European Non-official Members of the Legislative Council. The arrangements in regard to them might follow the lines to be laid down for Bengal proper.

Bombay.—This letter does not give much assistance and the table only shows who were asked last time. There was a good deal of feeling there, because all the Judges of the High Court were not invited, but the addition of five Judges will rather expand the list. The Legislatures too are much bigger than before.

Madras.—Similar remarks.

Punjab.—This list could be considerably reduced by the exclusion of everyone below 40 except Inspector-General of Police and Director of Public Instruction, and the transfer of five Non-official Indian Members of Legislative Council to the Provincial camps.

The question whether all the Judges of the Chief Court should be invited is for consideration

General.—In view of the large extension of Legislative Councils, it is open to question whether Non-official Europeans require separate representation, and there need be the less hesitation in excluding some of the higher officers, like Commissioners, who have not been selected to sit upon these Councils.

Central Provinces.—The list seems well devised. Commissioners of Settlements and Excise, and possibly the two Additional Judicial Commissioners, might be omitted. This would make the numbers practically the same as last time.

The Director of Public Instruction and Inspector-General of Police hold a lower place here on the list of precedence, as it is a Local Administration as distinguished from a Local Government.

The reports from the other Local Administrations and Agencies have not yet all been received and printed, but they will have to be dealt with on rather different lines and can be taken up separately.

The question of *Provincial* Camps will also have to be taken up separately.

The statements have been hurriedly prepared and may contain a few inaccuracies, but are probably sufficiently exact for the discussion of general principles.

The 6th March 1911. J. H. DuBoulay.

These notes might, I think, be printed and sent to Sir J. Hewett for his observations and suggestions. I should have thought that, with the exception of Inspectors-General of Police, we might well draw the line at No. 40 in the Warrant of Precedence.

The 6th March 1911. Hardinge.

Number in List of Precedence.	Description.	Number if all Secretaries and Heads of Depts. included.	Number reduced.	Number last time.
17	Chief Judge	1	1	1
19	Additional Member, Governor-General's Council (Financial Commissioner).	1	1	...
20	Bishop	1	1	...
23	Judges	5	2	...
23	Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma ...	1	...	...
25	Major-General Commanding Burma ...	1	1	...
25	" " " Mandalay ...	1	...	...
27—25	Financial Commissionner	1	1	1
27—54	Advocate-General	1	1	1
27—33	Chief Secretary	1	1	1
27—40	Secretaries	2	2	1
27	Non-official Members, Legislative Council ...	2	2	1
34	Chief-Engineer	1	...	...
37	Brigadier-General, Rangoon	1	...	...
38	Commissioners	8	1	1
40	Secretary	1	...	1
46	Inspector-General of Police	1	1	1
46	Inspector-General of Prisons	1	...	...
46	Director of Public Instruction	1	1	...
46	Accountant-General	1	...	...
47	Commissioner of Settlements	1	1	...
?	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals ...	1	1	...
54	Chief Conservator	1	1	...
55	Commissioner of Police	1	...	...
0	Principal Port Officer	1	1	1
66	Postmaster-General	1	...	...
66	Sanitary Commissioner	1	...	...
69	Director of Telegraphs	1	...	...
70	Director of Agriculture	1	...	...
70	Commissioner of Excise	1	...	...
0	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department ...	1	...	...
0	Non-officials	9	5	2
	TOTAL ...	53	25	12

BENGAL.

Number in List of Precedence.	Description.	Number proposed.	Number reduced.	Number last time.
13	Members, Executive Council	3	...	...
25	Board of Revenue	1	...	1
27—33	Chief Secretary	1	...	1
27—32	Sanitary Commissioner	1	...	2
27—40	Secretaries	5	...	4
27—46	Inspector-General of Police	1	...	1
27—46	Director of Public Instruction	1	...	1
27—50	Chairman, Corporation	1	...	1
27	Representative European Non-official Members, Legislative Council	3	...	1
37	General Officer Commanding Presidency ...	1	...	1
?	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals ...	1	...	1
46	„ „ Prisons	1	...	1
55	Commissioner of Police	1	...	...
0	Other Non-officials	5	...	10*
		26		
	European Members, Legislative Council ...	9†		
	Hindu „ „ „ ...	19†		
	Mahommedan Members, Legislative Council ...	7†		
	Christian, Native „ „ „ ...	1†		
7	Chief Justice	...	...	1
16	Judges of High Court	...	...	3
30	Advocate-General	...	...	1
46	Accountant-General	...	...	1
27	President, Chamber of Commerce, and Member, Governor-General's Legislative Council ...	...	...	1
0	Under-Secretary	...	...	1
0	Bishop's Chaplain	...	...	1

* Apparently includes all private guests.

† It is suggested that these should be in the Provincial Camp.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Number in List of Precedence.		Description.	Number proposed.	Number reduced.	Number last time.
27	25	Members, Board of Revenue			2
	38	Divisional Commissioners			5
	40	Secretaries			4
	46	Director of Public Instruction			1
	47	Director of Land Records			1
		Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals			1
	54	Legal Remembrancer			1
	0	District Judge			1
	46	Inspector-General of Police			1
	46	Inspector-General of Prisons			1
	46	Accountant-General			1

This list takes no account of 20 Native and 5 European Non-official Members of Legislative Council.

BOMBAY.

Number in List of Precedence.		Description.	Number proposed.	Number reduced.	Number last time.
13		Members of Council, Executive			2
11		Chief Justice			1
16		Judges of High Court			1
27	40	Secretaries			2
	25	Commissioners			2
	54	Advocate-General			1
	27	Non-officials			5
36		Archdeacon, Bombay			1
+		Surgeon-General			1
40		Secretaries			3
25		Commissioners			2
37		Brigadier-General and Resident, Aden ...			1
46		Inspector-General of Police			1
0		Non-officials			2

Native Members of Bombay Legislative Council were in Bombay Provincial Camp.

MADRAS.

Number in List of Precedence.	Description.	Number proposed.	Number reduced.	Number last time.
13	Members, Executive Council	...	...	2
11	Chief Justice	...	...	1
16	Judge	...	...	1
25	Members, Board of Revenue	...	...	2
40	Secretaries	...	...	3
	Non-official	...	...	1
46	Director of Public Instruction	...	...	1
?	Surgeon-General	...	...	1
	Non-officials	...	...	2

Native Members of Madras Legislative Council were in the Provincial Camp.

PUNJAB.

Number in List of Precedence.	Description.	Number proposed.	Number reduced.	Number last time.
17	Chief Judge	1	...	1
23	Judges of Chief Court	6	...	1
20	Bishop of Lahore	1	...	1
25	Financial Commissioner	1	...	1
25—27	Financial Commissioners	2	...	...
27—38	Divisional Commissioners	1	...	5
27—33	Chief Secretary	1	...	1
27—40	Secretaries	2	...	2
27—46	Director of Public Instruction	1	...	1
27	Non-official Members, Legislative Council ...	10*	...	...
28	Vice-Chancellor	1	...	...
40	Chief Engineers and Secretaries	2	...	2
?	Inspector General of Civil Hospitals ...	1	...	1
43	Inspector-General of Police	1	...	1
46	Inspector General of Prisons	1	...	1
46	Accountant-General	1	...	1
49	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	1	...	...
54	Chief Conservator	1	...	...
66	Postmaster General	1	...	...
69	Director of Telegraphs	1	...	...
70	Director of Agriculture	1	...	...
0	Under-Secretary, Political Department ...	1	...	1
0	Non-officials	3	...	...
0	Miscellaneous	...	...	3
	TOTAL ...	42	...	23

* Five would probably not be in the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Number in List of Precedence.	Description.	Number proposed.	Number reduced.	Number last time.
35	Bishop of Nagpur	1	...	...
?	Financial Commissioner	1	...	...
26	Judicial Commissioner	1	...	1
26	Additional Judicial Commissioners ...	2	...	...
38	Commissioners of Divisions	3	...	2
34	Chief Engineer	1	...	...
67	Inspector-General of Police	1	...	1
?	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals ...	1	...	...
54	Chief Conservator	1	...	...
48	Chief Secretary	1	...	1
61	Secretary	1	...	2
67	Director of Public Instruction	1	...	1
	General Officer Commanding	1	...	1
47	Commissioner of Settlements	1	...	1
70	Commissioner of Excise	1	...	1
	Berar Officer	1	...	...
	Non-official	1	...	...
34	Military Accountant General	...	...	1
0	Principal, Roorkee	...	...	1
0	Divisional Judge	...	...	1
0	Civil Surgeon	...	...	1
0	Assistant Commissioner	...	...	1
?	Administrative Medical Officer	...	...	1
	TOTAL ...	20	...	17

No. 252a.

To THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR A. H. McMAHON, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 7th, 1911.

MY DEAR McMAHON,

Herewith a copy of my notes *re* Provincial Camps. (The last sentence of His Excellency's Minute has been printed by mistake.)

If you think it should not go to Sir John Hewett, please let me know sharp: I don't want to get the thing into a wrong track.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 253.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 7th March 1911.

My letter 9th February, paragraph 13. King is having cups made. Please wire if His Majesty's offer give two polo cups accepted.

No. 254.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 7th March 1911.

Your telegram of 1st. Their Majesties approve your proposed tour for Queen in Rajputana, but place of meeting of Their Majesties before Calcutta requires further consideration.

No. 255.

Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces, to Viceroy.

Telegram, Lucknow, 8th March 1911.

Plans for Durbar will be ready in a day or two. Will be promptly sent to Your Excellency. Earthwork for amphitheatre and mound for 56,000 persons will be very heavy. Only certain method of getting it done promptly and cheaply is to employ more military. I am asking Chief for two more Pioneer Regiments.

No. 256.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, Buckingham Palace, London.

Telegram, No. 32, 8th March 1911, 1-45 p. m.

Your telegram of 7th. One polo cup will be enough.

No. 257.

From THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Lucknow, March 8th, 1911.

My dear Lord Hardinge,

I must apologise for the delay in replying to Your Excellency's letter of February 11th on the subject of the expenditure on the Lieutenant-Governor's

and the United Provinces' Provincial Camps at Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Durbar. The camps will not be under my charge, but, as Mr. Porter will not be here till the end of the month, I am assuming that you will expect an answer from me.

I venture to think that the principles which Your Excellency suggests for the regulation of the official guests in the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp are excellent. I will now proceed to show how they will affect the numbers to be accommodated in the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp—

(i) The Provincial Council now consists of 50 compared with 15 in 1903. Of these 50, there are 22 to be accommodated in the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp (the rest going to the Provincial Camp). In addition to the 22 Members there are 17 of their wives to be provided for.

(ii) *High Court.*—There is now a Court of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. In 1903 the only High Court of which all the Judges were invited to Delhi, was the North-West Provinces High Court. I think that this is a good precedent. There will be seven Judges and five wives to be accommodated.

In Oudh the place of the High Court is taken by the Judicial Commissioner's Court, which consists of three Judges. I do not think it necessary to invite more than the Senior Judge, who is married.

(iii) The following are the Heads of the Departments who should, I think, be invited (they not being in the Legislative Council) :—

The Bishop of Lucknow (unmarried).

The Accountant-General (married).

The Senior Conservator of Forests to represent the Forest Department (married).

(iv) The Commissioner of Rohilkhand is Agent for the Lieutenant-Governor with the Nawab of Rampur, and the Commissioner of Kumaun Agent with the Raja of Tehri.

These two officers should be in the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp to look after their Chiefs. The Agent with the Maharaja of Benares is in the Legislative Council. Both the Commissioner of Rohilkhand and the Commissioner of Kumaun are married.

(v) The non-officials might be—The Roman Catholic Archbishop, Sir Alexander McRobert, a former President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a leading member of the bar might also be asked. The President of the Chamber of Commerce will come as a Member of Council, and three of the four Honorary A.-D.-C.'s to the Lieutenant-Governor are non-officials, who will represent the Volunteers well.

(vi) The officers needed for duty with the camp. These are—

(i) The officer on special duty and his wife.

(ii) The Political Under Secretary to Government and his wife.

(iii) A medical and a police officer. Unmarried officers might be selected for these duties.

(iv) There remain the Lieutenant-Governor, his wife and staff, and the private guests (10). The staff will be Private Secretary, A.-D.-C., two extra A.-D.-C's., and the four Volunteer officers who are Honorary A.-D.-C.'s.

This may seem a large number, but this Province is, in point of numbers, the second in India, and I do not know how to suggest a reduction in the numbers. Perhaps, after considering the replies from other Provinces, Your Excellency may be in a position to direct a reduction somewhere.

In 1903 the occupants of the Provincial Camps were not looked after with sufficient attention, and there was great grumbling on this subject. It is still remembered, and, in the nine years that have passed since then, the standard of comfort demanded by the class, who will occupy the Provincial Camp, has risen. They must be treated like the Lieutenant-Governor's guests and have arrangements for electric light and water made for them. Though they are not catered for, they require other amenities, and the cost of the Provincial Camp must certainly be considerably higher than it was in 1903. The net cost of the two camps in that year was Rs. 1,85,000. I have had an estimate made of the cost for this Durbar, and I think that with proper economy the net cost can be kept down to 2 lakhs (Rs. 2,00,000).

With all respect,

Believe me, &c.,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

List of Occupants suggested for Camp of Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

	G.	L.
Lieutenant-Governor and wife	1	1
Staff	4	—
Honorary A.-D.-C.'s (Volunteers)	4	—
Private guests (10)	5	5
Members of Council and wives	22	17
High Court and Judicial Commissioner and wives ...	8	6
Heads of Departments (not in Council)	3	2
Non-officials not asked in any other capacity	3	1
Officers on duty in Camp	4	2
Agents to the Lieut-Governor with the Nawab of Rampur and the Raja of Tehri	2	2
	56	36

No. 257a.

To THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR A. H. MacMAHON, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 8th, 1911.

MY DEAR MACMAHON,

As suggested in our conversation last night I send herewith the answers I have received from the various local administrations on the subject of their camps on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. As I understand the matter, His Excellency wishes these replies to be examined and criticised by Sir John Hewett, and as you are aware he has approved of that course in regard to the major Local Governments I take it that the final orders about camps will have to be issued departmentally, and that in the case of the local administrations, about which I am forwarding letters, those orders will have to issue from the Foreign Department. It will perhaps be better therefore if you would have any general criticisms or suggestions that there may be to make before the papers go to Sir John Hewett put together in the Foreign Office.

I am not quite sure whether the question of Provincial Camps as opposed to Head-Quarter Camps of Local Governments and Administrations ought not to be taken up in the same way as the Head-Quarter Camps, and also the question will have to be considered by some one as to whether there should not be other camps besides those of the people to whom I have written. For example, last time Baroda seems to have had a separate camp, a lot of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding had camps, and there were a number of other camps for Police, Press, Consular Representatives, Railways and so forth.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 257b.

FROM THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL C. ARCHER, C. I. E., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

Quetta, March 9th, 1911.

DEAR MR. DUBOULAY,

I regret that there has been some delay in answering your demi-official letter of the 11th/15th February on the subject of the arrangements for the Baluchistan Central Camp at Delhi on the occasion of the Royal Durbar.

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GSL

The official communications from the Finance Department calling for estimates of expenditure have now been received, and the estimates are under preparation. In framing them I will see that His Excellency the Viceroy's wishes regarding the exercise of all practicable economy are carefully attended to.

As regards the question of the number of guests, I fully recognise the desirability of applying, so far as possible, a perfectly uniform standard in all Provinces in determining what official guests should be invited. The position of Baluchistan in this matter is, however, somewhat peculiar. We have no Legislative Council, and, apart from Chiefs and Notables, who will be accommodated in the Provincial Camp, none of the members of our non-official community are of sufficient prominence to warrant their inclusion in the list of invitations. On the other hand, our Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners occupy a position of greater prominence, in their vast sparsely-peopled charges, than do officers of corresponding official rank in India. It would, I apprehend, have a bad political effect if none of these officers were summoned as official guests, while numerous Chiefs and Notables under their political or administrative control are being invited. Accordingly, if Colonel Ramsay thinks as I do, he will be anxious to follow the precedent of 1903 and invite at least the two senior Political Agents.

There appear to have been 14 or 15 official guests, including ladies, in 1903. I could have wished, in view of His Excellency's instructions, to reduce this number, but the great extension of Quetta in the last eight years, and the addition to our community of the Indian Staff College, render this, I fear, impossible. I attach a provisional list of the official guests whom I would propose to invite, and I trust that it will be approved.

These proposals, I should explain, represent only my own views, and I cannot be certain that Colonel Ramsay will agree with them in all points, but I do not suppose that he will wish to modify the list to any great extent. It is not easy to forecast the exact numbers, because it is not certain which of the appointments named in the list will be held by married officers at the time of the Durbar, nor whether the wives of such married officers will be able to accompany them. But it may be assumed that the total number of official guests would be about 15, if these proposals were accepted.

I think that the limit of six suggested for the number of private guests is quite suitable.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) C. ARCHER.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.]

LIST OF GUESTS.

	No. of guests.
The General Officer Commanding, IV (Quetta) Division	1
Commandant, Indian Staff College	1
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan	1
Commanding Royal Engineer (Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department)	1
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer	1
Senior Assistant Adjutant-General, IV (Quetta) Division	1
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General	1
Two Political Agents	2
	9
It may be expected that about 2/3rds of the above will be married officers whose wives will accompany them. The probable total number of official guests will thus be	15

No. 258.

To COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 9th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR BIGGE,

I have not much to tell you this week, but I thank you for your telegrams which helped me on considerably. Please continue to send telegrams expressing your opinion on the numbered paragraphs in my letters when they reach you: it saves so much time.

2. I am glad that the Queen likes the idea of the trip that I proposed for her during the interval between Delhi and Calcutta. I prepared it in consultation with Sir Walter Lawrence, and I shall put a certain Major Bannerman, Political Agent at Kotah, who is a charming man, in charge of that part of the Queen's stay in India. He will do it very well, and I think that the Queen will have a very agreeable and interesting journey. I shall be glad if you will kindly tell me how many people will accompany Her Majesty on that journey, as I must make arrangements at once for a separate train for the Queen.

3. Another point that I should like to know, if possible, is how long the King will stay at Bombay. My reason for asking is that I shall be there to receive His Majesty, but I wish, with His Majesty's permission, to leave shortly afterwards in order to be at Delhi to receive His Majesty there also. It would be desirable also, if possible, to send all the King's heavy luggage, servants, &c., to Delhi in advance, so that the King's Camp might be in some sort of order by the time of Their Majesties' arrival.

4. Although it is less than a fortnight ago that I received your plan, you will be interested to hear that there are already two regiments of Pioneers hard at work making the necessary earthworks for the amphitheatre and mound, and we are just applying to the Commander-in-Chief for two more regiments of Pioneers to help them. It will be an enormous task, and it has to be done before the beginning of the rains.

* * * * * * *

Yours, &c.,
(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 259.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Lucknow, March 9th, 1911.

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I have some recollection—though I cannot trace any reference to the matter in my papers—of the question of a naval contingent being present at the Royal Durbar at Delhi. I have an idea that I have seen a decision somewhere that a naval contingent is not to go to Delhi, but, if my memory has deceived me as regards this, I hope that Your Excellency will forgive me for writing. I have been thinking over the matter a good deal. Quite apart from the natural desire of the navy to be represented, it seems to me that there would be great advantages from a political point of view in having a contingent at Delhi. Very few Indians realise what a protection the navy is to the Empire, or understand even what one of our sailors is like. The more knowledge there is on the subject the better, and if a naval contingent were seen drawing the guns past at the march past, I feel sure that they would excite wonder and admiration among the Indian spectators. I feel sure that guns could be provided for them to work with. I hope that Your Excellency will not consider that I am presuming in writing about this matter.

With all respect,

Believe me, yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 259a.

Extract from a letter from Sir Richmond Ritchie, K. C. B., Under Secretary of State fo India, to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 10th March 1911.

Though I am in no way behind the scenes, I have seen quite enough to appreciate the difficulty you speak of, as caused by the springing of crude ideas about the Durbar on the Secretary of State from high quarters. However, arrangements have been made by which such proposals are to be discussed between Wigram and Dunlop Smith, who are to report to their respective masters, before the subjects are discussed between His Majesty and the Secretary of State. This plan, if properly carried out, should facilitate the transaction of sound business. The idea, I believe, originated from the King.

The Radicals in the House of Commons are very angry about the expenditure on the Durbar. So much the better, if the result is to soften the hearts of the Treasury, which at present are uncommonly hard, towards the idea of a substantial largesse. Gupta, who is a rigid economist, assures us that the expenditure will not be unpopular in India, which is the real point.

No. 259b.

FROM COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Buckingham Palace, March 10th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR VICEROY,

Many thanks for your letter of the 15th February, and your memorandum of the 16th February. Crewe's illness and the probability of his not being able to resume work for at least three months is a most serious matter for us, as already he had got the threads of the visit to India in his own hands, and now Morley steps in and will wish to know everything.

1. *The Queen's Tour.*—I have wired to you that Their Majesties approve of your proposals for a tour in Rajputana for the Queen between Delhi and Calcutta. The Queen has heard that there is not much to be seen at Deoli, and suggests not spending more time there than is necessary.

I do not know if it is possible for Her Majesty to get from Bundi to Ajmer in one day. She might halt at Deoli for luncheon.

General Sir Stuart Beatson, who is going out to India as an Equerry to the King, will probably accompany the Queen, and he knows this part of the country well.

2. *Visit to Calcutta.*—It is most kind of you to offer to put up all the suite at Calcutta, and I expect the King, after seeing Grimston, will avail himself of your hospitable invitation.

3. *The King's Visit to Agra.*—I fully realise what a big *bandobast* and expense it would be to have another large standing camp at Agra, and that this will be necessary if the King and Queen go to Agra together.

I still hope that His Majesty will decide to go straight from Calcutta to Bombay, giving up Agra and any idea of a second shoot.

I have just had a letter from Morley, copy of which I enclose, but I shall not be able to see the King and show it to him until after the mail has gone.

If this is the programme, the Queen will probably go to Agra directly after Delhi before the Rajputana trip. I presume the Circuit House and some tents in the compound will suffice for Her Majesty and those who accompany her.

Disposal of Suite from Home between Delhi and Calcutta.—I expect the King will take 10 or 12 of the suite from home to Nepal. One or two of the suite will probably have friends in India, and wish to go and visit them, while the remainder might go with the Queen, unless you have any better proposal.

I do not yet know what Lord Crewe, with his two Secretaries, Dunlop Smith and Lucas, wishes to do. In a letter to me he says—"After Delhi there will be so much political work for me to go through with the Viceroy.....", and from this I infer that he would like to go with you after Delhi, as there will not be much time for political discussions when Their Majesties have reached Calcutta. But, of course, we are now quite uncertain about Crewe's future, though he is making better progress to recovery than was at first anticipated.

5. *Amphitheatre and Troops at the Durbar Ceremony.*—You will probably wish to modify your proposals contained in your memorandum, paragraphs 2 and 3, after receving the King's wishes regarding the Durbar ceremony, and it will be better for us to wait until we receive your plans, &c.

6. *Investiture.*—With reference to paragraphs 4 and 5 of your memorandum, the King approves of the Investiture being held in the large reception tent, and of not unduly prolonging the ceremony. When the proposed programme of the ceremonial is submitted to the King, the actual details can be discussed.

7. *Garden Party and Fireworks.*—The King thinks your suggestion of having the Garden Party in the Fort an admirable one. His Majesty asked whether you proposed to have the fireworks commenced in the daylight; if not, whether it was necessary for Their Majesties to be present at the fireworks.

8. *Veterans.*—The King quite approves that the Veterans mentioned by you in paragraph 8 of the memorandum should be invited to Delhi, but His Majesty asks why you do not wish them to march past. Is it because you think they are physically unfit to do so?

His Majesty has heard that at the last Durbar the entry of these Mutiny heroes on foot was most impressive and emotional.

9. *Stamps.*—Was a *special stamp* issued at the last Durbar, besides the set of stamps in current use which were obliterated with the Durbar Head Office date stamp, and included in a special edition of the Indian Postal Guide which the King has seen? If there was a special Durbar stamp, will you kindly send one for His Majesty's inspection? The King has no objection to the set of stamps in current issue being included in an Indian Postal Guide, as was done at the last Durbar. I hear one speculator there bought up the bulk of the edition, and that the Indian Postal Guide Special Coronation Edition is now quoted at 21*s.*!

10. *Parade Church Service.*—The King will certainly attend Divine Service in camp on Sunday, the 10th December, but does not wa t a repetition of the theatrical performance of the last Durbar, when the band sang through megaphones, &c. His Majesty only remarked to me the other day what a pity it was that Sunday was not more generally observed in India, and this was his impression in 1905-06

11. *Official Painter and Historian.*—I have only received one application from a painter, Mr. Herbert Olivier, recommended by the Duke of Connaught and Lady Wyllie. He has been in India before. Could you find out anything about him? If you will kindly let me have the names of the applicants, I could consult the President of the Royal Academy.

The King rather thinks of Rider Haggard to chronicle the history of the visit, but nothing has been settled. If an official painter and historian are appointed, I suppose the Government of India will make some terms with them.

I am told that in 1903 Mr. R. D. Mackenzie painted a picture of the State Entry for which he received Rs. 22,000 from the Government of India, after the picture had been approved by a competent jury, and that Mr. Stephen Wheeler compiled the history, for which he received an honorarium of £300, and a free passage to and from India.

The drawback to appointing an official painter is that his pictures have to be accepted, however bad they may be, whereas the work of the historian can be edited.

The King thinks that the big ceremonies at Delhi should be painted, and an official account written, but wishes to know your views on the subject, and if you have any recommendations.

12. *Official Photographer.*—The King will probably bring out a photographer for taking snapshots, &c., but he will not be considered the official photographer. Would it not be better for the Durbar Committee to arrange about the photographers, as there are many firms in India whose claims cannot be ignored? I will refer all photographers who apply here to the Secretary of the Durbar Committee.

13. *Programme.*—The only comments the King made on paragraph 12 of your memorandum were that he asked if it might not be possible to condense the visits of Chiefs into two days, and that the presentation of Colours must be added to the programme.

14. *Polo Cups.*—I have received your telegram that one Polo Cup is sufficient. The King is now having designs submitted for one Race Cup and one Polo Cup. Will you kindly let me have proposals as to the inscriptions these Cups should bear?

15. *Concessions.*—I understand from Dunlop Smith that a Committee is now sitting in India to consider the Statutes of Orders and Medals like the Imperial Service Order, Victoria Cross, Albert Medal, &c., which at present are not open to Indians, and will in due course submit their recommendations.

I hear that the question of the appointment of A.-D-C.-Generals of the Indian Army is under discussion *in India.* I hope this is the case, as here things move slowly, and the King wishes to get matters settled as much as

possible before the Coronation. Please let me know when your recommendations reach the India Office, so that I can press the authorities there.

The question about Commissions was being considered by Lord Crewe just before his accident, and I have told Dunlop Smith that it is imperative for some decision to be arrived at as early as possible.

As the Government and everyone else is at their wits' end to create some great boon or concession, the King is terribly disappointed that the Government of India should have announced the gift of proprietary right of the settlers in the Canal Colonies of the Punjab. His Majesty is told that this is one of the greatest concessions ever given to the people in India, affecting thousands of his subjects in the Punjab and raising them from mere tenants to proprietors.

Reports reach His Majesty from Indians and Anglo-Indians of distinction that mere Durbars, *tamashas*, a shower of honours, titles and privileges on the Princes and nobility will avail nothing unless we touch the imagination of the mass of this growing, restless, enquiring, powerful, doubting city and urban population of India, and that it would be better that there should be no visit rather than that His Majesty should hold a Durbar without being able to announce some tangible boon to the people.

His Majesty feels that the present outlook is decidedly depressing, having regard to the nonresponsive and unsympathetic attitude assumed by the Government towards any contribution from Home funds. Indeed, the Treasury suggest that India is better able to shower largesse than they are!

Under these circumstances, His Majesty feels sure that you will reserve all important concessions for him to announce at Delhi.

16. *The Crown.*—The Secretary of State in Council has approved the expenditure of a sum of £1,000 to defray the cost of providing and conveying to India and back the Imperial Crown to be assumed by His Majesty on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, but there the matter ends at present.

The King has had an interview with Garrard, the Crown Jeweller, who is preparing an estimate. I am afraid that £1,000 may not cover the expense. The idea of breaking up the crown when it is returned to Garrard raises an ugly thought as to what effect such a course would have on the Native mind. Surely it would mean either desecration, or that its use had been a mere sham and that no value, still less sanctity, was attached to it.

Yours ever,
(Sd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Letter from Lord Morley to Sir Arthur Bigge, dated the 10th March 1911.

I find that Crewe and Hardinge have been giving further consideration to the question whether it would be possible to arrange a second shoot, in addition to the Nepal Shoot, in the United Provinces or elsewhere. Crewe was just about to write to you, when the accident occurred, to say that he and Hardinge feared that the allotment of time to a second shoot must be held to be inconsistent with the replies given on His Majesty's behalf to the Madras Presidency and to the Nizam, which were explicitly based on the strict limitations of time.

The King, I daresay, will share their view, as I do, that this difficulty is insuperable.

No. 260.

Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, to Viceroy.

Telegram, Lucknow, 10th March 1911, 3-40 p. m.

Finance Department letter of 23rd February places all arrangements for King's Camp under Your Excellency's direct control. But no estimates have, I understand, been sanctioned as yet. Unless work on levelling, camp, &c., is pushed on great delay will be caused in preparing roads, gardens and providing for water-supply. I venture to suggest that Your Excellency might sanction advance of Rs. 30,000 to officer in charge of King's Camp.

No. 261.

Secretary of State to Viceroy. (Finance Dept.)

Telegram, 10th March 1911, 4-15 p. m. (Recd. 11th, 6 a. m.)

Delhi Coronation Durbar. Your telegram, dated 21st February. Hewett. I sanction your proposal.

No. 262.

To THE HON'BLE Mr. J. S. MESTON, C.S.I., Secy. to the Government of India, Finance Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 10th, 1911.

My dear Meston,

His Excellency would be grateful if this could be arranged. Would you return the telegram and let me know whether this can be done, in order that I may inform Sir John. His Excellency understands there should be no difficulty, as two lakhs have been provided for contingent expenditure.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, dated 10th March 1911.

No. 262a.

FROM THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR A. H. McMAHON, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Calcutta, March 10th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

I have two letters of yours to reply to:—

(1) of the 7th instant, forwarding your note, which is to be sent to Sir John Hewett, on the subject of the Head-Quarter Camps of the major provinces;

(2) of the 8th, sending me the answers received on the same subject from the Local Administrations.

As regards (1), I am in general accord with your suggestion that official guests might be restricted to those above and including No. 40 in the Warrant of Precedence for India. A few exceptions, such as Inspectors-General of Police and Directors of Public Instruction, seem necessary as you propose.

I can think of no further suggestions to make at the present moment, and I understand your note will now go to Sir John Hewett for his opinion.

As regards (2), in the case of Local Administrations and minor provinces, such as the Central Provinces, there will have to be some relaxation of the above rule to admit of important local Heads of Departments, who are below No. 40 in the Warrant, being included. It will be difficult to lay down an arbitrary rule applicable to all, and it will probably suffice to scrutinise the list of proposed guests in each Administration by the light of the 1903 list and make deductions, where necessary, to establish uniformity, as in the case of ladies, other than wives, private guests, &c., &c.

I do not know if you are sending the answers from Local Administrations also to Sir John Hewett, but, if not, I will proceed to deal with them in detail in the Foreign Department and put up replies to questions raised therein for His Excellency's approval.

I come now to the general question of the medium through which decisions arrived at on the various points raised in these letters, whether from the major provinces or minor provinces and Local Administrations, should be communicated and replies sent.

I discussed the question this afternoon with the Hon'ble Home Member and the Home Secretary. They are strongly of opinion that the matter should be dealt with in the Foreign Department, who will consult the Home Department on points which need reference to them. In this I agree. The main reason urged for this is that decisions issuing from the Foreign Department

will be understood to emanate from His Excellency and be more appreciated by the major provinces than if they issued from the Home or other Departments.

If His Excellency concurs in this view, I will take action in regard to *all* the answers you have received, as soon as you communicate to me Sir J. Hewett's views on your present references and His Excellency's orders thereon. The matter of replies should be taken up without delay.

Provincial Camps, as opposed to Head-Quarter Camps, should, as regards general questions, be treated in the same way. They give us less trouble than Head-Quarter Camps, as few questions arise in regard to them that the Local Governments concerned cannot deal with themselves.

At the conclusion of your letter of the 8th you ask if there should not be other camps besides those of the people you have written to.

Arrangements are being made for several other camps. Besides the Head-Quarter and Provincial Camps of each Province and Administration there are—

(1) Commander-in-Chief's Camp.

(2) Camps of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Northern and Southern Armies.

These are entirely under military management, who fight their own battles with the Finance Department, but the Coronation Durbar Committee allot sites. This has been already done.

(3) Government of India Camp. Managed by the Home Member. This includes the Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Heads of important Departments, Secretaries to Government of India, Bishops, Naval Commander-in-Chief and a crowd of others who have to be invited. It is a very large camp.

(4) Foreign Office Camp. This includes members of the Central Delhi Coronation Durbar Committee, the executive officers of that Committee, members of Foreign Department and special duty officers of the Political Department on Durbar duty and the Consular body of India, *i. e.*, all Consuls-General, &c. This also is a very large camp and is managed by the Foreign Department.

(5) Press Camps. One for European Press and one for Native Press. This is managed directly by the Coronation Durbar Committee.

6) Camps of Ruling Chiefs and lesser Chiefs. Each Chief has his own camp, and these are grouped together in territorial blocks, *i. e.*, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajputana, &c., &c. These are under the Foreign Department, and each are worked by Political Officers appointed by each Local Administration.

(7) Overflow camps for Ruling Chiefs. These are at some distance off. They include the retinues over and above the numbers allowed in (6), stables, motor garages, elephant stables, &c., &c.

They are under the Foreign Department and managed in same way as (6).

(8) Visitors' Camps. There will be perhaps two or perhaps more very large camps, and they are managed directly by the Coronation Durbar Committee.

(9) Imperial Service Troops Camps. General questions regarding these are settled by Foreign Department. The camps are under the supervision of our Imperial Service Troops British Officers, but are paid for and supplied by the Chiefs.

(10) Cadet Corps Camp. Under the Foreign Department.

(11) Hospital Camps. Under the Medical Department.

Then there are numerous other camps such as Railway, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Police Camps, and so on. All under their respective Departments.

These, like all other camps, have had sites allotted to them by the Coronation Durbar Committee.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) A. H. McMAHON.

No. 263.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 88, 11th March 1911, 2-40 p. m.

Private. Crown for the King. Two influential Indian gentlemen have approached me with the suggestion that subscriptions should be raised in British India and from the Ruling Chiefs to provide a Crown for the King to wear at the Durbar. I gather that the idea was started by Sir Walter Lawrence.

I am entirely opposed to this idea, to which there are, I consider, very serious objections. It appears to me to be wanting in dignity, and it would make a crowning at Delhi compulsory for the future.

Moreover, the Durbar is already going to cost a very great deal of money, and a further requisition from the people and Chiefs for the purchase of a Crown would, I believe, be subjected to criticism in the press, which is of course very undesirable.

In a letter of January 27th Crewe told me that a Crown would be brought from England, and in letters of the 3rd and 9th February Sir A. Bigge told me that the State Crowns could not be brought out, and that he expected that a Crown would be made for the occasion.

I trust that, under the circumstances, I may discourage the idea and inform the Indian gentlemen in question that his own Crown will be brought by His Majesty.

No. 264.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 11th, 1911.

My dear Sir John,

I am much obliged to you for your long letter of the 5th March.

I quite realise that the spade-work on the amphitheatre will be enormous. Immediately I received your telegram saying that two more battalions of Pioneers will be necessary, I put myself in communication with the Army Department, and I hear that they have been ordered to go.

I have already heard that the King is quite pleased with the idea of the gathering of peasants below the Fort on the occasion of the garden party; all that has now to be done to make that part of the business a complete success, is to organise well the various side-shows that should be provided for the entertainment of the peasants.

I have told the King that only one polo cup is necessary, consequently the Indian Army will be able to compete by two regiments combining to make one team. You had better arrange for the four small cups for the winners.

I think that McMahon is already in communication with you about the State Entry into Delhi and the part which the Ruling Chiefs are to play in it. His views seem to me to be quite practical and sound. He talked to Jaipur on the subject when he was staying here the other day at Hastings House.

I am rather fussed on the subject of the Crown. In a letter which I received ten days ago from Bigge, he said that the State Crowns could not leave England. In the meantime Walter Lawrence has been here and, off his own bat, has suggested to people like Jaipur, Burdwan and Tagore that the people of India should provide the Crown. I do not like this idea at all. It is not dignified, in my opinion, that the hat should go round for the Crown for the King. I am going to telegraph to him about it, and I hope that I may be authorised to snub the proposal.

I shall not make any suggestion to the King about the inspection of the Police until I hear more definitely from you how it could be done, what the number would be, and when it would be done.

I made enquiries of the Home Department about the alleged contract of Rs. 60 per diem for the Government of India Camp. I enclose to you the reply* from Captain Allanson to Earle on the subject. It appears to be Rs. 45 per diem.

I also enclose to you a memorandum* by Percy Brown of the Government School of Art. He wants, I think, to get his oar in with the Durbar Committee. He has put forward this memorandum, as I declined to see him on the

* Not printed.

subject, saying that I could not interfere with the plans of Sir Swinton Jacob. I send it to you, as it may contain some useful suggestions that you could make use of.

As regards the Naval Contingent, I submitted to the King whether there should be a contingent from the Squadron in the Persian Gulf and on the East India Station. The King has negatived this, and intends, I believe, to bring with him a special and picked guard-of-honour of 100 marines and 100 blue-jackets from the ships that will escort His Majesty to Bombay. I have heard nothing definite on the subject so far, but no doubt I shall hear later. Personally I am rather against a show of blue-jackets and marines in small numbers; they will be simply swamped by the military. A guard-of-honour is, I think, the only possible solution.

* * * * * * *

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 264a.

FROM H. E. THE HON'BLE SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, March 11th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I have given much thought to the question of my Durbar Camp, and have taken counsel with people who were present in 1903, when things did not go well.

The following are my general conclusions, which will, I hope, meet with Your Excellency's approval:—

(1) To avoid otherwise inevitable heartburnings and jealousies there should be only one camp, that of the Governor.

(2) No one should be invited to this camp except officials and all Members of the Legislative Council.

(3) All Indian Members of the latter to be asked whether they would prefer to live in Indian fashion. If so, they must cater for themselves and send in their accounts afterwards. If they live as Europeans, they will be catered for.

(4) Communities to be grouped in the camp so as to make dining convenient in the case of those who live Indian fashion.

Working on these lines, the enclosed list has been compiled, and we are trying now to work out approximate estimates of total cost.

The single camp will run to about 121 persons, and will be manageable with good organisation, which I think I can ensure. I think that all these people should have their railway fares to Delhi. I find that my predecessor, Lord Northcote, spent more than £5,000 on his camp. This is quite impossible to me and I think undesirable. The expense should fall upon Government, and nothing superfluous or luxurious should be allowed.

In addition, there must be a Bombay Political Camp run as in 1903, and I will shortly send in the list of names of Chiefs and Political Officers who will have to be asked.

I do not propose to ask the Resident at Aden, because as General and Governor he is under the Government of India, and besides he should meet the King at Aden. If some Aden Chiefs attend, a junior Political Officer can accompany them.

Sir W. Lawrence has been staying with me, and I have discussed with him the landing arrangements, &c. These arrangements seem to have been rather unsatisfactory in 1903; but I will carefully go into them myself later on.

Many thanks for your kind letter. It was very good of you to give Bombay the 50 lakhs, and they have caused much satisfaction here.

My brief tour to Broach and Surat was most successful, but rather too exhausting. The cordiality of the people was most marked, and I do not think sedition can have made much way in these parts.

If later you should want a man to replace Robertson, may I recommend Enthoven, who would be an excellent appointment in all ways. Mr. Jenkins knows his qualities well. I should regret to lose him; but I cannot at present hope to find a post for him where he would find the opportunities he deserves.

There is one matter which I would like to bring to your notice. Recently a General Post Office telegraph-man was brought out to report on the working of the Indian system. He found much that was benighted, and I believe that the result of his reports has been most beneficial.

I have long been certain that we need the same service to be rendered to our railways, which have got into a groove and require brushing up in many ways. Our railwaymen have only Indian experience and have no knowledge of the great progress that has been made elsewhere. If Your Excellency would get out a first-rate man to go round, to observe and to report, I believe that great advances could be made. I have the exact man in my mind in Sir T. Tait, who has just gone home after being Chief Commissioner of Railways in Victoria for more than seven years, and who would, I think, undertake a temporary mission of this kind. When I arrived in Victoria in 1901, the State Railways were losing at the rate of £1,000 *per day*! After some difficulty I

persuaded my Ministers to get a Commissioner from the outside, and eventually I heard of Mr. Tait through an American railway magnate, and got him appointed. It is not too much to say that he regenerated the Victorian Railways and turned the large deficit into a handsome surplus. I am convinced that he could do great things for India if six months and full facilities were given to him. I am much dissatisfied with the handling of railway questions generally; but that is another story.

I hope that you will not mind my making this suggestion. Tait is a Canadian, who made his name on the Canadian Pacific. He has a strong character, and a great personality. He would offend no one; but he would bring an experienced mind to bear upon our systems which certainly need new ideas.

I hope that Her Excellency will forgive me for not answering her letter. I have been over-worked lately, and I required time to think over the matter. I hope to write very soon now.

The Harrowbys have been here two days, and have, I think, much enjoyed their little visit. The Crown Prince left in the happiest mood, full of pleasant memories and with deep appreciation of his reception.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) G. S. CLARKE.

P. S.—What will Lord Morley do—mark time, I sincerely hope. Otherwise there may be trouble.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Suggested Camp of the Governor of Bombay at Delhi.

1. Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott.
1. The Bishop of Bombay.
1. Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Lamb and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Morison and Mrs.
7.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Lady.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mrs.
1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice McLeod and Mrs.
2. Mr. Younghusband and Mrs. (Commissioner in Sind).
2. Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael and Mrs. (Chief Secretary).

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2. Commissioner, Northern Division.
2. Commissioner, Southern Division.
2. Commissioner, Customs.
2. Hon'ble Surgeon-General Stevenson and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Cameron and Mrs. (Secretary, Public Works Department).
2. Mr. Kincaid and Mrs. (Secretary, Political).
2. Mr. Robertson and Mrs. (Secretary, General).
2. Mr. Crump and Mrs. (Secretary, Legal).
2. Mr. Kennedy and Mrs. (Inspector-General of Police).
2. Nominated Members of Viceroy's Council.

44.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2. Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Mr. H. T. Robson and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Curtis and Mrs., Commissioner, C. D.
2. Hon'ble Mr. M. Gibb and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Glazebrook and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson, I. M. S., and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Pratt and Mrs.
2. Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter and Lady.
1. Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp.
2. Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr and Mrs.

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Hindus.

1. Hon'ble Sardar P. V. Desai.
1. Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Garud.
1. Hon'ble Sardar Narayanrao Govind, *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji.
1. Hon'ble Sardar N. Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod.
1. Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi.
1. Hon'ble Mr. V. R. Natu.
1. Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh.
1. Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramji.
1. Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda.
1. Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad.
1. Hon'ble Mr. H. Vishindas.
1. Hon'ble Sardar L. Basavprabhu, Sar Desai of Vantmuri.
1. Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur M. Chunilal.
1. Hon'ble Sardar S. A. Jadhavrao, Raja of Malegaon.
1. Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai S. Mehta.
1. Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Y. T. Mirikar.
1. Hon'ble Sardar Coopooswamy V. Mudliar.

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84.

Mahommedans.

1. Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad.
1. Hon'ble Mr. Gulam Muhammad Bhurgri.
1. Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
1. Hon'ble Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos.
1. Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy.
1. Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
1. Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Syed Alahando Yusif Shah.

Parsees.

2. Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta and Lady.
1. Hon'ble Sardar Davar K. E. Modi.
2. Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman.
2. Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil.
2. Governor and Lady Clarke.
21. { Private guests. / Staff of His Excellency. / Extra Staff for the Durbar.

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No. 265.

FROM THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR PRODYAT KUMAR TAGORE, *Kt.*

Tagore Castle, Calcutta, March 12th, 1911.

[Confidential.]

MY DEAR MR. DUBOULAY,

I think I told you when I saw you last that at the suggestion of Sir Walter Lawrence I had undertaken to sound my friends regarding the proposed offering of an Imperial Crown to His August Majesty the King-Emperor. The matter being of such a confidential character, I deputed a European gentleman, Mr. Sevestre, to my friend His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, who is now at Bombay, with a copy of the note prepared by me, of which one copy has been furnished to you. Mr. Sevestre, I may add, knows not only Scindia but many other Chiefs, very well and he had been selected by Sir Lepel Griffin to act as Private Secretary to Maharaja Holkar when he visited England in connection with the Jubilee celebration. I have just received a wire from Scindia, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

As I had anticipated, His Highness has taken up the matter most enthusiastically, and I am quite sure the other Chiefs and the Nobility would in a body follow his example. But no further action can be taken until the pleasure of His Excellency the Viceroy is known. Under the circumstances, I

eagerly await your kind advice in the matter. Should His Excellency be pleased to approve of it, I would humbly suggest that a confidential circular, signed by some of the leading Chiefs and Nobles, be sent round to all the Chiefs and the Nobility inviting their support and co-operation, before the scheme is made public.

As Scindia observes, there is no time to be lost, especially as some of the influential Chiefs will soon be leaving for London to attend the Coronation there.

I shall be delighted to wait upon you to talk the matter over, should you desire me to do so. If necessary, I am ready to go to Bombay as invited by Scindia, being quite confident of the complete success of the proposed movement.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) PRODYAT KUMAR TAGORE.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.]

Copy of a telegram from H. H. Maharaja Scindia, dated Bombay March 11th, to Maharaja Tagore.

Received your letter. It is important no time should be lost. Please wire if you propose to address all provinces yourself or confine yourself to your own province, also whether you wish me to move in the matter so far as Central India is concerned or undertake to address my friends throughout the country, I should be glad to do either. Matter being important, perhaps you would deem it advisable to come and see me here to discuss details.

No. 266.

Viceroy to Secretary of State.

P * Telegram, No. 91, 14th March 1911, 2-50 p. m.

Private. Durbar Proclamation. My private telegram of February 2nd. If the Proclamation could now be published it would be a great convenience, as until this is done several formalities have to be delayed.

The King has agreed privately to the date for the Durbar being December 12th.

No. 267.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 14th March 1911, 7-55 p. m. (Recd. 15th, 7 a. m.)

Private. Durbar. Your private telegram of 11th instant. The King will bring his own crown. I approve of your proposed reply.

No. 268.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 14th, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

I send with this copies of the letters addressed by His Excellency to the heads of major provinces, together with their replies. I made a few comments upon them, and now pass them on to you in accordance with His Excellency's Minute.

Burma are pressing for an early decision, as Sir Harvey Adamson says they have few tents and will have to order a lot.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

P. S.—I have also included the reply from Central Provinces.

No. 269.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 14th, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

I enclose copy* of a letter just received from Sir Edward Baker about his camps—somewhat modifying his original proposals and pressing for an early reply.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

* See letter from Sir E. N. Baker, K. C. S. I., dated the 14th March 1911.

No. 270.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAKER, K. C. S. I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Belvedere, Calcutta, March 14th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

Will you kindly refer to the demi-official correspondence with His Excellency, regarding the Bengal Head-Quarters and Provincial Camps at the Durbar, ending with my letter of the 19th February?

Can you tell me whether orders are likely to be issued soon about this? We are rather hung up for want of definite orders; and in particular we cannot proceed with the preparation of estimates, for which the Government of India have called.

On fuller consideration, I do not feel very happy about the suggestion which I made in paragraph 7 of my letter, regarding the Local Legislative Council; and I am inclined to think that it will possibly be better, after all, to follow the plan indicated in His Excellency's original circular—facing the difficulty of weeding out some of the Indian Members. It will not be easy, or wholly satisfactory; but it is possibly the lesser of two evils.

Some of the Members of my Legislative Council were enquiring about it yesterday, and I was unable to give them any information.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. N. BAKER.

No. 271.

To THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR PRODYAT KUMAR TAGORE, *Kt.*

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 14th, 1911.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I have received your letter of the 12th of March and will let you have a line as soon as His Excellency the Viceroy is in a position to make any utterance on the subject of the Imperial crown for His Majesty.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 271a.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Lucknow, March 14th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR LORD HARDINGE,

I am very sorry not to have been able to write to Your Excellency earlier to intimate the despatch of plans for the Durbar. The fact is that they have

taken a lot of working out and discussion, and that we have only now been able to get them ready.

With Your Excellency's letter received on March 3rd, were enclosed (*i*) the plan sent from home (herewith returned), (*ii*) a sketch by Your Excellency (returned in a separate parcel with our plans), and (*iii*) notes on the sketch plan which I am keeping.

I enclose a printed report on our plans. These plans were prepared by Sir Swinton Jacob, Colonel Maclagan and Major Crookshank, who also called in, for professional assistance, Mr. Goument, the Chief Engineer here. In their final form, as submitted to Your Excellency, they represent the result of a great deal of discussion between the architect, engineer officers and myself, in which Colonel Cox, a member of the Committee, who had come here to discuss the question of sites with me, took part.

We felt it necessary, as time is slipping by and a final conclusion as to the *general* plan of the arrangements for the Durbar must be come to at once if we are to have the Amphitheatre ready in time, to take into consideration everything that would have to be considered in connection with the Durbar, including the routes for Their Majesties' arrival and departure, and the form that the ceremonial might be expected to take. In doing so we had, I would like to explain, no desire to anticipate or in any way trench on any directions which may be given by His Majesty or Your Excellency on any matter connected with the arrangements, or by the Foreign Department in respect of the details of the ceremony at the Durbar. We felt however that, if we were to justify our plan, we must explain how it would fit in with the ceremonial which, so far as we were able to judge, would be likely to be approved by higher authority. If we have made any mistakes or misapprehensions in this respect, Your Excellency will no doubt excuse us. The arrangements within the Amphitheatre for routes of arrival and departure, &c., and for the *shamiana* and Dais can be revised in any way thought necessary. But what is essential is to get to work at once on the earth-work for the *pandal* of the Durbar and for the mound for spectators, and to place orders for the iron-work for the covering of the *pandal*. Thank you for your assistance in getting the two additional Pioneer Regiments required for the earth-work. I have every hope that we shall be able to show you a section of the work on March 30th. I want Your Excellency's sanction to the scheme which is now being worked out in detail by the engineer officers, so that we can place orders for the iron-work.

Turning now to the plan for the proposed route, Your Excellency will see that, going and coming, they will cover 5½ miles. This will enable the whole of the troops available in Delhi to be employed (*i*) on the processional route to the Durbar, (*ii*) in the Amphitheatre, or *iii*) either on the processional route through which we propose that the return journey should be made, or massed on the Barari plain on either side of the return route. This will give

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GSL

a military display of a magnificent character, and will associate the whole of the troops with the Durbar, or with Their Majesties' processions. I hope that Your Excellency will forgive me for expressing an opinion, which we all feel, that to have within the Amphitheatre detatchments from all the troops present in Delhi will give it a patchy appearance, and that from a spectacular point of view it would be far better to have only complete regiments within the space in the Amphitheatre. We concede that it is natural that every regiment should wish to be represented in the Amphitheatre, but it appears to us that the Army ought to recognise that this can only be done at some expense to the general appearance of the Durbar, and that, were the troops for the Amphitheatre selected by the Commander-in-Chief, those not selected might, if disappointed, be still expected to realise that a selection had to be made.

The scheme which we propose for the entry into the Durbar area from the east, and the departure from the west, would enable each half ocupying the spectators' mound to get a good view of Their Majesties either going or returning from the Durbar. It would, I think, satisfactorily meet His Majesty's wish that he should, on this occasion, be seen by as many of his loyal subjects as possible. We can, if necessary, have stands on the routes to accommodate (*i*) on the arrival route 5,000, (*ii*) on the departure route 6,000.

Coming to the interior of the Amphitheatre, Your Excellency will observe that we suggest that Their Majesties' escort should wheel off at the entrance to the east vista to pick up the cortége again on departure by the west vista. Their Majesties' carriages would also return by the east vista to take up their position again on departure by the west vista. In Your Excellency's sketch the canopy A is shown to the north of the road of arrival, and canopy B (home plan) north of it by 70 yards. We prepared our original plan exactly on these lines, the difference between canopy A and canopy B having to be slightly larger owing to the extension of the horns of the *pandal* in order to secure the accommodation required. In Your Excellency's letter forwarding the plan you wrote—"When the preliminaries of the opening ceremony are over, the King and Queen would walk to a throne or specially prepared dais "C" raised well above the ground, and there, in full view of all the Chiefs, Durbaris, troops and spectators, will perform the final ceremony (whatever is decided upon) of making known in person to his subjects his succession to the Imperial Crown of India." We assumed that both in dais A and dais C of your plan Their Majesties would face the spectators and not the Durbar. It appeared to us that, if the Ruling Chiefs had to walk out to dais C (Their Majesties facing north) and there do hamage in close proximity to the Army and at some distance from the inner Durbar area, they might not like it, and also that, if they went out to dohomage (Their Majesties facing south towards the Durbaris), there must necessarily be confusion and want of dignity, which of all things His Majesty wishes to avoid, as they would insist on going backwards so long

as they would be directly in front of Their Majesties on returning to their seats. It appeared to us that it would solve the difficulty and also be in accordance with tradition, were the position of Their Majesties at A not separated by the road from that of the Durbaris. We venture to suggest that the proceedings of the Durbar proper might take place at A. The Durbar would then be opened there with the usual ceremonial. Homage would be done within the Durbar in virtue of what is due to the King-Emperor as the result of the actual Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey. This over, Their Majesties' procession might advance to the throne at B. The Herald might read the proclamation. After the crown had been presented by Your Excellency, the salutes would be fired, and His Majesty could then read the speech which he may wish to make. Thereafter the procession might return to A, the formal ceremony concluding the Durbar might take place, and then the departure of Their Majesties. I hope that Your Excellency will forgive us for suggesting a procedure different from that outlined in your letter. I venture to think that it has, besides the advantage of showing clearly the separation between the Durbaris and the spectators, and of at the same time giving the latter a real and substantial share in the ceremony, the further one that it makes it quite clear that His Majesty's position as regards his subjects in India is based on ceremony in Westminster Abbey, and not on that in the Coronation Durbar. I am sorry that, owing to the impossibility of collecting the Committee here, as intended, on March 10th, the Ruling Chiefs were not here to express their opinions as to the advancing of the Chiefs to do homage at Dais B. Your Excellency may perhaps think that we are wrong in thinking that the Chiefs would not like the arrangement for doing homage at that point and with the surroundings contemplated, but personally I feel very strongly that it would not be pleasant to them.

The report shows why we propose a *shamiana* at A instead of a canopy on the model of that of 1903 which you suggested. In addition to being more convenient for those in the Durbar behind, a *shamiana* represents what is customary at Indian Durbars. We propose, if the idea is approved, to get the help of Bhai Ram Singh in designing this, and also the designs for the decoration of the Amphitheatre.

I have not yet heard from McMahon about the State Entry.

I am very glad that the King has accepted the idea of the gathering of peasants below the Fort on the occasion of the garden party. We have given funds for the preparation of the gardens within the Fort. When I get to Delhi I will take up the question of the amusements of those who will be on the ground below the Fort. There is, I think, a lot to be done for them, and I propose to form a small Sub-Committee on which I shall ask at least one of the Ruling Chiefs to sit with me, and one or two others, to work out a scheme. Among other things which suggest themselves are daylight fireworks, massed bands, pipers, a torchlight tattoo, and fireworks after dark. It will be a very

good thing to show them our soldiers doing something other than parade, and helping to amuse them. If we could get a good man on an aeroplane to fly about during the afternoon, it would give them immense enjoyment. There are a number of other minor forms of amusement that suggest themselves.

I will arrange about the four small polo cups after I have seen Colonel Lecky, who will arrange the polo, at Delhi.

I can quite understand that Your Excellency is worried about the crown. I think that it would be very undignified that the hat should go round for the crown for the King. Lord Crewe wrote on 27th January that some crown would be brought from England. I do not myself believe that we could get one made properly in India. Is there no crown not coming within the definition of "State Crowns" that could be brought? Perhaps, even if there were, it would not be sufficiently magnificent, and a new one will have to be made. If so, it will, I suppose, be at the expense of India!

My present idea of the police is that the King might possibly be able to review privately such of the force employed at Delhi as could be spared on some particular morning, and that Local Governments might, among the police which they bring to Delhi, bring any one to whom a King's medal is to be given then. The police work will be very hard at Delhi; they would greatly appreciate a few kind words from the King towards the end of the time, and I hope that His Majesty will be prepared to reward some of them with Victorian Medals. I feel sure that, if His Majesty were to see them on the polo ground one morning in this way, it would have a very good effect. The arrangement would have to be kept as quiet as possible, as otherwise people would flock to the ceremony, and this would mean that a great many more police would have to be put on duty, and so very many less would come before His Majesty.

I am very glad to hear that it is not proposed to pay more than Rs. 45 a day per head for the Government of India Camp. Even so, I do not myself think it inexpensive.

I have received Mr. P. Brown's memorandum. I will have it up before the Committee on April 1st. He has been trying to push himself into the arrangements, but perhaps we may be able to utilise him.

I have to thank Your Excellency for explaining to me your views about blue jackets.

I am afraid that the accounts of Lord Crewe look as if he might not go back to the India Office, even if he does continue to go on well, but I sincerely hope that I may be wrong. How fortunate that the Allahabad High Court was saved from the possible catastrophe!

With all respect, I am, Your Excellency,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

P. S.—I enclose six copies* (printed) of the report. I hope to be able to send further prints of the plan, and also tracing, in a few days.

* Not reprinted.

No. 272.

To THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY CHAND MAHATAB, K.C.I.E., MAHARAJA-ADHIRAJA BAHADUR of Burdwan, 6, Alipore Lane.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March , 1911.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

The Viceroy has been in consultation with the authorities at home on the subject of our recent interview, and I am now in a position to tell you that His Majesty has decided to bring out a crown of his own.

The proposals which you were discussing with me can, therefore, now be dropped. But His Excellency would like me to add that he does not fail to appreciate the sentiments which animated you both in this matter, and the tactful way in which you approached the subject.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

P. S.—I am writing in identical terms to the Maharaja Tagore.

No. 273.

To THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR PRODYAT KUMAR TAGORE, *Kt.*, Tagore Castle.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March , 1911.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

The Viceroy has been in consultation with the authorities at home on the subject of our recent interview, and I am now in a position to tell you that His Majesty has decided to bring out a crown of his own.

The proposals which you were discussing with me can, therefore, now be dropped. But His Excellency would like me to add that he does not fail to

appreciate the sentiments which animated you both in this matter, and the tactful way in which you approached the subject.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

P. S.—I am writing in identical terms to the Maharaja of Burdwan.

No. 274.

Note of an interview with the Maharaja of Burdwan and Maharaja Tagore.

These two gentlemen came to see me on the subject of a proposal to provide an Indian crown which His Majesty might use on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar.

I gathered that the idea originated in a hint from Sir Walter Lawrence. Both Burdwan and Tagore seem to think the idea was a good one, as it was the first occasion of a visit of the King-Emperor to India, and there seemed to be nothing unsuitable in India providing a crown for the occasion, which might be kept for further similar occasions. I suggested that there might be no similar future occasion, and they said that in that case it might be kept in the Toshakhana.

Burdwan was at first of opinion that it ought to come from everyone—the lowest and the highest alike. I suggested that there might be a good deal of criticism of an attempt to collect from the poorer classes in India subscriptions for such an object.

Tagore then said that his idea was that the crown should be subscribed for by the Chiefs and Nobles of India. Burdwan seemed to think that the Nobles could not do a very great deal. I suggested that it was undesirable that the Chiefs should take a larger part in such a matter than the representatives of British India proper, and they finally both agreed to that, and also that the exact details of the people who should subscribe need not be settled now, but will have to be arranged through local committees in each province, possibly Municipalities and Local Boards might be approached, but that would be settled by the local committees.

They were both inclined te say that the subscription could not be raised without the assistance of Chiefs, and in this connection they told me that Sir Walter Lawrence had had some conversation with Jaipur on the subject, and they understood Jaipur's attitude to be favourable, but he (Jaipur) thought that the subscriptions should primarily be raised in British India and the Chiefs should come in to complete whatever was necessary.

Lawrence had also suggested to Jaipur that the Chiefs might contribute in kind by the presentation of jewels, and that apparently approved itself to Jaipur. But Burdwan and Tagore both thought that this might result in

considerable jealousy if one State presented a more brilliant jewel than another.

Burdwan was not prepared to guarantee that an attempt to raise subscriptions would be successful, but Tagore, who is much more enthusiastic, said that he felt there could be no possible doubt in the matter.

They have drawn up a rough draft of a letter which they proposed to issue to various Chiefs, copy of which is attached. It is not quite consistent with the idea that British India should be first approached and the Chiefs afterwards. But of course it only makes a very preliminary suggestion that the Viceroy should be approached on the subject. It will be noticed that the estimated minimum cost of a crown is three lakhs of rupees, and they both seem to attach importance to His Majesty bringing out the Koh-i-Noor.

10-3-11. J. H. DuBOULAY.

Draft.

The approaching visit of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor to his Indian dominions is an event which is as full of auspicious auguries for the future, as it is unique and unprecedented in the annals of British rule in this country. It is proposed that the occasion should be signalised by a graceful act of homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor by the Princes and Nobles of India. It is suggested that the most appropriate form of such a loyal demonstration will be the presentation of an Imperial Crown to be used in His Majesty's forthcoming Coronation at Delhi and to be kept in this country for use on similar occasions in the future. It has well been said that India forms the brightest jewel in the Imperial Diadem of Great Britain. It is therefore the high privilege of India to provide an Imperial Crown for her August Emperor, and the approaching visit of His Majesty to be crowned in India certainly affords the most fitting occasion for the proposed offering. We should be much obliged if Your Highness would very kindly favour us with your views in the matter. We may be permitted to add that we have just had a talk with His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, who is now in Calcutta, on this subject, and His Highness has, as might have been expected, most readily expressed his warmest approval of the proposal and promised his hearty support. The details have not been settled yet, but the approximate cost is estimated to be about £20,000, or three lakhs of rupees, the crown to be entirely of Indian manufacture and to consist of nine gems (*Nabaratna*), which are considered to be peculiarly auspicious by the people of this country. It is also contemplated to humbly pray His Gracious Majesty to allow the Koh-i-Noor to be kept in this country to occupy the place of honour in the proposed Imperial Crown, and should this be found impracticable, to humbly beseech His Majesty to allow this historic gem, which is at once the pride and glory of

India, to be brought out to this country as often as occasion may demand it, in order to adorn a crown which is intended to be worn only in India.

On hearing from Your Highness arrangements will be made for the appointment of a small Committee, including Your Highness and a few others, who will officially approach the Viceroy on the subject and ascertain His Majesty's gracious pleasure. Kindly treat this letter as strictly confidential.

No. 275.

To THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR A. H. McMAHON, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 15th, 1911.

MY DEAR McMAHON,

The replies from the major provinces about their camps are now with Sir John Hewett.

His Excellency would be glad if you would now take up the question of the other camps.

It is possible he may wish to take Sir John Hewett into his confidence about them too, but that can be settled when your recommendations are ready.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

P. S.—The Central Provinces reply has gone to Sir John, but I attach a copy, in case it is convenient for you to deal with it along with the other Administrations.

[ENCLOSURES.]

Copy of circular letter to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Resident, Hyderabad, &c., dated 11th/15th February 1911, with copies of their replies.

No. 276.

Secretary of State to Viceroy.

P * Telegram, 15th March 1911, 1-50 p. m. (Recd. 11 p. m.)

Private. Durbar Proclamation. Your private telegram of 14th instant. Draft cannot now be approved formally by King in Council until next Council of 22nd March. Please therefore publish simultaneously March 23rd. December 12th as date of Durbar is approved.

No. 277.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 15th, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

I send this further letter from Sir George Clarke, just received, for consideration with the others.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 278.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, London, 15th March 1911, 3 p. m. (Recd. 8-30 p. m.)

King has decided go straight to Bombay from Calcutta, and will not visit Agra.

No. 279.

To THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR A. H. McMAHON, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 16th, 1911.

MY DEAR McMAHON,

The accompanying is a paraphrased copy of the Secretary of State's reply about the Durbar Proclamation. His Excellency would like you to arrange to publish on the 23rd.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 280.

To COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 16th, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR BIGGE,

Many thanks for your letter of the 24th of February.

2. I will not forget about the presentation of colours, and we are at present making enquiries as to whether there are any colours to be presented to regiments who will be at Delhi.

3. As regards the shoot in Nepal, I strongly recommend that His Majesty should live in a house rather than a tent. I understand that the country is inclined to be marshy and there is much less chance of the King getting fever if he lives in a house. I should be very much afraid of His Majesty getting fever living in a tent in that country.

4. Will you please devote some of your energy to pushing through a scheme of some kind for the grant of Commissions in the Native Army to the sons of Ruling Chiefs? It is absolutely essential that the King should be able to make an announcement of this kind at the time of the Durbar. I am afraid I cannot agree with you as to the desirability of the Indian cadets going to Sandhurst for two years. I am quite certain that the Chiefs would object very strongly to their sons being away so long and without any sort of home influence. Moreover, they would have nowhere to go during their holidays, and I fear would be likely to deteriorate. Once they get into a Native regiment where there are British officers, they will soon understand sport and the way officers live together, as they are naturally a very quick-minded race. All these Indians are much better when they remain Indians than when they become *quasi*-Europeans.

5. I have got a mass of things to put before you next week in connection with the Durbar. I have all the plans that have been prepared here at present, but I have not yet had sufficient time to study them, as they only arrived yesterday, and I have since been fully employed all day at the Legislative Council. The plans are all made out on the lines suggested by His Majesty. I have only one or two suggestions to make with regard to procedure.

6. By the bye, would you kindly submit to His Majesty the following troops that I venture to propose for His Majesty's escort at Delhi:—

10th Hussars.
18th Tiwana Lancers.
S. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
127th Baluchis.

I have added the 127th instead of the 130th, which was suggested to me, as the 127th is the Queen's Regiment, and perhaps the King would like Her Majesty's Regiment to form part of the escort. If not, I would suggest the 130th Baluchis, which is one of the King's Regiments.

Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

[Private & Confidential.]

P. S.—I am very pleased indeed to hear that the King has renounced his intention of going to Agra for the Bhurtpore shoot. I never liked it, but I received the notification of it from you as though it was a matter absolutely

decided upon, and I did not think anything I could say against it would be of much avail. I am quite certain that the shoot at Bhurtpore would have been a great mistake. I may tell you very privately that, since I heard of the likelihood of the Bhurtpore shoot falling to the ground, I have heard of another shoot in British territory, which could be done, but I am so convinced that it would make a very bad impression that I did not intend to mention it to you or anybody else. It will be much more dignified for His Majesty to go straight to Bombay from Calcutta after his visit here.

No. 281.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, 16th March 1911.

How many of suite from Home could conveniently accompany the Queen on her tour Agra, Kotah, Bundi, Ajmer.

No. 282.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith to Private Secy. to Viceroy.

Telegram, 16th March 1911.

Members of both Houses of Parliament and relations propose visit India over Durbar, lasting probably about five weeks. Glad to hear if Civil Service officer could be deputed to arrange tour and facilities at Delhi.

No. 283.

Private Secy. to Viceroy to Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, India Office, London.

Telegram, No. 37, 16th March 1911, 6-20 p. m.

Members of Parliament intending to be present at Durbar should apply immediately to Secretary, Durbar Committee, for accommodation in Visitors' Camp. Accommodation available is limited; and unless early requisition is made, it may not be possible to meet requisitions. The difficulties of arranging a tour for them would be very great, as you must know. Impossible to ask for private hospitality either from Native Chiefs or Government officials. In many places hotel accommodation entirely inadequate and camps would have to be pitched at great expense; elsewhere hotel accommodation is limited, and prohibitive rates would be charged. The responsibility involved is so great that Viceroy is not prepared to undertake it except under instructions from Secretary of State.

No. 283a.

FROM COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B.,
Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Buckingham Palace, March 17th, 1911.

MY DEAR VICEROY,

1. Many thanks for your letter of the 23rd February. Grimston has arrived and has had one long interview with the King, and is over here every day working out details, but we are awaiting the scheme for the Delhi procession to which you refer, and which probably will arrive tomorrow.

2. As at present arranged, the King will arrive at Bombay on December 3rd, and leave for Delhi on the night of the 5th. His Majesty hopes that Lady Hardinge will be able to come with you to meet Their Majesties at Bombay on arrival, and then you would both proceed to Delhi in time to receive them there. If, however, you think this will be too fatiguing for Lady Hardinge, especially having regard to all the work and responsibility at Delhi, the King and Queen will, I know, understand.

3. Since writing to you last mail, I have been able to wire that the King has decided to abandon the idea of a duck shoot at Bhurtpore. His Majesty has, if I may say so, been very nice about it, for he has always heard so much about the Bhurtpore Shoot. Their Majesties will, therefore, after leaving Calcutta, proceed direct to Bombay, and the King will not visit Agra at all. The Queen, after leaving Delhi, will go to Agra before her Rajputana tour. No doubt you will now be able to arrange the Queen's tour, and fix some place where Their Majesties trains can join before reaching Calcutta on Saturday, 30th December, as the King will stay in Nepal as long as possible.

4. I found that no steps were being taken about the creation of A.-D.-C.-Generals, and have written to the Secretary of State to say that the King wishes to appoint two A.-D.-C.-Generals on the occasion of his visit to India, and have asked for rules and regulations as regards the holding and tenure of the appointment to be drawn up for submission to His Majesty.

5. The King asks if there is any reason why Their Majesties should not have Pages to carry their trains ; and if there is no objection, will you kindly submit the names of young Indian Princes about 12 years old for Their Majesties' approval. Lord Curzon, I believe, had two Pages, so perhaps Their Majesties should have three or four each.

6. I hope to send you soon some suggestions with regard to decorations, medals and presents, &c., as the King wishes to have some idea of the number he should bring out.

7. His Majesty asked the other day what part you proposed the Imperial Cadet Corps should take at Delhi.

8. Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, may accompany the King to India, and the proposal at present is that he should go out to India a month or two in advance, so as to get into touch with your Police officers and co-operate with them. He is, as you know, well acquainted with India, and his experience of protecting Sovereigns is exceptional.

9. There is a wave of feeling in some quarters in England that the Queen should not go out to India, but remain in England as Regent.

10. We are very glad to have Grimston here, and I am sure it will be of the greatest use, but the King will not keep him longer than is necessary.

Yours ever,

(Sd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

No. 284.

Viceroy to Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces.

Telegram, No. 38, 17th March 1911, 1-10 p. m.

Please see penultimate paragraph of your memorandum. Which way would the King face?

No. 285.

Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces, to Viceroy.

Telegram, Kashipur, 17th March 1911, 6-5 p. m. (Recd. 7-15 p. m.)

Your Excellency's telegram. Our proposal was that at that stage the King should face north towards the large mound of spectators.

No. 286.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge.

Telegram, No. 39, 17th March 1911, 9-10 p. m.

There will be three British and two Native Regiments at Delhi to whom new colours could be presented. There are two more British Regiments at Peshawar not coming to Delhi, to whom new colours are due, and who would like to send detachments to receive this great honour if His Majesty consents.

No. 287.

To THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR A. H. McMAHON, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 17th, 1911.

MY DEAR McMAHON,

His Excellency would be glad of your advice as to the answer to be sent to this telegram. He is himself inclined to think that the suite should be limited to three ladies and three gentlemen.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 288.

To THE HON'BLE Mr. C. W. N. GRAHAM, 12, Russell Street.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 18th, 1911.

My dear Graham,

I spoke to the Viceroy about the suggestion you made to me that the European community were anxious to do something for His Majesty when he came to Calcutta and thought of a dinner to be given by the Chamber of Commerce or by the Chamber of Commerce in combination with the Trades Association. The Viceroy said that, so far as he could recollect, the King never attended public dinners, and he was also inclined to think that any welcome to be given to His Majesty should be a welcome by the whole community, such as is involved by the Corporation's address, and it would be rather undesirable to give any encouragement to the idea of special functions being organised by separate units of the general community. But he said that he would like to talk the matter over with you, and will be glad to take an opportunity at the conclusion of one of the sittings of Council. He will probably make a communication to you on Monday or Tuesday.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.

No. 289.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, 18th March 1911, 10-15 p. m. (Recd. 19th, 8 a. m.)

Your telegram 17th. King approves detachments two British Regiments, Peshawar, receiving colours at Delhi.

No. 290.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 18th, 1911.

[Private.]

My dear Sir John,

I am very much indebted to you for your letter of the 14th March, together with three lots of plans that you have sent me. I think them all

excellent. There are only one or two small points which I should like to put before you.

In the first place the proposed route seems to me to be a great improvement, as it will enable so many more people to see the King and Queen. I also like your proposal of Their Majesties driving round part of the spectators' semi-circle on arrival and departure.

Now as to the buildings and seats for Ruling Chiefs, &c. I think that plan 5 is far the best. I think it would be objectionable to have a carriage road between the King's first station and the Durbaris and Ruling Chiefs.

I entirely approve of your proposal to have a *shamiana* at A. It should be most richly adorned—in fact, we should try to out-rival the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It will make a satisfactory contrast with the central dais at B.

Now as to the seats of the Chiefs, Durbaris, &c. I think it very desirable that the first three rows should be set aside for the Ruling Chiefs and other high officials. There should then be a *terra*———, for which you will have to sacrifice two or three rows. There should then, in my opinion, be another series of rows for Durbaris, all arranged territorially, then another *terra*——— between the Durbaris and spectators, who would occupy the higher rows. I am quite certain it is desirable to separate into three different categories the Ruling Chiefs and high officials, the Durbaris and the spectators.

I entirely agree with your view as to the desirability of the King receiving the homage of the Chiefs and the Durbaris on the dais A, and I attach very great importance to the significance of the fact that he receives their obeisance before he puts on the crown.

Next as to the processional pathway from dais A to dais B. In my own opinion I think it would be a great mistake to have it covered. I know that your idea is the protection of Their Majesties from the sun in passing from A to B. I do not think this need be taken into account, for Their Majesties would be covered by State umbrellas, which will be provided. There will only be three ladies with the Queen, besides my wife. These four ladies can all put up their parasols; I and the suites, who will be in the procession, will wear helmets. I think there should be a raised path as you suggest, but that there should be no covering. To have a covered pathway stretching from dais A to dais B will, in my opinion, spoil the symmetry both of the *shamiana* and of the platform at D, besides obstructing the view to a certain extent. However, I will not decide that point myself, but I am going to send copies of the plan to London, and I will submit for the King's decision as to whether the pathway from A to B should be covered or not. The procession would, in my opinion, look so much better out in the open rather than through a covered passage.

I have been a little perturbed, as you may have judged by my telegram, to you yesterday, as to what would happen when the King got to B, and in

what direction he would face when putting on his crown. I see from your reply that you consider that he should face outwards, *i. e.*, in the direction of the spectators. It seems to me that that is the most obvious and at the same time symmetrical position for His Majesty to take, but I cannot help thinking that there will be grumbling amongst the Chiefs if the King mounts the dais and then puts on his crown with his back turned to the Ruling Chiefs and Durbaris. What I would propose to suggest to His Majesty is that on receiving his crown he should hold it high above his head facing northward. He should then, in the same position, slowly turn round, making a complete revolution. When that is over, he should then put the crown on his head and again make another complete revolution, and finally he should sit down on his throne facing northward. That part of the ceremony would only take a few minutes as there would merely be the Proclamation read by the heralds, &c., and the King would sit while he read his speech to the assembled crowds. I propose to suggest this procedure also to His Majesty.

You will be glad to hear that I have received a telegram to say that the King will bring his crown with him. So that question is now definitely settled.

Before deciding as to how the 20,000 troops are to be composed who will be in front of dais B, I think I must consult the Military authorities.

You can go ahead in giving the necessary orders for iron girders, &c., and for the necessary earthworks. When I write home I shall let them understand that I have done so, and that no alterations can be now admitted as to the general outline and arrangements for the two stands.

I am glad you are going to have a Committee to run the side-shows, &c. on the day of the garden party at the Fort.

I shall look forward to seeing you and all these arrangements at Delhi on the 30th.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

No. 291.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Camp, March 18th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I enclose a note which I have written on the replies of the different Local Governments to His Excellency's letter of the 14th of February. I am sorry that mine was so late.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

P. S.—I return the letters which you sent me, but have retained a copy of your note with His Excellency's final remark.

NOTE.

Absolute uniformity in the composition of the different camps is impossible. The first disturbing element is the composition of the Councils both in respect of (*a*) actual numbers, and (*b*) the proportion which lives in European style. The second disturbing element is the fact that Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam have no Supreme Court of Judicature to provide for, since the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta go into the Government of India Camp. So too do one or two other officials in Calcutta, *e. g.*, the Metropolitan and the Advocate-General (at least Sir Edward Baker assumes that the latter does). The third disturbing element is that there are more European non-officials to be considered in Bengal, Bombay, Rangoon and, to a smaller extent, in Madras, than elsewhere. The European non-official community does not consider itself adequately represented in the Councils, and I venture to doubt whether it would be wise to ask none of them not in a Council on the ground that the extended Legislative Councils fully provide for their representation. Another disturbing element (though its influence is small) is the attitude of the heads of Provinces towards private guests. Sir George Clarke will be content with 4, Mr. Craddock with 3, Sir Edward Baker with 7, Sir A. Lawley agrees to 10 for his successor, Sir Louis Dane says that he will be content with 10, Sir Harvey Adamson has apparently accepted 10. On behalf of my *locum tenens* I entered 10; I think 6 would really be sufficient.

I will refer in order to the matters of principle suggested in His Excellency's letter of 11th February. They are as follows:—

First, the question whether all the Members of the Provincial Councils should be invited to Delhi either in the camp of the head of the Local Government or in the Provincial Camp. My own feeling is that each Provincial Council should be present in Delhi and grouped together in the Durbar in the space assigned to its Local Government. I am very glad that Sir Edward Baker withdrew the suggestion in his letter of February 19th. It would, I think, have given great trouble. The number in the Councils varies considerably, and I am not in possession of figures later than those for the 1st of January. Sir Edward Baker gives the existing number of his Council as 54, my papers give it as 52. He is, no doubt, right. In Bombay there appear to be 46 Members, in Madras 48, in the United Provinces 49, in Eastern Bengal and Assam 41, in the Punjab 25, and in Burma 15.

The *second* question of principle is whether the whole of the High Courts should be invited, and whether the invitation should also extend to the Chief Courts of Burma and the Punjab. As I said in my letter of March 8th, replying to His Excellency's letter of 11th February, I am personally in favour

of inviting all the Judges of the High Court. The Judges from the Calcutta High Court will be in the Government of India Camp. The Madras Court consists of a Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges, the Bombay Court of a Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges, the North-Western Provinces' High Court of a Chief Justice and 6 Puisne Judges. I suggest that the Chief Courts of Burma and the Punjab should be treated in the same way as the High Courts. This means the invitation of two Courts consisting of a Chief Judge and five Judges, and a Chief Judge and six Judges, respectively. I would invite the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma and the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

The *third* point to be considered is the regulation of the heads of departments to be invited. There must necessarily be some difference of treatment in different provinces since, if a line be drawn at some number of the Warrant of Precedence, it will happen that heads of departments will be excluded in some provinces where they are not Members of Council and included in others where they happen to belong to the Local Council. *Primâ facie* there seems to be no objection in principle to drawing the line at the end of the first class of the Warrant of Precedence and ruling that in ordinary circumstances the only head of a department, not a Member of Council and ranking in the second class, who should be invited to Delhi, should be the Inspector-General of Police. But there are, I think, one or two exceptions that will have to be made to this rule; and that it will not apply to the Central Provinces where there is no Legislative Council. I propose to go through the chief heads of departments who would be effected by it.

The first is the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who comes under No. 1 of the Warrant of Precedence as a Colonel in the Local Governments other than Madras and Bombay, where he is a Surgeon-General, and where in both cases he belongs to the Council. In Bengal, Burma and Punjab the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is not a Member of Council. In the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam he is. I would invite him in cases in which he is not a Member, as it is desirable to have a representative of the Indian Medical Service in each head-quarter camp as a guest apart from the Medical Officer on duty. A connected appointment is that of Inspector-General of Prisons. He is not a Member of Council in Bengal, Burma, Eastern Bengal or Madras. He is in Bombay and the United Provinces. In cases in which he is not a Member of Council, I would not invite him.

The next head of a department whose case has to be considered is the Director of Public Instruction. He is a Member of Council in Bengal, Bombay and the United Provinces. He is not in Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma. I think that he should be invited in those provinces in which he is not a Member of Council.

The next head of a department is the Accountant-General. He is not in the Council in any province. He is a representative of the Financial Department of the Government attached for duty in connection with the supply of funds and audit of accounts of a Local Government. He is entered in the proposals from Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, United Provinces and the Punjab, but has not been included by other Local Governments. Personally I would advise his inclusion.

The next head of a department to be considered is the Settlement Commissioner, who only exists in one or two provinces. He is included by Sir Harvey Adamson for Burma. I would omit him.

The next heads of departments are Chief Engineers of the second and third class. They are usually Secretaries to Government and often Members of Council. In Bengal there are two, both Members of Council, in Bombay two, one in the Council, in Burma two, one in the Council, in the Central Provinces one, in Eastern Bengal and Assam one, in the Council, in Madras two, both in the Council, in the United Provinces two, both in the Council, in the Punjab three, one in the Council. I think that the rule might be that all should be invited, those who are not in Council in their capacity of Secretaries to Government. His Excellency proposes that the Inspector-General of Police should be invited anyhow, and I venture to express my entire agreement with this proposal. He is a Member of Council in Bengal, Madras and the United Provinces, but not elsewhere.

The next head of a department to be considered is the Legal Remembrancer or Government Advocate. Some Governments have an Advocate-General and a Legal Remembrancer, some an Advocate-General without a Legal Remembrancer, some a Legal Remembrancer and a Government Advocate, some a Legal Remembrancer or Government Advocate alone. In Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the United Provinces, the Legal Remembrancer is a Member of the Council, in Bombay he is not, but there is an Advocate-General in the Council, in Burma the Government Advocate is in the Council, in Madras there is no Legal Remembrancer but an Advocate-General, who is in the Council, in the Punjab neither the Legal Remembrancer nor the Government Advocate is in Council. The Legal Remembrancer or Government Advocate need not be invited unless he is a Member of the Council.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture comes under 70 in the Warrant of Precedence. He is a Member of Council in the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, but apparently not elsewhere. He might be invited only when he is a Member of Council. The same principle might be applied to the Commissioner of Excise, who seems to be a Member of Council only in Bengal.

The Forest Department is an important one, of which the Conservators of the first grade are shown under head 66 of the Warrant of Precedence. In

two Provinces, Burma and the Central Provinces, there are Chief Conservators. I should have liked to see a representative of the Forest Department invited to each camp but, if this is not considered desirable, the Chief Conservators might, as proposed by the Local Governments, be invited in Burma and the Central Provinces. The Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon might be invited as well as the Inspector-General of Police, as representing the important special police forces of the seaboard towns.

Fourth. In some of the lists sent up, *e. g.*, those for Bengal, Burma and the Central Provinces, military officers are included as guests. This follows the precedent of 1903, but I am not sure that it is necessary to invite them to the civil camps on this occasion. There will be a far larger gathering of soldiers than there was on that occasion. The Commander-in-Chief and the General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Armies have been given allowances for camps, and on the whole I would recommend that except the General Officer Commanding the Burma Division, military officers should not be invited to the civil camps. It is illogical perhaps to make an exception in favour of this particular officer and, if the Commander-in-Chief could invite him in his camp, it would be an advantage, as removing this inconsistency. In the Burma list are included all the Commissioners of Divisions. It would, as a general rule, be sufficient to ask only those Commissioners who are Members of Council, but in Burma there are none, and two Commissioners might perhaps be invited from that province. Mr. Craddock proposes to invite three out of the five in the Central Provinces. Here, perhaps, the number also might be two, although his total is smaller than that of any other province. If Mr. Phillips now on the Legislative Council of the Governor General is invited, it will be the same thing as inviting three Commissioners as his permanent appointment is that of Commissioner.

Applying the above suggestions the strength of the different camps would work out in the following way :—

BURMA.

(i)	Lieut.-Governor, Lady Adamson and staff	8
(ii)	Private guests	10
(iii)	Judges of Chief Court (6) and wives, with Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma	13
(iv)	Additional Members of the Governor-General's Council and Members of Local Council (8) and wives ...	14
(v)	Major-General Scallon and wife	2
(vi)	Two Commissioners and wives	4
(vii)	Two Secretaries, not in Council, and wives (Messrs. Lewisohn & Lees)	4

(viii) Heads of Departments and wives 9
Bishop.
Chief Conservator of Forests.
Accountant-General.
Inspector-General of Police.
Commissioner of Police.
Director of Public Instruction.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
(ix) Non-officials and wives 16

80

BENGAL.

(i) Lieutenant-Governor and staff, and camp officials ... 17
(ii) Private guests 10
(iii) Members of Council and wives 46
(iv) Heads of Departments and wives—
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals ... ...
Commissioner of Police ... ... } 6
Accountant-General ... ...
(v) Non-officials and wives 10

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This number may be increased by some of the 22 Indian Members of Council not included in (iii) preferring the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp to the Provincial Camp.

BOMBAY.

I have not sufficient details to suggest actual numbers without the list which Sir George Clarke promised to send.

MADRAS.

I think that Sir Arthur Lawley's number (80) will be somewhat exceeded.

(i) Governor and staff 16
(ii) Private guests 10
(iii) High Court Judges and wives 13
(iv) Members of Council (24) and wives ... ... 44 (*a*)
(v) Heads of Departments and wives—
Bishop ... ...
Accountant-General ... ... } 5 (*b*)
Commissioner of Police ... ...
(vi) Non-officials and wives ... ... 6 (*c*)

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Sir Arthur Lawley says as regards (*a*) that there are 24 members to go into the Governor's Camp, most of whom are married. I have assumed that 20 are married; (*b*) it is assumed that the Commissioner of Police and the Accountant-General are married; (*c*) an assumption, as Sir A. Lawley gives no actual figures.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

(i)	Lieutenant-Governor, wife and staff	10
(ii)	Private guests	10
(iii)	Members of Council and wives	30*
(iv)	Heads of Departments and wives—	
	Inspector-General of Police	4
	Accountant-General	
(v)	Non-officials and wives	6
		60

PUNJAB.

(i)	Lieutenant-Governor, wife, two daughters and staff ...	12
(ii)	Private guests	10
(iii)	Judges of the Chief Court (7) and wives	13
(iv)	Members of Council and their wives	26
(v)	Heads of Departments and wives—	
	The Bishop of Lahore	13
	Three Chief Engineers (who are also Secretaries) ...	
	Second Financial Commissioner	
	Inspector-General of Police	
	Accountant-General	
(vi)	Miscellaneous—	
	Political Under Secretary	2
	Lieutenant-Colonel Wright of 1st Punjab Volunteers, if not included under (i)	
(vii)	Non-officials and wives	7
	(6 or 7 if Princess Bamba Dhuleep Singh is included.)	
		83

* This is a guess. Sir L. Hare gives 16 Members of Council; he has omitted the Chief Secretaries. The wives are calculated at 75%. There is no High Court.

Note I.—Under (v) I have excluded the following heads of departments included by Sir Louis Dane:—

Inspector-General of Jails,
Conservator of Forests,
Director of Agriculture and Industries,
Postmaster-General,
Director of Telegraphs,

because they are not included under other Local Governments and the last two will be in the administrative camp. I have also excluded the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, because as a member of the Committee he will be in the administrative camp.

Note II.—Sir Louis Dane has all the Indian gentlemen in his Council except 5 in the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.

United Provinces.

(i)	Lieutenant-Governor and staff, and officers on duty ...	10
(ii)	Private guests	10
(iii)	Judges of High Court and Judicial Commissioner and wives	14
(iv)	Members of Council and wives	39
(v)	Heads of Departments—	
	Bishop	3
	Accountant-General and wife (Indians)	
(vi)	Non-officials	4
(vii)	Miscellaneous (and wives)—	
	Political Under Secretary	6
	Agents to the Lieutenant-Governor with the Nawab of Rampur and Raja of Tehri	
		86

Central Provinces.

As pointed out in Mr. DuBoulay's note, the heads of departments here come in a lower place in the Warrant of Precedence than in other cases because the Central Provinces is a local administration and not a Local Government.

(i)	Chief Commissioner, wife and staff	4
(ii)	Judicial and Assistant Judicial Commissioners and wives	6
(iii)	Secretaries and wives	4

(iv) Heads of departments and wives—

Bishop		
Financial Commissioner		
Chief Engineer		14
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals		
Director of Public Instruction		
Chief Conservator of Forests		
(v) Two Commissioners and wives		4
(vi) Miscellaneous and wives—		
The Hon'ble Mr. Phillips and Berar officer		4
(vii) Non-official and wife		6
Camp Officers (4)		
(viii) Private guests		3

I have excluded the Commissioner of Settlements and Commissioner of Excise because they are not suggested for invitations elsewhere, but Mr. Craddock's list is moderate, and I see no harm in leaving them in.

The General Officer Commanding and his wife might be omitted for general reasons that have been suggested.

The effect would be to allow 49 instead of 51 as asked for by the Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency will probably criticise these numbers on the ground that, instead of being lower, they are generally higher than in 1903. The answer to this criticism is that the increase is due (i) to the enlargement of the Councils, and (ii) to invitations being now suggested for all the Judges of the principal Court of Judicature in a province instead of for only a certain number. There is a substantial decrease in invitations to which exception might be taken.

The numbers of private guests might possibly be reduced. There would not, I think, be any ground for objection if they were—

Bengal	7
Bombay	4
Central Provinces	3
United Provinces, Burma, Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Assam	6 each.

For the first three provinces the numbers are those suggested by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, respectively: I hesitate to suggest a reduction from 10 for Madras, though I think that even there the maximum might be 6. In the other four cases there would, I submit, be no objection to reducing the number to 6.

As Sir Arthur Lawley suggests economies should be possible in the actual organisation of the camps compared to 1903, when the camps were organised

without the experience that we now have. The occupants of the Provincial Camps will, however, have to be made more comfortable than they were in 1903. They, at all events in some of the camps, were rather neglected and suffered greatly from the cold. The general amenities of the Provincial Camps as regards railway facilities, electric-light, and pure water will be greatly improved on this occasion. In the letter No. 944-C. D., dated 16th February, the Finance Department asked Local Governments for estimates for the cost of the camp of the heads of provinces and of Provincial Camps. The estimate for the United Provinces works out to two lakhs of rupees.

Local Governments have not yet been written to as to the occupants of Provincial Camps although the matter is referred to in some of the replies to the Viceroy's letter of 11th February. Some communication, indicating for whom they are expected to provide in these camps, might issue from the Government of India, perhaps the Home Department. The interests which it seems necessary to have represented seem to be (i) the landed aristocracy, (ii) the Councils, (iii) Indian officials, (iv) Indian trade and commerce, (v) non-official workers on municipal corporations, municipalities and district boards, (vi) individuals noted for their public spirit and charity. Sites are being allotted on the assumption that the numbers will be somewhat like those of 1903 though the areas being assigned to the different Local Governments and Administrations will accommodate more.

18-3-11. J. P. HEWETT.

No. 292.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Camp, March 18th, 1911.

MY DEAR DUBOULAY,

I hear that the Foreign Department has asked the Department of Education to obtain expert advice on an inscription which had been suggested by Colonel Ranking for the Coronation medal to be given at Delhi. Can you tell me what is proposed as regards the medal? My own opinion, which I ventured to mention to His Excellency on one or two occasions, was that the medal to be given here should be the same as that to be given at home, but perhaps this view has not approved itself to His Excellency. If you could let me know at your leisure what has been decided, I should be grateful.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

No. 293.

Viceroy to Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge.

Telegram, No. 44, 19th March 1911, 3-50 p. m.

Not more than three ladies and three gentlemen should accompany the Queen on her tour.

No. 294.

From THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Camp, March 19th, 1911.

My dear DuBoulay,

I did not get your letter enclosing one from Sir George Clarke regarding the Bombay camp until I had answered your previous reference.

Sir George Clarke's list of officials includes all those which were included in the different lists enclosed with my letter of yesterday except the Accountant-General. He includes both Commissioners of Divisions, as well as the Commissioner in Sind, but the Commissioners in Bombay, where there is no chief controlling revenue authority, in the form of either a Board of Revenue or a Financial Commissioner, are bigger men than elsewhere, and there is good reason for including them.

The question of principle raised in Sir George Clarke's proposal (*i*) that there should be only one camp for the Province, and (*ii*) that only officials and Members of the Legislative Council should be invited, is an important one.

In paragraph 16 of his note of 11th May 1902, Lord Curzon justified the arrangement of double camps for each Province—(*a*) for the entertainment of the European officials and guests (Central Camp), and (*b*) for the Native Chiefs, noblemen and gentry who would represent the Province (Provincial Camp), on the ground that it would render catering much less difficult, and save a good many social contretemps and troubles. Separate sites for the Ruling Chiefs were reserved in the Provincial Camps. To some extent this latter arrangement has been modified by placing the camps of the more important Chiefs on the route from His Majesty's Camp to the Amphitheatre. Without the plan, which I sent some little time ago to the Foreign Secretary and have not yet received back, I cannot remember what Bombay Chiefs are left to be accommodated in a Bombay Political Camp. A good many I expect, and it would be a matter of no serious difficulty to have the Bombay Political Camp and a Bombay Provincial Camp located together, as before, on one site.

I have to examine Sir George Clarke's proposals without the intimate knowledge of conditions in the Bombay Presidency which you and he have, so I may fall into some mistakes in doing so. Personally I should be very sorry to have to preside over a camp, a portion of which was living in English fashion and a portion in Indian fashion. Space in the Central Camps is restricted: individuals (with their wives) are mostly, I believe, restricted to one large tent. People living in Indian fashion like to spread out, if possible (I will revert to this later): with a tent such as would be assigned to their confréres living according to European ideas, it would be most difficult to arrange their cooking properly: with such an arrangement there would be a far larger collection of servants in the Central Camp: with one kitchen the smell of cooking could be controlled to some extent, with a number of kitchens it certainly would not be. It would not, I believe, be any more pleasant to those living according to the Indian fashion to have to do their cooking in the midst of European surroundings than it would be to the European residents to be constantly reminded at all hours of the day that cooking was going on around them for the Indian residents. I am perfectly confident that such an arrangement would be disliked very much by almost every resident of a camp from the United Provinces; and though unfamiliar with the conditions of domestic life in Bombay, I should be surprised if there would not be a good many to object to it there also.

Sir George Clarke proceeds on the assumption that there are only officials and the Members of Council to be considered. Public opinion in this part of the world would not accept this view. In the memorandum sent to you yesterday, I mentioned the classes who might be represented in the Provincial Camp. In the Bombay Presidency proper, where the raiyatwari system prevails, there is not perhaps any landed aristocracy that needs to be considered, but is there not in Sind? The landed aristocracy of Agra and Oudh would not consider themselves to be properly represented by the landholders on the Council, who are fewer in number than the lawyers. I do not find in Sir George Clarke's list a single name, which, so far as my knowledge goes, represents the large Provincial Services—Judical, Executive, Public Works Department, Educational, &c. Are Indian officials to be represented only by the favoured few chosen for the Executive Council or the High Court? I am perfectly sure that such treatment of the large class of Indian officials is unjustifiable, and that it would be vigorously resented. Will Indian or even European commercial interests be adequately represented if the only non-officials to be summoned are the Members of the Council? I cannot answer this question myself, not knowing how far Karachi is represented by the European Members of the Legislative Council or Indian commerce by the Indian Members. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay wrote to me about the representation of the Bombay Corporation at Delhi. I referred him to the Bombay Government: apparently the Governor would not have it represented. It strikes me that this would possibly be unpopular.

I would advise most strongly that the principle of a Central and a Provincial Camp followed at Delhi in 1903 should be adopted in the present occasion. The head of every Local Government, except the Governor of Bombay, has assumed that this will be so. To make a change which will involve the reduction of the Indians invited to Delhi will, to my mind, be unpopular and unwise. The Provincial Camps were, indeed, not well looked after in 1903. On the assumption that the same system will be followed now we have got a good site for them (at some, but not excessive, distance from the Central Camps) we have arranged for the railway system to be convenient for them, we have arranged to provide them with good water and with electric light. These camps were not, and need not be, anything like so expensive as the Central Camps for Europeans. The occupants of them do not need to be catered for; they are quite ready to make arrangements for transporting themselves about. The travelling expenses of those actually invited to the camp should be paid, and any one invited who wants a tent should be given one. Many, especially in Northern India, keep tents, and prefer to bring their own, and to bring more than Government could possibly provide for them. They dislike going entirely by themselves, and on the last occasion were allowed in some of the camps at all events to take 2 or 3 of their family (for whom Government paid nothing). In the hopes that this may be permitted again, every Indian Member of the United Provinces Council, with two exceptions, and the four gentlemen belonging to the United Provinces, who are on the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, have expressed a preference for the Provincial over the Central Camp. The two exceptions are a Brahman, who has a wife who is not *purdah* and is very pleasant in society, and a Mahommedan who is a Judge.

The numbers actually invited to the Provincial Camps in 1903 were—

Assam	25
Baluchistan	75
Bengal...	63
Bombay	49
Burma	20
Central Provinces	34
Berar	5
Madras	22
North-West Frontier Province	21
Punjab	82
United Provinces	76
	472

No doubt there might be a little more system than there was in 1903, but it seems quite reasonable to allow that there should be more invitations than elsewhere in the Punjab and United Provinces. The local notables there have much less distance to go than any others, are accustomed to the climatic difficulties, and most of them have tents and motor-cars or carriages which they wish to take with them. The charges on account of those invited to the United Provinces Provincial Camp will all come within the estimate of two lakhs for expenditure on the Central and Provincial Camps.

I mentioned in my memorandum of yesterday the desirability of consulting Local Governments as to their Provincial Camps. I enclose a draft which the Secretary to our Committee had prepared. In my opinion this is not a matter on which the Committee should address Local Governments. It cannot *determine*, to the satisfaction of the Local Governments, the principles to be followed in inviting guests, or such a problem as is raised in Sir George Clarke's proposal that there should be only one camp. Such questions can only be decided by the Government of India. In the draft to Local Governments some addition might be made as to the classes of persons to be invited if His Excellency accepts the composition of the camps suggested in my memorandum of yesterday.

His Excellency's attention may be attracted by the large number of persons from Baluchistan in the Provincial Camp in 1903. I suppose that a good many of these may be described as Chieflings.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE AVOVE LETTER.]

To ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Delhi, March , 1911.

No. D.

SIR,

I am directed to address you, in continuation of my letter No. 381-D, dated the 25th February 1911, on the subject of the Provincial Camps at the Coronation Durbar.

2. The guests to be invited to the Durbar, from the Bombay, Madras (Presidency), / the Province of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Punjab, United Provinces, Burma, / the Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, divide themselves into two main groups—

(*a*) those who live in European fashion and whom it is convenient to treat as the personal guests of the Governor / Lieutenant-Governor / Chief Commissioner in the camp set apart for him;

(b) those who do not live in European fashion and prefer to make their own arrangements, either bringing their own tents or being provided with them by the Local Government.

3. It is for the latter class that the Provincial Camp, as in 1902-03, is intended, and I am to request that the Committee may be informed at the earliest possible date of the numbers and names of these guests whom it is proposed to invite.

It is intended that the arrangements for the Provincial Camp should be on the same lines and for the same categories as in 1902-03, with regard to which I am to invite a reference to the letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to H. E. the Governor / H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor / the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, dated the 15th February 1902, and to the Foreign Department Resolution No. 949-I. A., dated the 7th March 1902. The Governor / Lieutenant-Governor / Chief Commissioner is already aware of His Excellency the Viceroy's wishes as regards the particular classes of guests to be invited and the limitations of their numbers on the present occasion.

Meanwhile a site is being allotted for the Provincial Camp, on the assumption that the numbers will be about the same as in 1903, though it is possible that, on the present occassion, there may be some slight increase owing to the inclusion of members of the Provincial Legislative Council.

A separate communication will be made regarding the camps of the Ruling Chiefs.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary, Coronation Durbar Committee.

No. 295.

Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge to Viceroy.

Telegram, 20th March 1911.

Your letter 2nd, paragraph 14, and telegram 3rd. King will gladly avail himself your kind invitation bring all suite Calcutta.

No. 296.

To THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 21st, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

Your letter of 18th March. On the 18th March Sir Arthur Bigge telegraphed that only one medal would be given for both Coronations. Then came a letter from him, dated 19th January—extract attached. On 1st February the Secretary of State sent the telegram of which I enclose a copy.

The Viceroy replied approving of the appearance of the Queen's head upon the medal and has now before him a file about the Persian inscription.

Various chronograms have been suggested, and he has approved of the following:—

Sahib á dl u jad Jarj-i-Panjam Gaysar-i-Hind taj par sar nehád.

(The Lord of Justice and Generosity George V Kaisar-i-Hind placed the Crown on his head.)

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DUBOULAY.

No. 297.

Private Secy. to Viceroy to Lieut.-Govr., United Provinces.

Telegram, 21st March 1911.

Your letter of 18th *re* camps. Are you sending further note about Bombay, and, if so, when will it reach me?

No. 298.

To COLONEL THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR BIGGE, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Private Secy. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 22nd, 1911.

[Private.]

MY DEAR BIGGE,

I am sending you today by the same post a big roll of plans of the Amphitheatre as amended according to the King's desire. If you want to have a good idea of the whole scheme, you must put them up on the wall somewhere, as I have done here. I think you will see that we have done the very utmost to provide accommodation for the multitude. There will be about 14,000

spectators in the small arc, and 50,000 in the big stand on the mound. There will be 20,000 soldiers between the two and a few odd hundreds in bands, guards-of-honour, &c. Then along the road to and from the Durbar there will be stands for spectators and room for at least 40,000 troops. In this way every square inch will be occupied from which the spectacle can be seen.

2. The plans are numbered, as you will see. The plan that I prefer is that which is numbered 5. I think it will be objectionable to have a carriage road between the King's first station and the place where the Ruling Chiefs and Durbaris are to sit. It would be much better that the King's carriage should drive up to the side of the *shamiana*—on the east on arrival and on the west on departure. Over the King's dais at A we propose to have a very gorgeous *shamiana* in order that a contrast may be made with the central dais at B, which will be in white and gold and of an entirely different character. We think it important that the dais B should eclipse the dais at A, and a beautiful *shamiana* will make an excellent contrast with the Arabesque construction at B, of which you will see a rough design on one of the plans. There is one alteration that I would like to suggest to the programme, of which a sketch is given in paragraph 8 of your letter of the 9th of February, and that is that the Ruling Chiefs and Durbaris should do their homage to the King at dais A where it would be quite easy to control them, and which I have reason to believe they would much prefer to having to walk out to dais B and then perform their homage before the Army and the immense crowd of spectators in the big Amphitheatre on the mound. I have another reason for urging this. I venture to think that it has, besides the advantage of showing clearly the separation between the Ruling Chiefs, Durbaris and spectators, and of at the same time giving the latter a real and substantial share in the ceremony, the further one which I regard as of essential importance for the future that it makes it quite clear that His Majesty's position, as regards his subjects in India, is based on the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, and not on that in the Coronation Durbar. After homage has been done at A, Their Majesties' procession might advance to the throne at B. The Herald might then read the Proclamation. After the King has placed his crown on his own head, the salutes would be fired, and then His Majesty could read his speech which he may wish to make. Thereafter the procession might return to A, the formal ceremony concluding the Durbar might take place followed by the departure of Their Majesties. I hope that this idea may appeal to the King. I think it is a very important one, and the significance of it will be appreciated by the Chiefs and others who are apt to go very deeply into the question of procedure and the reasons for such procedure.

3. Next as to the processional pathway from dais A to dais B. You will see in the plans that it is proposed to have a raised pathway and have it covered. It is evident that the idea of the pathway being covered is to protect Their Majesties from the sun in passing from A to B. Personally I do

not think the question of covering need be taken into account, for both the King and the Queen will be most carefully sheltered by State umbrellas, which will be provided, and for the rest of us, who are in the procession, we can perfectly well go the distance of 75 yards without any special protection at that time of the year. If there is a covered way it will obstruct the view of the procession to a great many people, and it would in my opinion spoil the symmetry both of the *shamiana* at A and of the platform at B. Of course there would be a raised platform in any case. I think the procession would look twice as well passing in the open from A to B rather than through a covered passage. Will you kindly put this point before the King? Whatever His Majesty decides will be done.

4. There is another point which I should also like to submit for His Majesty's orders, although it is not at all a matter of any urgency, but in discussing the ceremonial it is as well that I should put it before you. When the King has arrived at dais B and proposes to put on his crown, he should, in my opinion, face northward, *i. e.*, towards the Heralds, troops and spectators. He will then have his back, although at only a short distance, turned to the Ruling Chiefs and Durbaris. Now I cannot help thinking that there may be grumbling amongst the Chiefs if the King mounts the dais and then puts on his crown with his back turned to the Ruling Chiefs and Durbaris. What I would venture to suggest is that, on receiving his crown, the King should hold it high above his head facing northward. He should then in the same position slowly turn round to the Ruling Chiefs and Durbaris, making a complete revolution. When that is over, he should then put the crown on his head and again make another complete revolution and finally sit down on his throne facing northward.

5. I hope that the plans will now give satisfaction. As they are in accordance with the King's desire, I have approved them in principle, as no time can be lost in placing the necessary orders for iron girders, &c., and for the necessary earth-works, which 5 regiments of Pioneers are already hard at work upon. As soon as the rains begin work will have to stop. That is why there is not a moment to be lost. I trust therefore that no alterations to the general outline and arrangement of the two stands will be suggested.

6. I was greatly relieved to hear that the King is bringing his crown with him. It is in my opinion the only possible solution of that question.

7. We finish our Legislative session on Tuesday next, and I start on the very same evening for Delhi, where I shall see how things are getting on and that everything is being done properly. I quite foresee that I shall have to pay repeated visits to Delhi during the next six months.

8. It is very hot here and I am longing to get away to a cooler part of India. I have, however, a very hot journey before me after Delhi, as I am first going to visit my grandfather's battle-fields in the Punjab, spend some days at Lahore in order to receive the Punjab Chiefs and perform other functions, then Quetta

for a week of ceremonials and business, from there to Karachi for three days' functions, and then to Dehra Dun for a fortnight's rest before going to Simla. The worst part of all these functions is the number of speeches that I have to make. I calculate that during that tour, which will take me rather over a fortnight, I have got to make 15 speeches. I can speak all right, but it is a great effort.

Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

P. S.—Thank you so very much for what you have arranged about my brother. I am writing to him to tell him that if he likes to come out here and stay with me before the King arrives I shall be delighted to put him up for as long as he likes.

I am very glad the Agra shoot is off. We will throw obstacles in the way of any suggestions for any other shoot besides that in Nepal

There is a point upon which I wish to ask you to do what you think best. It has been brought to my notice very privately that Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, who leave Madras in October, are very anxious to come to the Durbar, but they feel that they cannot possibly live in their successors' camp, which I think is very tactful of them. A hint has been conveyed to me as to whether they could not be invited to stay in the King's Camp for the Durbar. If they do so, they will simply be ordinary guests without any official position. This, however, they apparently do not mind. I do not know if the King would care to have them there, as I cannot tell whether he likes them or not. If you think fit to submit the idea to the King you can do so and let me know the result. But if not, let the matter drop and at the same time please telegraph to me that you have done so. I have not compromised myself in any way on the subject.

No. 299.

To THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR A. H. McMAHON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Govt. House, Calcutta, March 22nd, 1911.

MY DEAR McMAHON,

I send herewith file of letters about Durbar camps of the major provinces, together with Sir J. P. Hewett's replies.

His Excellency has seen them, but makes no comment at present. They are now for your consideration.

I understand that, when you have obtained orders upon doubtful points, you will have letters drafted for His Excellency's signature and mine (in the case of the Punjab).

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. H. DuBOULAY.